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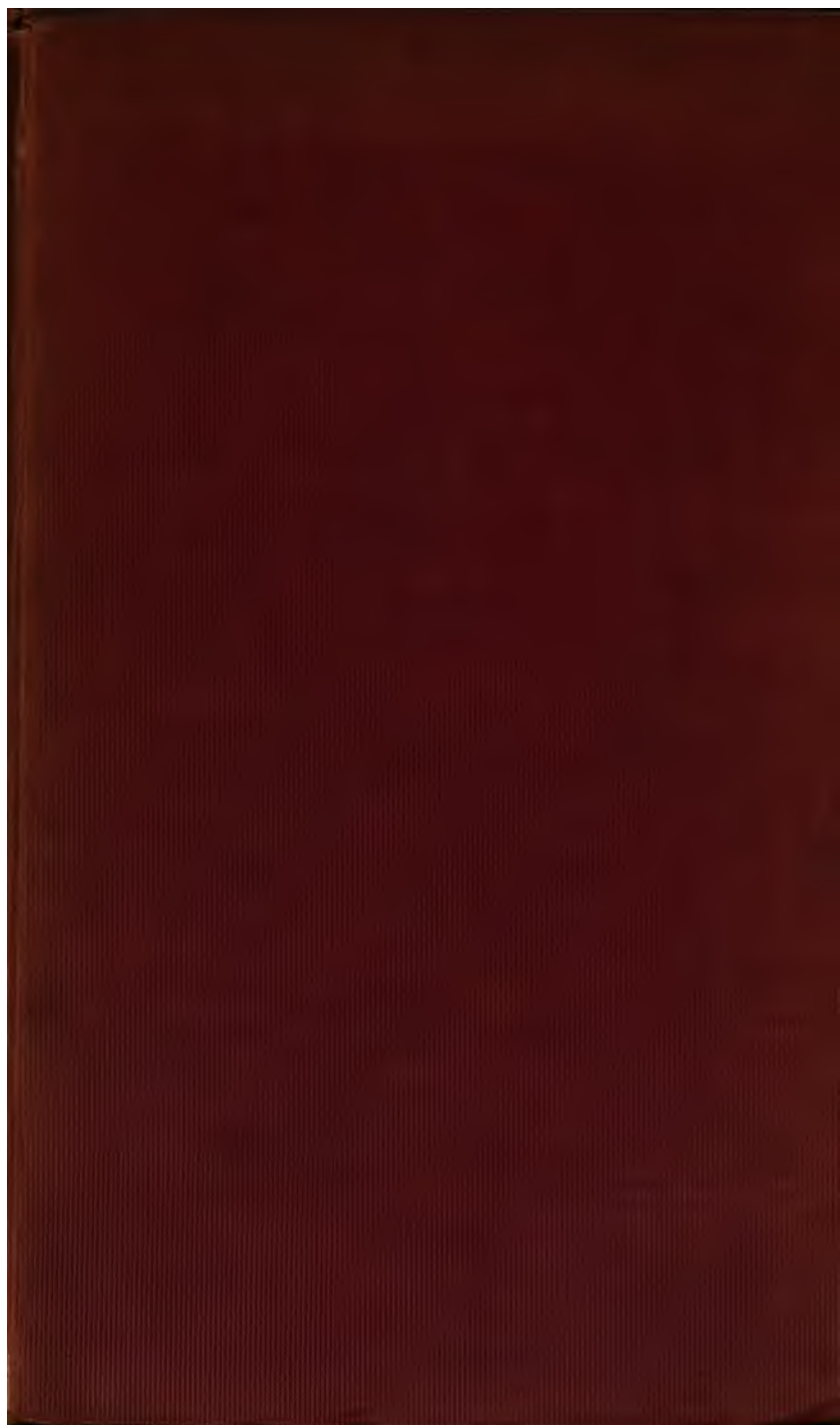
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**Arnold's School Classics.**

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**VIRGIL'S ÆNEID,**

WITH

**SHORT NOTES,**

BY

**W. FR. DÜBNER.**

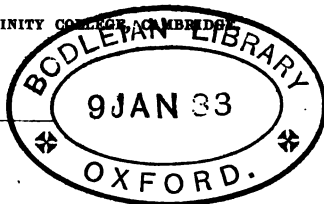


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## ADVERTISEMENT.

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**DR. DÜBNER's name will vouch for the accuracy of his Notes, which, though short, will be found sufficient for the pupil. They have been translated for this edition by the Rev. A. R. Webster, Vicar of Bradninch. The Text is Wagner's, with a few slight variations: it was printed off before Dr. Dübner's edition had reached me.**

**T. K. A.**

*Lyndon, Nov. 2, 1852.*

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P. VIRGILII MARONIS

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER PRIMUS.

*Ille ego, qui quondam gracili modulatus avena  
Carmen, et, egressus silvis, vicina coegi,  
Ut quamvis avido parerent arva colono,  
Gratum opus agricolis, at nunc horrentia Martis*

ARMA virumque cano, Trojæ qui primus ab oris  
Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniaque venit  
Litora, multum ille et terris jactatus et alto  
Vi superûm, sævæ memorem Junonis ob iram,  
Multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem, 5  
Inferretque deos Latio, genus unde Latinum  
Albanique patres atque altæ mœnia Romæ.

Musa, mihi caussas memora, quo numine læso,  
Quidve dolens, regina deûm tot volvere casus  
Insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores 10  
Impulerit. Tantæne animis cælestibus iræ?

Urbs antiqua fuit,—Tyrîi tenuere coloni,—  
Carthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe  
Ostia, dives opum studiisque asperrima belli;  
Quam Juno fertur terris inagis omnibus unam 15  
Posthabita coluisse Samo; hic illius arma,  
Hic currus fuit; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,  
Si qua fata sinant, jam tum tenditque fovetque.  
Progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci  
Audierat, Tyrias olim quæ verteret arces; 20  
Hinc populum late regem belloque superbum

(1)

B

Venturum excidio Libyæ; sic volvere Parcas.  
 Id metuens, veterisque memor Saturnia belli,  
 Prima quod ad Trojam pro caris gesserat Argis—  
 Necdum etiam caussæ irarum sævique dolores 25  
 Exciderant animo; manet alta mente repostum  
 Judicium Paridis spretæque injuria formæ,  
 Et genus invisum, et rapti Ganymedis honores;  
 His accensa super, jactatos æquore toto  
 Troas, reliquias Danaûm atque immitis Achilli, 30  
 Arcebat longe Latio; multosque per annos  
 Errabant, acti fatiis, maria omnia circum.  
 Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem.  
 Vix e conspectu Siculæ telluris in altum  
 Vela dabant læti et spumas salis ære ruebant, 35  
 Quum Juno, æternum servans sub pectore vulnus,  
 Hæc secum: "Mene incepto desistere victam,  
 "Nec posse Italia Teucrorum avertere regem?  
 "Quippe vetor fatiis. Pallasne exurere classem  
 "Argivûm, atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto 40  
 "Unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oïlei?  
 "Ipsa, Jovis rapidum jaculata e nubibus ignem,  
 "Disjecitque rates, evertitque æquora ventis,  
 "Illum, expirantem transfixo pectore flammæ,  
 "Turbine corripuit, scopuloque infixit acuto; 45  
 "Ast ego, quæ divûm incedo regina, Jovisque  
 "Et soror et conjux, una cum gente tot annos  
 "Bella gero. Et quisquam numen Junonis adorat  
 "Præterea, aut supplex aris imponet honorem?"  
 Talia flammato secum dea corde volutans, 50  
 Nimborum in patriam, loca fœta furentibus austris,  
 Æoliam venit. Hic vasto rex Æolus antro  
 Luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras  
 Imperio premit, ac vinolis et carcere frenat.  
 Illi indignantes, magno cum murmure montis, 55  
 Circum claustra fremunt. Celsa sedet Æolus arce,  
 Sceptra tenens, mollitque animos et temperat iras:  
 Ni faciat, maria ac terras cælumque profundum  
 Quippe ferant rapidi secum, verrantque per auras.  
 Sed pater omnipotens speluncis abdidit atris, 60  
 Hoc metuens; molemque et montes insuper altos  
 Imposuit, regemque dedit, qui fœdere certo  
 Et premere, et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas.

Ad quem tum Juno supplex his vocibus usa est :

“Æole,—namque tibi divûm pater atque hominum rex

“Et mulcere dedit fluctus et tollere vento,— 66

“Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat æquor,

“Ilium in Italiam portans victosque Penates;

“Incute vim ventis, submersasque obrue puppes,

“Aut age diversos, et disjice corpora ponto. 70

“Sunt mihi bis septem præstanti corpore Nymphæ,

“Quarum, quæ forma pulcherrima Deïopea,

“Connûbio jungam stabili, propriamque dicabo,

“Omnes ut tecum meritis pro talibus annos

“Exigat, et pulchra faciat te prole parentem.” 75

Æolus hæc contra : “Tuus, o regina, quid optes,

“Explorare labor; mihi jussa capeßere fas est.

“Tu mihi, quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptrâ Jovemque

“Conciliâs, tu das epulis accumbere divûm,

“Nimborumque facis tempestatumque potentem.” 80

Hæc ubi dicta, cavum conversa cuspide montem

Impulit in latus; ac venti, velut agmine facto,

Qua data porta, ruunt, et terras turbine perfiant.

Incubuerè mari, totamque e sedibus imis

Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis 85

Africus, et vastos volvunt ad litora fluctus.

Insequitur clamorque virûm stridorque rudentum.

Eripiunt subito nubes cælumque diemque

Teucroram ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra.

Intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus æther, 90

Præsentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.

Extemplo Æneæ solvuntur frigore membra;

Ingemit, et, duplices tendens ad sidera palmas,

Talia voce refert : “O terque quaterque beati,

“Quis ante ora patrum Trojæ sub mœnibus altis 95

“Contigit oppetere! O Danaûm fortissime gentis

“Tydide, mene Iliacis occumbere campis

“Non potuisse, tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra!

“Sævus ubi Æacidæ telo jacet Hector, ubi ingens

“Sarpedon, ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis 100

“Scuta virûm galeasque et fortia corpora volvit.”

Talia jactanti stridens Aquilone procella

Velum adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit.

Franguntur remi; tum prora avertit, et undis

Dat latus, insequitur cumulo præruptas aque mons. 105



Hi summo in fluctu pendent, his unda dehiscens  
 Terram inter fluctus aperit; furit æstus arenis.  
 Tres Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet—  
 Saxa vocant Itali, mediis quæ in fluctibus, Aras—  
 Dorsum immane mari summo; tres Eurus ab alto 110  
 In brevia et Syrtes urget,—miserabile visu,—  
 Illiditque vadis, atque aggere cingit arenæ.  
 Unam, quæ Lycios fidumque vehebat Oronten,  
 Ipsius ante oculos ingens a vertice pontus  
 In puppim ferit: excutitur pronusque magister 115  
 Volvitur in caput; ast illam ter fluctus ibidem  
 Torquet agens circum, et rapidus vorat æquore vertex;  
 Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto,  
 Arma virûm, tabulæque, et Troia gaza per undas.  
 Jam validam Ilionei navem, jam fortis Achatæ, 120  
 Et qua vectus Abas, et qua grandævus Aletes,  
 Vicit hiems; laxis laterum compagibus omnes  
 Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt.  
 Interea magno misceri murmure pontum,  
 Emissamque hiemem sensit Neptunus, et imis 125  
 Stagna refusa vadis, graviter commotus; et alto  
 Prospiciens, summa placidum caput extulit unda:  
 Disjectam Æneæ toto videt æquore classem,  
 Fluctibus oppressos Troas cælique ruina.  
 Nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis et iræ. 130  
 Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur:  
 “Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri?  
 “Jam cælum terramque meo sine numine, Venti,  
 “Miscere, et tantas audetis tollere moles?  
 “Quos ego—! Sed motos præstat componere fluctus. 135  
 “Post mihi non simili pœna commissa luetis,  
 “Maturate fugam, regique hæc dicite vestro,  
 “Non illi imperium pelagi sævumque tridentem,  
 “Sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immania saxa,  
 “Vestras, Eure, domos; illa se jactet in aula 140  
 “Æolus, et clauso ventorum carcere regnet.”  
 Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida æquora placat,  
 Collectasque fugat nubes, solemque reducit.  
 Cymothoe simul et Triton adnixus acuto  
 Detrudunt naves scopulo; levat ipse tridenti, 145  
 Et vastas aperit Syrtes, et temperat æquor,  
 Atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas.

Ac veluti magno in populo quum sæpe coorta est  
 Seditio, sævitque animis ignobile vulgus ;  
 Jamque faces et saxa volant ; furor arma ministrat ; 150  
 Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem  
 Conspexere, silent, arrectisque auribus adstant ;  
 Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora muleet :  
 Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, æquora postquam  
 Prospiciens genitor, cæloque invectus aperto, 153  
 Fleetit equos, curruque volans dat lora secundo.  
 Defessi Æneadæ, quæ proxima litora, cursu  
 Contendunt petere, et Libyæ vertuntur ad oras.  
 Est in secessu longo locus : insula portum  
 Efficit objectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto 160  
 Frangitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos.  
 Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes geminique minantur  
 In cælum scopuli, quorum sub vertice late  
 Æquora tuta silent ; tum silvis scena cœruscis  
 Desuper horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra ; 163  
 Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum ;  
 Intus aquæ dulces, vivoque sedilia saxo,  
 Nympharum domus. Hic fessas non vincula naves  
 Ulla tenent, unco non alligat ancora morsu.  
 Huc septem Æneas collectis navibus omni 170  
 Ex numero subit ; ac magno telluris amore  
 Egressi, optata potiuntur Troes arena,  
 Et sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt.  
 Ac primum silici scintillam excudit Achates,  
 Suscepitque ignem foliis, atque arida circum 175  
 Nutrimenta dedit, rapuitque in fomite flammam.  
 Tum Cererem corruptam undis Cerealiaque arma  
 Expediunt fessi rerum, frugesque receptas  
 Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo.  
 Æneas scopulum interea conscendit, et omnem 180  
 Prospectum late pelago petit ; Anthea si quem  
 Jactatum vento videat, Phrygiasque biremes,  
 Aut Capyn, aut celsis in puppibus arma Caii.  
 Navem in conspectu nullam ; tres litore cervos  
 Prospicit errantes ; hos tota armenta sequuntur 185  
 A tergo, et longum per valles pascitur agmen.  
 Constitit hic, arcumque manu celeresque sagittas  
 Corripuit, fidus quæ tela gerebat Achates,  
 Ductoresque ipsos primum, capita alta ferentes

Cornibus arboreis, sternit, tum vulgus, et omnem 190  
 Miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam;  
 Nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor  
 Corpora fundat humi, et numerum cum navibus æquet.  
 Hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnes.  
 Vina bonus quæ deinde cadis onerarat Acestes 195  
 Litore Trinacrio dederatque abeuntibus heros,  
 Dividit, et dictis mærentia pectora mulcet:

“O socii,—neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum—  
 “O passi graviora, dabit deus his quoque finem.  
 “Vos et Scyllæam rabiem penitusque sonantes 200  
 “Accêstis scopulos; vos et Cyclopia saxa  
 “Experti: revocate animos, mæstumque timorem  
 “Mittite; forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit.  
 “Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum  
 “Tendimus in Latium, sedes ubi fata quietas 205  
 “Ostendunt; illic fas regna resurgere Trojæ.  
 “Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis.”

Talia voce refert, curisque ingentibus æger  
 Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem.  
 Illi se prædæ accingunt dapibusque futuris: 210  
 Tergora deripiunt costis, et viscera nudant;  
 Pars in frustra secant, veribusque trementia figunt;  
 Litore aena locant alii, flammasque ministrant.  
 Tum victu revocant vires, fusique per herbam  
 Implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinæ. 215  
 Postquam exempta fames epulis, mensæque remotæ,  
 Amissos longo socios sermone requirunt,  
 Spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant,  
 Sive extrema pati nec jam exaudire vocatos.  
 Præcipue pius Æneas, nunc acris Oronti, 220  
 Nunc Amyci casum gemit et crudelia secum  
 Fata Lyci, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.

Et jam finis erat, cum Jupiter, æthere summo  
 Despiciens mare velivolum, terrasque jacentes,  
 Litora, et latos populos, sic vertice cæli 225  
 Constitit, et Libyæ defixit lumina regnis.  
 Atque illum tales jactantem pectore curas  
 Tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes,  
 Adloquitur Venus: “O qui res hominumque deûmque  
 “Æternis regis imperiis, et fulmine terras, 230  
 “Quid meus Æneas in te committere tantum,

" Quid Troes potuere, quibus, tot funera passis,  
 " Cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis ?  
 " Certe hinc Romanos olim, volventibus annis,  
 " Hinc fore ductores, revocato a sanguine Teucri, 235  
 " Qui mare, qui terras omni ditione tenerent,  
 " Pollicitus, quæ te, genitor, sententia vertit ?  
 " Hoc equidem occasum Trojæ tristesque ruinas  
 " Solabar, fatis contraria fata rependens ;  
 " Nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos 240  
 " Insequitur. Quem das finem, rex magne, laborum ?  
 " Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,  
 " Illyricos penetrare sinus atque intima tutus  
 " Regna Liburnorum, et fontem superare Timavi,  
 " Unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis 245  
 " It mare proruptum, et pelago premit arva sonanti.  
 " Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi sedesque locavit  
 " Teucrorum, et genti nomen dedit, armaque fixit  
 " Troïa, nunc placida compostus pace quiescit :  
 " Nos, tua progenies, cæli quibus adnuis arcem, 250  
 " Navibus—infandum !—amissis, unius ob iram  
 " Prodimur, atque Italis longe disjungimur oris.  
 " Hic pietatis honos ? sic nos in sceptrâ reponis ?"  
 Olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum  
 Vultu, quo cælum tempestatesque serenat, 255  
 Oscula libavit natæ, dehinc talia fatur :  
 " Parce metu, Cytherea ; manent immota tuorum  
 " Fata tibi ; cernes urbem et promissa Lavini  
 " Mœnia, sublimemque feres ad sidera cæli  
 " Magnanimum Ænean ; neque me sententia vertit. 260  
 " Hic tibi—fabor enim, quando hæc te cura remordet,  
 " Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo—  
 " Bellum ingens geret Italia, populosque feroces  
 " Contundet, moresque viris et mœnia ponet,  
 " Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit æstas, 265  
 " Ternaque transierint Rutulis hiberna subactis.  
 " At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo  
 " Additur,—Ilus erat, dum res stetit Ilia regno—  
 " Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes  
 " Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini 270  
 " Transferet, et Longam multa vi muniet Albam.  
 " Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos  
 " Gente sub Hectorea, donec regina sacerdos

- " Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem.  
 " Inde lupæ fulvo nutricis tegmine lætus 275  
 " Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet  
 " Mœnia, Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.  
 " His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono ;  
 " Imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Juno,  
 " Quæ mare nunc terrasque metu cælumque fatigat, 280  
 " Consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovebit  
 " Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam.  
 " Sic placitum. Veniet lustris labentibus ætas,  
 " Quum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenæ  
 " Servitio premet ac victis dominabitur Argis. 285  
 " Nascetur pulchra Trojanus origine Cæsar,  
 " Imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris,  
 " Julius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo.  
 " Hunc tu olim cælo, spoliis Orientis onustum,  
 " Accipies securâ ; vocabitur hic quoque votis. 290  
 " Aspera tum positis mitescent sæcula bellis ;  
 " Cana Fides, et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus,  
 " Jura dabunt ; diræ ferro et compagibus arctis  
 " Claudentur Belli portæ ; Furor impius intus  
 " Sæva sedens super arma, et centum vinctus aenis 295  
 " Post tergum nodis, fremet horridus ore cruento."  
 Hæc ait, et Maia genitum demittit ab alto,  
 Ut terræ, utque novæ pateant Carthaginis arces  
 Hospitio Teucris, ne fati nescia Dido  
 Finibus arceret. Volat ille per aera magnum 300  
 Remigio alarum, ac Libyæ citus adstitit oris.  
 Et jam jussa facit, ponuntque ferocia Pœni  
 Corda, volente deo ; in primis regina quietum  
 Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam.  
 At pius Æneas, per noctem plurima volvens, 305  
 Ut primum lux alma data est, exire locosque  
 Explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,  
 Qui teneant—nam inculta videt,—hominesne feræne,  
 Quærere constituit, sociisque exacta referre.  
 Classem in convexo nemorum sub rupe cavata 310  
 Arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbris  
 Occulit ; ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate,  
 Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.  
 Cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva,  
 Virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma, 315

Spartanæ, vel qualis equos Threïssa fatigat  
 Harpalyce, volucremque fuga prævertitur Hebrum.  
 Namque humeris de more habilem suspenderat arcum  
 Venatrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis,  
 Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentes. 320  
 Ac prior, "Heus," inquit, "juvenes, monstrate, mearum  
 "Vidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum,  
 "Succinctam pharetra et maculosæ tegmine lyncis,  
 "Aut spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem."  
 Sic Venus; et Veneris contra sic filius orsus: 325  
 "Nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum,  
 "O—quam te memorem, virgo? namque haud tibi vultus  
 "Mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat; O, dea certe;  
 "An Phœbi soror? an Nympharum sanguinis una?  
 "Sis felix, nostrumque leves, quæcumque, laborem, 330  
 "Et, quo sub cælo tandem, quibus orbis in oris  
 "Jactemur, doceas; ignari hominumque locorumque  
 "Erramus, vento huc et vastis fluctibus acti:  
 "Multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra."  
 Tum Venus: "Haud equidem tali me dignor honore;  
 "Virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram, 336  
 "Purpureoque alte suras vincire cothurno.  
 "Punica regna vides, Tyrios et Agenoris urbem;  
 "Sed fines Libyci, genus intractabile bello.  
 "Imperium Dido Tyria regit urbe profecta, 340  
 "Germanum fugiens. Longa est injuria, longæ  
 "Ambages; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.  
 "Huic conjux Sychæus erat, ditissimus agri  
 "Phœnicum, et magno miseræ dilectus amore;  
 "Cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat 345  
 "Ominibus. Sed regna Tyri germanus habebat  
 "Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes.  
 "Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychæum  
 "Impius ante aras atque auri cæcus amore  
 "Clam ferro incautum superat, securus amorum 350  
 "Germanæ; factumque diu celavit, et ægram,  
 "Multa malus simulans, vana spe lusit amantem.  
 "Ipsa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago  
 "Conjugis; ora modis attollens pallida miris,  
 "Crudeles aras trajectaque pectora ferro 355  
 "Nudavit, cæcumque domus scelus omne retexit.  
 "Tum celerare fugam patriaque excedere suadet,

- " Auxiliumque viæ veteris tellure recludit  
 " Thesauros, ignotum argenti pondus et auri.  
 " His commota fugam Dido sociosque parabat. 360  
 " Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crudele tyranni,  
 " Aut metus acer erat; naves, quæ forte paratæ,  
 " Corripiunt, onerantque auro. Portantur avari  
 " Pygmalionis opes pelago; dux femina facti.  
 " Devenere locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernis 365  
 " Mœnia surgentemque novæ Carthaginis arcem,  
 " Mercatique solum, facti de nomine Byrsam,  
 " Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo.  
 " Sed vos qui tandem, quibus aut venistis ab oris,  
 " Quove tenetis iter?" Quærenti talibus ille 370  
 Suspirans, imoque trabens a pectore vocem:  
 " O dea, si prima repetens ab origine pergam,  
 " Et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum,  
 " Ante diem clauso componet Vesper Olympo.  
 " Nos Troja antiqua, si vestras forte per aures 375  
 " Trojæ nomen iit, diversa per æquora vectos  
 " Forte sua Libycis tempestas appulit oris.  
 " Sum pius Æneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates  
 " Classe veho mecum, fama super æthera notus.  
 " Italiam quæro patriam; genus ab Jove summo. 380  
 " Bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus æquor,  
 " Matre dea monstrante viam, data fata secutus;  
 " Vix septem convulsæ undis Euroque supersunt.  
 " Ipse ignotus, egens, Libyæ deserta peragro,  
 " Europa atque Asia pulsus." Nec plura querentem 385  
 Passa Venus medio sic interfata dolore est:  
 " Quisquis es, haud, credo, invisus cælestibus auras  
 " Vitales carpis, Tyriam qui adveneris urbem.  
 " Perge modo, atque hinc te reginæ ad limina perfer:  
 " Namque tibi reduces socios classemque relata 390  
 " Nuntio, et in tutum versis aquilonibus actam,  
 " Ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes.  
 " Adspice bis senos lætantes agmine cycnos,  
 " Ætheria quos lapsa plaga Jovis ales aperto  
 " Turbatat cælo; nunc terras ordine longo 395  
 " Aut capere aut captas jam despectare videntur:  
 " Ut reduces illi ludunt stridentibus alis,  
 " Et cœtu cinxere polum, cantusque dedere;  
 " Haud aliter puppesque tuæ pubesque tuorum

- " Aut portum tenet, aut pleno subit ostia velo. 400  
 " Perge modo, et, qua te ducit via, dirige gressum."  
 Dixit, et avertens rosea cervice refulsit,  
 Ambrosiæque comæ divinum vertice-odorem  
 Spiravere; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos,  
 Et vera incessu patuit dea. Ille, ubi matrem 405  
 Agnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus:  
 " Quid natum toties, crudelis tu quoque, falsis  
 " Ludis imaginibus? cur dextræ jungere dextram  
 " Non datur, ac veras audire et reddere voces?"  
 Talibus incusat, gressumque ad mœnia tendit; 410  
 At Venus obscuro gradientes aere sepsit,  
 Et multo nebulæ circum dea fudit amictu,  
 Cernere ne quis eos, neu quis contingere posset,  
 Molirive moram, aut veniendi poscere causas.  
 Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, sedesque revisit 415  
 Læta suas, ubi templum illi, centumque Sabæo  
 Ture calent aræ, sertisque recentibus halant.  
 Corripere viam interea, qua semita monstrat.  
 Jamque adscendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi  
 Imminet, adversasque adspectat desuper arces. 420  
 Miratur molem Æneas, magalia quondam,  
 Miratur portas, strepitumque et strata viarum.  
 Instant ardentes Tyrii; pars ducere muros,  
 Molirique arcem, et manibus subvolvere saxa;  
 Pars optare locum tecto, et concludere sulco; 425  
 Jura magistratusque legunt, sanctumque senatum;  
 Hic portus alii effodiunt; hic alta theatri  
 Fundamenta locant alii, immanesque columnas  
 Rupibus excidunt, scenis decora alta futuris.  
 Qualis apes æstate nova per florea rura 430  
 Exercet sub sole labor, quum gentis adultos  
 Educunt fetus, aut quum liquentia mella  
 Stipant, et dulci distendunt nectare cellas,  
 Aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto  
 Ignavam fucos pecus a præsepibus arcent; 435  
 Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.  
 " O fortunati, quorum jam mœnia surgunt!"  
 Æneas ait, et fastigia suspicit urbis.  
 Infert se septus nebula—mirabile dictu—  
 Per medios, miscetque viris, neque cernitur ulli. 440  
 Lucus in urbe fuit media, lætissimus umbræ,  
 (11)



Quo primum, jactati undis et turbine, Pœni  
 Effodere loco signum, quod regia Juno  
 Monstrarat, caput acris equi; sic nam fore bello  
 Egregiam et facilem victu per sæcula gentem. 445  
 Hic templum Junoni ingens Sidonia Dido  
 Condebat, donis opulentum et numine divæ,  
 Ærea cui gradibus surgebant limina, nexæque  
 Ære trabes, foribus cardo stridebat aenis.  
 Hoc primum in luco nova res oblata timorem 450  
 Leniit; hic primum Æneas sperare salutem  
 Ausus, et afflictis melius confidere rebus:  
 Namque sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo,  
 Reginam opperiens, dum, quæ fortuna sit urbi,  
 Artificumque manus inter se operumque laborem 455  
 Miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas,  
 Bellaque jam fama totum vulgata per orbem,  
 Atridas, Priamumque, et sævum ambobus Achillen.  
 Constitit, et lacrimans, " Quis jam locus," inquit,  
 " Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris? [" Achate,  
 " En Priamus! Sunt hic etiam sua præmia laudi; 461  
 " Sunt lacrimæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt.  
 " Solve metus; feret hæc aliquam tibi fama salutem."  
 Sic ait, atque animum pictura pascit inani,  
 Multa gemens, largoque humectat flumine vultum. 465  
 Namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum  
 Hac fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juvenus;  
 Hac Phryges, instaret curru cristatus Achilles.  
 Nec procul hinc Rhesi niveis tentoria velis  
 Agnoscit lacrimans; primo quæ prodita somno 470  
 Tydides multa vastabat cæde cruentus,  
 Ardentesque avertit equos in castra, priusquam  
 Pabula gustassent Trojæ, Xanthumque bibissent.  
 Parte alia fugiens amissis Troilus armis,  
 Infelix puer, atque impar congressus Achilli, 475  
 Fertur equis, curruque hæret resupinus inani,  
 Lora tenens tamen; huic cervixque comæque trahuntur  
 Per terram, et versa pulvis inscribitur hasta.  
 Interea ad templum non æquæ Palladis ibant  
 Crinibus Iliades passis, peplumque ferebant, 480  
 Suppliciter tristes et tunsæ pectora palmis;  
 Diva solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat.  
 Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros,

Exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles.  
 Tum vero ingentem genitum dat pectore ab imo, 485  
 Ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum corpus amici,  
 Tendentemque manus Priamum conspexit inermes.  
 Se quoque principibus permixtum agnovit Achivis,  
 Eoasque acies, et nigri Memnonis arma.  
 Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis 490  
 Penthesilea furens, mediisque in millibus ardet,  
 Aurea subnectens exsertæ cingula mammæ,  
 Bellatrix, audetque viris concurrere virgo.  
 Hæc dum Dardanio Æneæ miranda videntur,  
 Dum stupet, obtutuque hæret defixus in uno, 495  
 Regina ad templum, forma pulcherrima Dido,  
 Incessit, magna juvenum stipante caterva.  
 Qualis in Eurotæ ripis, aut per juga Cynthi,  
 Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutæ 499  
 Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades; illa pharetram  
 Fert humero, gradiensque deas supereminet omnes;  
 Latonæ tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus:  
 Talis erat Dido, talem se læta ferebat  
 Per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris.  
 Tum foribus divæ, media testudine templi, 505  
 Sæpta armis, solioque alte subnixa resedit.  
 Jura dabat legesque viris, operumque laborem  
 Partibus æquabat justis, aut sorte trahebat,  
 Quum subito Æneas concursu accedere magno  
 Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum, 510  
 Teucrorumque alios, ater quos æquore turbo  
 Dispulerat, penitusque alias avexerat oras.  
 Obstupuit simul ipse, simul percussus Achates  
 Lætitiæque metuque; avidi conjungere dextas  
 Ardebant; sed res animos incognita turbat. 515  
 Dissimulant, et nube cava speculantur amicti,  
 Quæ fortuna viris; classem quo litore linquant;  
 Quid veniant cuncti: nam lecti navibus ibant,  
 Orantes veniam, et templum clamore petebant.  
 Postquam introgressi, et coram data copia fandi, 520  
 Maxumus Ilioneus placido sic pectore cœpit:  
 "O regina, novam cui condere Jupiter urbem,  
 "Justitiæque dedit gentes frenare superbas,  
 "Troes te miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti,  
 "Oramus te: prohibe infandos a navibus ignes, 525

- " Parce pio generi, et propius res adspice nostras.  
 " Non nos aut ferro Libycos populare Penates  
 " Venimus, aut raptas ad litora vertere prædas ;  
 " Non ea vis animo, nec tanta superbia victis.  
 " Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt, 530  
 " Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebæ ;  
 " Ænotri coluere viri ; nunc fama minores  
 " Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem.  
 " Huc cursus fuit ;  
 " Quum subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion 535  
 " In vada cæca tulit, penitusque procacibus austris  
 " Perque undas, superante salo, perque invia saxa  
 " Dispulit : huc pauci vestris adnavimus oris. [morem  
 " Quod genus hoc hominum ? quæve hunc tam barbara  
 " Permittit patria ? hospitio prohibemur arenæ ; 540  
 " Bella cient, primaque vetant consistere terra !  
 " Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma,  
 " At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi.  
 " Rex erat Æneas nobis, quo justior alter,  
 " Nec pietate fuit nec bello major et armis. 545  
 " Quem si fata virum servant, si vescitur aura  
 " Ætheria, neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris,  
 " Non metus, officio ne te certasse priorem  
 " Pœniteat. Sunt et Siculis regionibus urbes,  
 " Arvaque, Trojanoque a sanguine clarus Acestes. 550  
 " Quassatam ventis liceat subducere classem,  
 " Et silvis aptare trabes, et stringere remos ;  
 " Si datur Italiam, sociis et rege recepto,  
 " Tendere, ut Italiam læti Latiumque petamus ;  
 " Sin absumpta salus, et te, pater optime Teucrûm, 555  
 " Pontus habet Libyæ, nec spes jam restat Iuli,  
 " At freta Sicanix saltem sedesque paratas,  
 " Unde huc advecti, regemque petamus Acesten."  
 Talibus Ilioneus ; cuncti simul ore fremebant  
 Dardanidæ. 560  
 Tum breviter Dido, vultum demissa, profatur :  
 " Solvite corde metum, Teucri, secludite curas.  
 " Res dura et regni novitas me talia cogunt  
 " Moliri, et late fines custode tueri.  
 " Quis genus Æneadam, quis Trojæ nesciat urbem, 565  
 " Virtutesque virosque, aut tanti incendia belli ?  
 " Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Pœni,

- " Nec tam aversus equos Tyria Sol jungit ab urbe.  
 " Seu vos Hesperiam magnam Saturniaque arva,  
 " Sive Erycis fines regemque optatis Acesten, 570  
 " Auxilio tutos dimittam, opibusque juvabo.  
 " Vultis et his mecum pariter considerare regnis :  
 " Urbem quam statuo, vestra est ; subducite naves ;  
 " Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.  
 " Atque utinam rex ipse, Noto compulsus eodem, 575  
 " Afforet Æneas ! Equidem per litora certos  
 " Dimittam, et Libyæ lustrare extrema jubebo,  
 " Si quibus ejectus silvis aut urbibus errat."  
 His animum arrecti dictis et fortis Achates  
 Et pater Æneas jamdudum erumpere nubem 580  
 Ardebant. Prior Ænean compellat Achates :  
 " Nate dea, quæ nunc animo sententia surgit ?  
 " Omnia tuta vides, classem sociosque receptos.  
 " Unus abest, medio in fluctu quem vidimus ipsi  
 " Submersum ; dictis respondent cetera matris." 585  
 Vix ea fatus erat, quum circumfusa repente  
 Scindit se nubes, et in æthera purgat apertum.  
 Restitit Æneas, claraque in luce refulsit,  
 Os humerosque deo similis : namque ipsa decoram  
 Cæsariem nato genetrix lumenque juventæ 590  
 Purpureum, et lætos oculis afflarat honores :  
 Quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo  
 Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.  
 Tum sic reginam alloquitur, cunctisque repente  
 Improvisus ait : " Coram, quem quæritis, adsum, 595  
 " Troïus Æneas, Libycis ereptus ab undis.  
 " O sola infandos Trojæ miserata labores,  
 " Quæ nos, reliquias Danaûm, terræque marisque  
 " Omnibus exhaustos jam casibus, omnium egenos,  
 " Urbe, domo, socias ! grates persolvere dignas 600  
 " Non opis est nostræ, Dido, nec quidquid ubique est  
 " Gentis Dardaniæ, magnum quæ sparsa per orbem.  
 " Dî tibi, si qua pios respectant numina, si quid  
 " Usquam justitia est et mens sibi conscia recti,  
 " Præmia digna ferant. Quæ te tam læta tulerunt 605  
 " Sæcula ? qui tanti talem genuere parentes ?  
 " In freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbræ  
 " Lustrabunt convexa, polus dum sidera pascet,  
 " Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt,

"Quæ me cumque vocant terræ." Sic fatus, amicum 610  
 Ilionea petit dextra, lævaque Serestum,  
 Post alios, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.  
 Obstupuit primo adspectu Sidonia Dido,  
 Casu deinde viri tanto; et sic ore locuta est:  
 "Quis te, nate dea, per tanta pericula casus 615  
 "Insequitur? quæ vis immanibus applicat oris?  
 "Tunc ille Æneas, quem Dardanio Anchisæ  
 "Alma Venus Phrygii genuit Simoentis ad undam?  
 "Atque equidem Teucrum memini Sidona venire  
 "Finibus expulsam patriis, nova regna petentem 620  
 "Auxilio Beli; genitor tum Belus opimam  
 "Vastabat Cyprum, et victor ditione tenebat.  
 "Tempore jam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis  
 "Trojanæ nomenque tuum, regesque Pelasgi.  
 "Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat, 625  
 "Seque ortum antiqua Teucrorum ab stirpe volebat.  
 "Quare agite, o tectis, juvenes, succedite nostris.  
 "Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores  
 "Jactatam hac demum voluit consistere terra:  
 "Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco." 630  
 Sic memorat, simul Ænean in regia ducit  
 Tecta, simul divâm templis indicit honorem;  
 Nec minus interea sociis ad litora mittit  
 Viginti tauros, magnorum horrentia centum  
 Terga suum, pingues centum cum matribus agnos, 635  
 Munera lætitiæque dii.  
 At domus interior regali splendida luxu  
 Instruitur, mediisque parant convivia tectis:  
 Arte laboratæ vestes, ostroque superbo,  
 Ingens argentum mensis, cælataque in auro 640  
 Fortia facta patrum, series longissima rerum  
 Per tot ducta viros antiqua ab origine gentis.  
 Æneas (neque enim patrius consistere mentem  
 Passus amor) rapidum ad naves præmittit Achaten,  
 Ascanio ferat hæc, ipsumque ad mœnia ducat: 645  
 Omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis.  
 Munera præterea, Iliacis erepta ruinis,  
 Ferre jubet, pallam signis auroque rigentem,  
 Et circumtextum croceo velamen acantho,  
 Ornatus Argivæ Helenæ, quos illa Mycenis, 650  
 Pergama quum peteret inconcessosque Hymenæos,

Extulerat, matris Ledaë mirabile donum ;  
Præterea sceptrum, Ilione quod gesserat olim,  
Maxima natarum Priami, colloque monile  
Baccatum, et duplicem gemmis auroque coronam. 655  
Hæc celerans iter ad naves tendebat Achates.

At Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat  
Consilia : ut faciem mutatus et ora Cupido  
Pro dulci Ascanio veniat, donisque furem  
Incendat reginam, atque ossibus implicet ignem ; 660  
Quippe domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues.  
Urit atrox Juno, et sub noctem cura recursat.  
Ergo his aligerum dictis affatur Amorem :

"Nate, meæ vires, mea magna potentia, solus,  
"Nate, patris summi qui tela Typhoia temnis, 665  
"Ad te confugio, et supplex tua numina posco.  
"Frater ut Æneas pelago tuus omnia circum  
"Litora jactetur, odiis Junonis iniquæ,  
"Nota tibi, et nostro doluisti sæpe dolore.

"Hunc Phœnissa tenet Dido, blandisque moratur 670  
"Vocibus ; et vereor, quo se Junonia vertant  
"Hospitia : haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum.  
"Quocirca capere ante dolis et cingere flamma  
"Reginam meditor, ne quo se numine mutet,  
"Sed magno Æneæ mecum teneatur amore. 675

"Qua facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem :  
"Regius accitu cari genitoris ad urbem  
"Sidoniam puer ire parat, mea maxima cura,  
"Dona ferens, pelago et flammis restantia Trojæ ;  
"Hunc ego, sopitum somno, super alta Cythera 680  
"Aut super Idalium sacrata sede recondam,  
"Ne qua scire dolos, mediusve occurrere possit ;  
"Tu faciem illius noctem non amplius unam  
"Falle dolo, et notos pueri puer indue vultus :

"Ut, quum te gremio accipiet lætissima Dido 685  
"Regales inter mensas laticemque Lyæum,  
"Quum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet,  
"Occultum inspires ignem, fallasque veneno."

Paret Amor dictis caræ genetricis, et alas  
Exuit, et gressu gaudens incedit Iuli. 690

At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem  
Irrigat, et fotum gremio dea tollit in altos  
Idaliæ lucos, ubi mollis amaracus illum

Floribus et dulci adspirans complectitur umbra.  
 Jamque ibat dicto parens et dona Cupido 695  
 Regia portabat Tyriis, duce lætus Achate.  
 Quum venit, aulæis jam se regina superbis  
 Aurea composuit sponda mediamque locavit;  
 Jam pater Æneas et jam Trojana juvenus,  
 Conveniunt, stratoque super discumbitur ostro. 700  
 Dant manibus famuli lymphas, Cereremque canistris  
 Expediunt, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis.  
 Quinquaginta intus famulæ, quibus ordine longo  
 Cura penum struere, et flammis adolere Penates;  
 Centum aliæ, totidemque pares sætate ministri, 705  
 Qui dapibus mensas onerent, et pocula ponant.  
 Nec non et Tyrii per limina læta frequentes  
 Convenere, toris jussi discumbere pictis.  
 Mirantur dona Æneæ, mirantur Iulum,  
 Flagrantisque dei vultus, simulataque verba, 710  
 Pallamque, et pictum croceo velamen acantho.  
 Præcipue infelix, pesti devota futura,  
 Expleri mentem nequit, ardescitque tuendo  
 Phœnissa, et pariter puero donisque movetur.  
 Ille ubi complexu Æneæ colloque pependit, 715  
 Et magnum falsi implevit genitoris amorem,  
 Reginam petit. Hæc oculis, hæc pectore toto  
 Hæret, et interdum gremio fovet; inscia Dido,  
 Insideat quantus miseræ deus! At memor ille  
 Matris Acidaliæ, paulatim abolere Sychæum 720  
 Incipit, et vivo tentat prævertere amore  
 Jam pridem resides animos desuetaque corda.  
 Postquam prima quies epulis, mensæque remotæ,  
 Crateras magnos statuunt, et vina coronant.  
 Fit strepitus tectis, vocemque per ampla volutant 725  
 Atria; dependent lychni laquearibus aureis  
 Incensi, et noctem flammis funalia vincunt.  
 Hic regina gravem gemmis auroque poposcit  
 Implevitque mero pateram, quam Belus et omnes  
 A Belo soliti; tum facta silentia tectis: 730  
 "Jupiter—hospitibus nam te dare jura loquantur,—  
 "Hunc lætum Tyriisque diem Trojaque profectis  
 "Esse velis, nostrosque hujus meminisse minores.  
 "Adsit lætitiæ Bacchus dator, et bona Juno;  
 "Et vos, o, cœtum, Tyrii, celebrate faventes." 735

ÆNEIDOS LIB. I. (736—756.)

Dixit, et in mensam laticum libavit honorem,  
 Primaque libatum summo tenuis attigit ore,  
 Tum Bitiæ dedit increpitans; ille impiger hausit  
 Spumantem pateram, et pleno se proluit auro;  
 Post alii procures. Cithara crinitus Iopas 740  
 Personat aurata, docuit quæ maximus Atlas.  
 Hic canit errantem lunam, solisque labores,  
 Unde hominum genus, et pecudes; unde imber et ignes;  
 Arcturum, pluviasque Hyadas, geminosque Triones,  
 Quid tantum Oceano properent se tingere soles 745  
 Hiberni, vel quæ tardis mora noctibus obstet.  
 Ingeminant plausu Tyrii, Troesque sequuntur.  
 Nec non et vario noctem sermone trahebat  
 Infelix Dido, longumque bibebat amorem,  
 Multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa; 750  
 Nunc, quibus Auroræ venisset filius armis,  
 Nunc, quales Diomedis equi, nunc, quantus Achilles.  
 "Imo age et a prima dic, hospes, origine nobis  
 "Insidias," inquit, "Danaûm, casusque tuorum,  
 "Erroresque tuos; nam te jam septima portat 755  
 "Omnibus errantem terris et fluctibus æstas."



# ÆNEIDOS

## LIBER SECUNDUS.

CONTICUERE omnes, intentique ora tenebant.  
Inde toro pater Æneas sic orsus ab alto :  
“ Infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem,  
Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum  
Eruerint Danaï ; quæque ipse miserrima vidi, 5  
Et quorum pars magna fui. Quis talia fando  
Myrmidonum, Dolopumve, aut duri miles Ulixi  
Temperet a lacrimis ? et jam nox humida cælo  
Præcipitat, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.  
Sed, si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros, 10  
Et breviter Trojæ supremum audire laborem,  
Quamquam animus meminisse horret luctuque refugit,  
Incipiam. Fracti bello fatisque repulsi  
Ductores Danaûm, tot jam labentibus annis,  
Instar montis equum divina Palladis arte 15  
Ædificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas ;  
Votum pro reditu simulant : ea fama vagatur.  
Huc delecta virûm sortiti corpora furtim  
Includunt cæco lateri, penitusque cavernas  
Ingentes utrumque armato milite complent. 20  
Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima famâ  
Insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant,  
Nunc tantum sinus et statio male fida carinis :  
Huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt.  
Nos abiisse rati, et vento petiisse Mycenæ. 25  
Ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucris luctu.  
Panduntur portæ ; juvat ire, et Dorica castra  
Desertosque videre locos litusque relictum.

Hic Dolopæum manus, hic sævus tendebat Achilles;  
 Classibus hic locus; hic acie certare solebant. 30  
 Pars stupet innuptæ donum exitiale Minervæ,  
 Et molem mirantur equi, primusque Thymæstes  
 Duci intra muros hortatur, et arce locari;  
 Sive dolo, seu jam Trojæ sic fata ferebant.  
 At Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti, 35  
 Aut pelago Danaûm insidias suspectaque dona  
 Præcipitare jubent, subjectisque urere flammis,  
 Aut terebrare cavae uteri et tentare latebras.  
 Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus.  
 Primus ibi ante omnes, magna comitante caterva, 40  
 Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce,  
 Et procul: "O miseri, quæ tanta insania, cives?  
 "Creditis avectos hostes? aut ulla putatis  
 "Dona carere dolis Danaûm? sic notus Ulixes?  
 "Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi, 45  
 "Aut hæc in nostros fabricata est machina muros,  
 "Inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,  
 "Aut aliquis latet error: equo ne credite, Teucri.  
 "Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes."  
 Sic fatus, validis ingentem viribus hastam 50  
 In latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvam  
 Contorsit. Stetit illa tremens, utroque recusso  
 Insonuere cavæ gemitumque dedere cavernæ.  
 Et, si fata deûm, si mens non læva fuisset,  
 Impulerat ferro Argolicas fœdare latebras, 55  
 Trojaque nunc stares, Priamique arx alta maneres!  
 Ecce, manus juvenem interea post terga revinctam  
 Pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant  
 Dardanidæ; qui se ignotum venientibus ultro,  
 Hoc ipsum ut strueret, Trojamque aperiret Achiviis, 60  
 Obtulerat, fidens animi, atque in utrumque paratus,  
 Seu versare dolos, seu certæ occumbere morti.  
 Undique visendi studio Trojana juvenus  
 Circumfusa ruit, certantque illudere capto.  
 Accipe nunc Danaûm insidias, et crimine ab uno 65  
 Disce omnes.  
 Namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis,  
 Constitit, atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit,  
 "Heu, quæ nunc tellus," inquit, "quæ me æquora possunt  
 "Accipere? aut quid jam misero mihi denique restat? 70  
 (21)

" Cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, et super ipsi  
 " Dardanidæ infensi pœnas cum sanguine poscunt."  
 Quo gemitu conversi animi, compressus et omnis  
 Impetus. Hortamur fari, quo sanguine cretus,  
 Quidve ferat; memoret, quæ sit fiducia capto. 75  
 Ille hæc, deposita tandem formidine, fatur:  
 " Cuncta equidem tibi, Rex, fuerit quodcumque, fatebor  
 " Vera," inquit; " neque me Argolica de gente negabo;  
 " Hoc primum; nec, si miserum Fortuna Sinonem  
 " Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget. 80  
 " Fando aliquod si forte tuas pervenit ad aures  
 " Belidæ nomen Palamedis et inclyta famâ  
 " Gloria, quem falsa sub proditione Pelasgi  
 " Insontem infando indicio, quia bella vetabat,  
 " Demisere Neci; nunc cassum lumine lugent; 85  
 " Illi me comitem et consanguinitate propinquum  
 " Pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis.  
 " Dum stabat regno incolumis, regumque vigeat  
 " Consiliis, et nos aliquod nomenque decusque  
 " Gessimus. Invidia postquam pellacis Ulixi 90  
 " (Haud ignota loquor) superis concessit ab oris,  
 " Afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam,  
 " Et casum insonantis mecum indignabar amici.  
 " Nec tacui demens, et me, fors si qua tulisset,  
 " Si patrios unquam remeassem victor ad Argos, 95  
 " Promisi ultorem, et verbis odia aspera movi.  
 " Hinc mihi prima mali labes; hinc semper Ulixes  
 " Criminibus terrere novis; hinc spargere voces  
 " In vulgum ambiguas, et quærere conscius arma.  
 " Nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro . . . 100  
 " Sed quid ego hæc autem nequidquam ingrata revolvo,  
 " Quidve moror, si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos,  
 " Idque audire sat est? Jamdudum sumite pœnas;  
 " Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridæ."  
 Tum vero ardemus scitari et quærere caussas, 105  
 Ignari scelerum tantorum artisque Pelasgæ.  
 Prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur:  
 " Sæpe fugam Danaï Troja cupiere relicta  
 " Moliri, et longo fessi discedere bello;  
 " Fecissentque utinam! sæpe illos aspera ponti 110  
 " Interclusit hiems, et terruit Auster euntes.  
 " Præcipue, quum jam hic trabibus contextus acernis

" Staret equus, toto sonuerunt æthere nimbi.  
 " Suspensi Eurypylum scitantem oracula Phœbi  
 " Mittimus, isque adytis hæc tristia dicta reportat; 115  
 " "Sanguine placastis ventos et virgine cæsa,  
 " "Quum primum Iliacas Danai venistis ad oras;  
 " "Sanguine quærendi reditus, animaque litandum  
 " "Argolica." Vulgi quæ vox ut venit ad aures,  
 " Obstupere animis, gelidusque per ima cucurrit 120  
 " Ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.  
 " Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu  
 " Protrahit in medios; quæ sint ea numina divûm,  
 " Flagitat: et mihi jam multi crudele caneant  
 " Artificis scelus, et taciti ventura videbant. 125  
 " Bis quinos silet ille dies, tectusque recusat  
 " Prodere voce sua quemquam aut opponere morti.  
 " Vix tandem, magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus,  
 " Composito rumpit vocem, et me destinat aræ.  
 " Assensere omnes, et, quæ sibi quisque timebat, 130  
 " Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.  
 " Jamque dies infanda aderat: mihi sacra parari,  
 " Et salsæ fruges, et circum tempora vittæ.  
 " Eripui, fateor, leto me, et vincula rupi,  
 " Limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulva 135  
 " Delitui, dum vela darent, si forte dedissent.  
 " Nec mihi jam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi,  
 " Nec dulces natos exoptatumque parentem:  
 " Quos illi fors et pœnas ob nostra reposcent  
 " Effugia, et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt. 140  
 " Quod te per superos et conscia numina veri,  
 " Per, si qua est, quæ restet adhuc mortalibus usquam  
 " Intemerata fides, oro, miserere laborum  
 " Tantorum; miserere animi non digna ferentis."

His lacrimis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro. 145  
 Ipse viro primus manicas atque arta levare  
 Vincula jubet Priamus, dictisque ita fatur amicis:  
 " Quisquis es, amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios;  
 " Noster eris, mihi quæ hæc edisserere vera roganti: 149  
 " Quo molem hanc immanis equi statuere? quis auctor?  
 " Quidve petunt? quæ religio? aut quæ machina belli?"  
 Dixerat. Ille, dolis instructus et arte Pelasga,  
 Sustulit exutas vinclis ad sidera palmas:  
 " Vos, æterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum

"Testor numen," ait; "vos, aræ ensesque nefandi, 155  
 "Quos fugi, vittæque deûm, quas hostia gessi,  
 "Fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere jura,  
 "Fas odisse viros, atque omnia ferre sub auras,  
 "Si qua tegunt; teneor patriæ nec legibus ullis.  
 "Tu modo promissis maneat, servataque serves, 160  
 "Troja, fidem, si vera feram, si magna rependam.  
 "Omnis spes Danaûm et cœpti fiducia belli  
 "Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quo  
 "Tydides sed enim, scelerumque inventor Ulixes,  
 "Fatale aggressi sacrato avellere templo 165  
 "Palladium, cæsis summæ custodibus arcis,  
 "Corripuero sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentis  
 "Virgineas ausi divæ contingere vittas;  
 "Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri  
 "Spes Danaûm, fractæ vires, aversa deæ mens. 170  
 "Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstis.  
 "Vix positum castris simulacrum; arsere coruscæ  
 "Luminibus flammæ arrectis, salsusque per artus  
 "Sudor iit, terque ipsa solo (mirabile dictu)  
 "Emicuit, parmamque ferens hastamque trementem. 175  
 "Extemplo tentanda fuga canit æquora Calchas;  
 "Nec posse Argolicis excindi Pergama telis,  
 "Omina ni repetant Argis, numenque reducant,  
 "Quod pelago et curvis secum avexere carinis.  
 "Et nunc, quod patrias vento petiere Mycenæ, 180  
 "Arma deosque parant comites, pelagoque remenso  
 "Improvisi aderunt. Ita digerit omnia Calchas.  
 "Hanc pro Palladio moniti, pro numine læso  
 "Effigiem statuere, nefas quæ triste piaret.  
 "Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem 185  
 "Roboribus textis cæloque educere jussit,  
 "Ne recipi portis, aut duci iâ mœnia possit;  
 "Neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri.  
 "Nam si vestra manus violasset dona Minervæ, 189  
 "Tum magnum exitium (quod dî prius omen in ipsum  
 "Convertant!) Priami imperio Phrygibusque futurum;  
 "Sin manibus vestris vestram adscendisset in urbem,  
 "Ultro Asiam magno Pelopea ad mœnia bello  
 "Venturam, et nostros ea fata manere nepotes."  
 Talibus insidiis perjurique arte Sinonis 195  
 Credita res, captique dolis lacrimisque coactis,

Quos neque Tydides, nec Larissæus Achilles,  
Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinæ.

Hic aliud majus miseris multoque tremendum  
Objicitur magis, atque improvida pectora turbat. 200

Laocoon, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos,  
Solemnes taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras.  
Ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta  
(Horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues  
Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad litora tendunt; 205

Pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta jubæque  
Sanguinæ superant undas; pars cetera pontam  
Pone legit, sinuantque immensa volumine terga.  
Fit sonitus, apumante salo. Jamque arva tenebant,  
Ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni 210

Sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.  
Diffugimus visu exsanguis. Illi agmine certo  
Laocoonta petunt. Et primum parva duorum  
Corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque  
Implicat, et miseros morsu depascitur artus; 215

Post ipsum, auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem,  
Corripiunt, spirisque ligant ingentibus; et jam  
Bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum  
Terga dati, superant capite et cervicibus altis.  
Ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos, 220

Perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno,  
Clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit:  
Quales mugitus, fugit quam saucius aram  
Taurus, et incertam excussit cervice securim.  
At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones 225

Effugiunt, ævæque petunt Tritonidis arcem,  
Sub pedibusque deæ clipeique sub orbe teguntur.  
Tum vero tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis  
Insinuat pavor, et scelus expendisse merentem  
Laocoonta ferant, sacrum qui cuspide robur 230

Læserit, et tergo sceleratam intorserit hastam.  
Ducendum ad sedes simulacrum, orandaque divæ  
Numina conclamant.

Dividimus muros, et mœnia pandimus urbis.  
Accingunt omnes operi, pedibusque rotarum 235  
Subjiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo  
Intendunt. Scandit fatalis machina muros,  
Feta armis. Pueri circum innuptæque puellæ

Sacra canunt, funemque manu contingere gaudent :  
 Illa subit, mediæque minans illabitur urbi. 240  
 O patria, o divûm domus Ilium, et inclyta bello  
 Mœnia Dardanidum ! quater ipso in limine portæ  
 Substitit, atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere :  
 Instamus tamen immemores cæcique furore,  
 Et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce. 245  
 Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris  
 Ora, dei jussu non unquam credita Teucris.  
 Nos delubra deûm miseri, quibus ultimus esset  
 Ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.  
 Vertitur interea cælum, et ruit oceano Nox, 250  
 Involvens umbra magna terramque polumque,  
 Myrmidonumque dolos ; fusi per mœnia Teucris  
 Conticuere, sopor fessos complectitur artus ;  
 Et jam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat  
 A Tenedo, tacitæ per amica silentia lunæ 255  
 Litora nota petens. Flammas quum regia puppis  
 Extulerat, fatisque deûm defensus iniquis  
 Inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim  
 Laxat claustra Sinon. Illos patefactus ad auras  
 Reddit equus ; lætique cavo se robore promunt 260  
 Thessandrus Sthenelusque duces, et dirus Ulixes,  
 Demissum lapsi per funem, Acamasque Thoasque,  
 Pelidesque Neoptolemus, primusque Machaon,  
 Et Menelaus, et ipse doli fabricator Epeos.  
 Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam ; 265  
 Cæduntur vigiles, portisque patentibus omnes  
 Accipiunt socios, atque agmina conscia jungunt.  
 Tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus ægris  
 Incipit, et dono divûm gratissima serpit.  
 In somnis, ecce, ante oculos mæstissimus Hector 270  
 Visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fletus,  
 Raptatus bigis, ut quondam, aterque cruento  
 Pulvere, perque pedes trajectus lora tumentes.  
 Hei mihi, qualis erat ! quantum mutatus ab illo  
 Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli, 275  
 Vel Danaûm Phrygios jaculatus puppibus ignis !  
 Squalentem barbam, et concretos sanguine crines,  
 Vulneraque illa gerens, quæ circum plurima muros  
 Accipit patrios. Ultro flens ipse videbar  
 Compellare virum, et mæstas expromere voces : 280

“ O lux Dardaniæ, spes o fidissima Teucrûm,  
 “ Quæ tantæ tenuere moræ ? quibus Hector ab oris  
 “ Expectate venis ? ut te post multa tuorum  
 “ Funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores  
 “ Defessi adspicimus ? quæ caussa indigna serenos 285  
 “ Fœdavit vultus, aut cur hæc vulnera cerno ?”

Ille nihil ; nec me quærentem vana moratur :

Sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens,

“ Heu fuge, nate dea, teque his,” ait, “ eripe flammis.

“ Hostis habet muros ; ruit alto a culmine Troja ; 290

“ Sat patriæ Priamoque datum : si Pergama dextra

“ Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent.

“ Sacra suosque tibi commendat Troja Penates :

“ Hos cape fatorum comites, his mœnia quære,

“ Magna pererato statues quæ denique ponto.” 295

Sic ait, et manibus vittas Vestamque potentem

Æternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem.

Diverso interea miscentur mœnia luctu ;

Et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis

Anchisæ domus arboribusque oblecta recessit, 300

Clarescunt sonitus, armorumque ingruit horror.

Excitior somno, et summi fastigia tecti

Adscensu supero, atque arrectis auribus adsto :

In segetem veluti quum flamma furentibus austris

Incidit, aut rapidus montano flumine torrens 305

Sternit agros, sternit sata læta boumque labores,

Præcipitesque trahit silvas ; stupet inascius alto

Accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.

Tum vero manifesta fides, Danaûmque patescunt

Insidiæ : jam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam 310

Volcano superante, domus ; jam proximus ardet

Ucalegon ; Sigea igni freta late relucet.

Exoritur clamorque virûm clangorque tubarum.

Arma amens capio ; nec sat rationis in armis.

Sed glomerare manum bello, et concurrere in arcem 315

Cum sociis ardent animi. Furor iraque mentem

Præcipitant ; pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.

Ecce autem telis Panthus elapsus Achivûm,

Panthus Othryades, arcis Phœbique sacerdos,

Sacra manu victosque deos parvumque nepotem 320

Ipsè trahit, cursuque amens ad limina tendit. [arcem ?”

“ Quo res summa loco, Panthu ? quam prendimus



Vix ea fatus eram, gemitu quum talia reddit :  
 " Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus  
 " Dardaniæ. Fuimus Troes : fuit Ilium, et ingens 325  
 " Gloria Teucrorum. Ferus omnia Jupiter Argos  
 " Transtulit : incensa Danaï dominantur in urbe.  
 " Arduus armatos mediis in mœnibus adstans  
 " Fundit equus, victorque Sinon incendia miscet  
 " Insultans. Portis alii bipatentibus adsunt, 330  
 " Millia quot magnis unquam venere Mycenis ;  
 " Obsedere alii telis angusta viarum  
 " Oppositi ; stat ferri acies mucrone cornusco  
 " Stricta, parata neci ; vix primi proelia tentant  
 " Portarum vigiles, et cæco Marte resistunt." 335  
 Talibus Othryadæ dictis et numine divûm  
 In flammæ et in arma feror, quo tristis Erinys,  
 Quo fremitus vocat et sublatus ad æthera clamor :  
 Addunt se socios Rhipeus, et maximus armis  
 Epytus, oblatis per lunam, Hypanisque Dymasque, 340  
 Et lateri adglomerant nostro, juvenisque Corœbus  
 Mygdonides. Illis ad Trojam forte diebus  
 Venerat, insano Cassandræ incensus amore,  
 Et gener auxilium Priamo Phrygibusque ferebat,  
 Infelix, qui non sponsæ præcepta furentis 345  
 Audierit.  
 Quos ubi confertos audere in proelia vidi,  
 Incipio super his : " Juvenes, fortissima frustra  
 " Pectora, si vobis audentem extrema cupido  
 " Certa sequi : quæ sit rebus fortuna videtis : 350  
 " Excessere omnes, adytis arisque relictis,  
 " Dî, quibus imperium hoc steterat ; succurritis urbi  
 " Incensæ : moriamur, et in media arma ruamus.  
 " Una salus victis nullam sperare salutem."  
 Sic animis juvenum furor additus : Inde, lupi ceu 355  
 Raptores atra in nebula, quos improba ventris  
 Exegit cæcos rabies, catulique relictis  
 Faucibus expectant siccis ; per tela, per hostes  
 Vadimus haud dubiam in mortem, mediæque tenemus  
 Urbis iter : nox atra cava circumvolat umbra. 360  
 Quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando  
 Explicet, aut possit lacrimis æquare labores ?  
 Urbs antiqua ruit multos dominata per annos ;  
 Plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim

Corpora perque domos, et religiosa deorum Limina. Nec soli poenas dant sanguine Teucri Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus, Victoresque cadunt Danaï. Crudelis ubique Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago. Primus se, Danaûm magna comitante caterva, Androgeus obfert nobis, socia agmina credens Inscius, atque ultro verbis compellat amicis : " Festinate, viri. Nam quæ tam sera moratur " Segnities ? alii rapiunt incensa feruntque " Pergama : vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis ?" 375 Dixit, et extemplo (neque enim responsa dabantur Fida satis) sensit medios delapsus in hostes. Obstupuit, retroque pedem cum voce repressit. Improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem Pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit 380 Attollentem iras, et cærule colla tumentem : Haud secus Androgeus visu tremefactus abibat. Irruimus, densis et circumfundimur armis, Ignarosque loci passim et formidine captos Sternimus. Adspirat primo fortuna labori. 385 Atque hic successu exsultans animisque Corœbus " O socii, qua prima," inquit, " fortuna salutis " Monstrat iter, quaque ostendit se dextra, sequamur. " Mutemus clipeos, Danaûmque insignia nobis " Aptemus. Dolus, an virtus, quis in hoste requirat ? 390 " Arma dabunt ipsi." Sic fatus, deinde comantem Androgei galeam clipeique insigne decorum Induitur, laterique Argivum accommodat ensem. Hoc Rhipeus, hoc ipse Dymas omnisque juvenus • Læta facit ; spoliis se quisque recentibus armat. 395 Vadimus immixti Danaïs haud numine nostro, Multaque per cæcam congressi prælia noctem Conserimus, multos Danaûm demittimus Orco. Diffugiunt alii ad naves, et litora cursu Fida petunt ; pars ingentem formidine turpi 400 Scandunt rursus equum, et nota conduntur in alvo. Heu nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere divis ! Ecce trahebatur passis Priameia virgo Crinibus a templo Cassandra advtisque Minervæ, Ad cælum tendens ardentia lumina frustra : 405 Lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.	
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Non tulit hanc speciem furiata mente Corœbus,  
 Et sese medium injecit periturus in agmen.  
 Consequimur cuncti, et densis incurrimus armis.  
 Hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis 410  
 Nostrorum obruimur, oriturque miserrima cædes  
 Armorum facie et Graiarum errore jubarum.  
 Tum Danaï gemitu atque ereptæ virginis ira  
 Undique collecti invadunt, acerrimus Ajax,  
 Et gemini Atridæ, Dolopumque exercitus omnis: 415  
 Adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti  
 Configunt, Zephyrusque, Notusque, et lætus Eois  
 Eurus equis: stridunt silvæ, sævitque tridenti  
 Spumeus atque imo Nereus ciet æquora fundo.  
 Illi etiam, si quos obscura nocte per umbram 420  
 Fudimus insidiis, totaque agitavimus urbe,  
 Apparent. Primi clipeos mentitaque tela  
 Agnoscunt, atque ora sono discordia signant.  
 Illic obruimur numero. Primusque Corœbus  
 Penelei dextra divæ armipotensis ad aram 425  
 Procumbit; cadit et Rhipens, justissimus unus  
 Qui fuit in Teucris et servantissimus æqui:  
 Dis aliter visum; pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque,  
 Confixi a sociis; nec te tua plurima, Panthu,  
 Labentem pietas, nec Apollinis infula texit. 430  
 Iliaci cineres, et flamma extrema meorum,  
 Testor, in occasu vestro nec tela nec ullas  
 Vitavisse vices Danaûm; et, si fata fuissent,  
 Ut caderem, meruisse manu. Divellimur inde:  
 Iphitus et Pelias mecum; quorum Iphitus ævo 435  
 Jam gravior, Pelias et vulnere tardus Ulixi;  
 Protinus ad sedes Priami clamore vocati.  
 Hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam  
 Bella forent, nulli tota morerentur in urbe,  
 Sic Martem indomitum, Danaosque ad tecta ruentes 440  
 Cernimus, obsessumque acta testudine limen.  
 Hærent parietibus scalæ, postesque sub ipsos  
 Nituntur gradibus, clipeosque ad tela sinistris  
 Protecti obijciunt, prensant fastigia dextris.  
 Dardanidæ contra turres ac tecta domorum 445  
 Culmina convellunt: his se, quando ultima cernunt,  
 Extrema jam in morte parant defendere telis;  
 Auratasque trabes, veterum decora alta parentum,  
 (30)

Devolvunt; alii strictis mucronibus imas Obsedere fores; has servant agmine densæ. Instaurati animi regis succurrere tectis, Auxilioque levare viros, vimque addere victis.	450
Limen erat, cæcæque fores, et pervius usus Tectorum inter se Priami, postesque relict A tergo; infelix qua se, dum regna manebant, Sæpius Andromache ferre incomitata solebat Ad soceros, et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat. Evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde Tela manu miseri jactabant irrita Teucri.	455
Turrim, in præcipiti stantem summisque sub astra Eductam tectis, unde omnis Troja videri Et Danaûm solitæ naves et Achaica castra, Aggressi ferro circum, qua summa labantes Juncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis Sedibus, impulimusque; ea lapea repente ruinam Cum sonitu trahit et Danaûm super agmina late Incidit. Ast alii subeunt, nec saxa, nec ullum Telorum interea cessat genus.	460
Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine Pyrrhus Exsultat, telis et luce coruscus aena: Qualis, ubi in lucem coluber mala gramina pastus, Frigida sub terra tumidum quem bruma tegebat, Nunc, positis novus exuviis nitidusque juvena, Lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga, Arduus ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisulcis.	475
Una ingens Periphas, et equorum agitator Achilles, Armiger Automedon, una omnis Scyria pubes Succedunt tecto, et flammæ ad culmina jactant. Ipse inter primos correpta dura bipenni Limina perrumpit, postesque a cardine vellit Æratos; jamque excisa trabe firma cavavit Robora, et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram. Apparet domus intus, et atria longa pateſcunt; Apparent Priami et veteram penetralia regum, Armatosque vident stantes in limine primo.	480
At domus interior gemitu miseroque tumultu Miscetur; penitusque cavæ plangoribus ædes Femineis ululant; ferit aurea sidera clamor; Tum pavidæ tectis matres ingentibus errant, Amplexæque tenent postes, atque oscula figunt.	485
	490

Instat vi patria Pyrrhus; nec claustra, neque ipsi  
 Custodes sufferre valent. Labat ariete crebro  
 Janua, et emoti procumbunt cardine postes.  
 Fit via vi: rumpunt aditus, primosque trucidant  
 Immissi Danai, et late loca milite complent. 495  
 Non sic, aggeribus ruptis quum spumeus amnis  
 Exiit, oppositasque evicit gurgite moles,  
 Fertur in arva furens cumulo, camposque per omnes  
 Cum stabulis armenta trahit. Vidi ipse furem  
 Cæde Neoptolemum, geminosque in limine Atridas; 500  
 Vidi Hecubam centumque nurus, Priamumque per aras  
 Sanguine fœdantem, quos ipse sacraverat, ignes.  
 Quinquaginta illi thalami, spes tanta nepotum,  
 Barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi,  
 Procubere; tenent Danai, qua deficit ignis. 505  
 Forsitan et, Priami fuerint quæ fata, requiras.  
 Urbis uti captæ casum convulsaque vidit  
 Limina tectorum, et medium in penetralibus hostem,  
 Arma diu senior desueta trementibus ævo  
 Circumdat nequidquam humeris, et inutile ferrum 510  
 Cingitur, ac densos fertur moriturus in hostes.  
 Ædibus in mediis, nudoque sub ætheris axe,  
 Ingens ara fuit, iuxtaque veterrima laurus  
 Incumbens aræ atque umbra complexa Penates:  
 Hic Hecuba et natæ nequidquam altaria circum, 515  
 Præcipites atra ceu tempestate columbæ,  
 Condensæ et divûm amplexæ simulacra sedebant.  
 Ipsum autem sumtis Priamum juvenalibus armis  
 Ut vidit, "Quæ mens tam dira, miserrime conjux,  
 "Impulit his cingi telis, aut quo ruis?" inquit. 520  
 "Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis  
 "Tempus eget; non, si ipse meus nunc adforet Hector.  
 "Huc tandem concede; hæc ara tuebitur omnes,  
 "Aut moriere simul." Sic ore effata recepit  
 Ad sese, et sacra longævum in sede locavit. 525  
 Ecce autem elapsus Pyrrhi de cæde Polites,  
 Unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostes  
 Porticibus longis fugit, et vacua atria lustrat  
 Saucius. Illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus  
 Insequitur, jam jamque manu tenet et premit hasta. 530  
 Ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum,  
 Concidit, ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.

Hic Priamus, quamquam in media jam morte tenetur,  
 Non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iræque pepercit :  
 " At tibi pro scelere," exclamat, " pro talibus ausis, 535  
 " Dî, si qua est cælo pietas, quæ talia curet,  
 " Persolvant grates dignas, et præmia reddant  
 " Debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum  
 " Fecisti, et patrios fœdasti funere vultus.  
 " At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles 540  
 " Talis in hoste fuit Priamo ; sed jura fidemque  
 " Supplicis erubuit, corpusque exsangue sepulcro  
 " Reddidit Hectoreum, meque in mea regna remisit."  
 Sic fatus senior, telumque imbelli sine ictu  
 Conjecit ; rauco quod protinus ære repulsum 545  
 Et summo clipei nequidquam umbone pendit.  
 Cui Pyrrhus : " Referes ergo hæc et nuntius ibis,  
 " Pelidæ genitori. Illi mea tristia facta,  
 " Degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento.  
 " Nunc morere." Hoc dicens, altaria ad ipsa trementem  
 Traxit et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati, 551  
 Implicuitque comam læva, dextraque coruscum  
 Extulit ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem,  
 Hæc finis Priami factorum ; hic exitus illum  
 Sorte tulit, Trojam incensam et prolapsa videntem 555  
 Pergama, tot quondam populis terriisque superbum  
 Regnatorem Asiæ. Jacet ingens litore truncus,  
 Avulsumque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.  
 At me tum primum sævus circumstetit horror.  
 Obstupui ; subiit cari genitoris imago, 560  
 Ut regem æquævum crudeli vulnere vidi  
 Vitam exhalantem ; subiit deserta Creusa  
 Et direpta domus, et parvi casus Iuli.  
 Respicio, et, quæ sit me circum copia, lustrō.  
 Deservere omnes defessi, et corpora saltu 565  
 Ad terram misere, aut ignibus ægra dedere.  
 [Jamque adeo super unus eram, cum limina Vestæ  
 Servantem et tacitam secreta in sede latentem  
 Tyndarida adspicio ; dant clara incendia lucem  
 Erranti, passimque oculos per cuncta ferenti. 570  
 Illa sibi infestos eversa ob Pergama Teucros,  
 Et pœnas Danaûm, et deserti conjugis iras  
 Præmetuens, Trojæ et patriæ communis Erinys,  
 Abdiderat sese, atque aris invisæ sedebat.

- Exarsere ignes animo; subit ira cadentem 575  
 Ulcisci patriam, et sceleratas sumere pœnas.  
 " Scilicet hæc Spartam incolumis patriasque Mycenæ  
 " Adspiciet, partoque ibit regina triumpho,  
 " Conjugiumque, domumque, patres, natosque videbit,  
 " Iliadum turba et Phrygiis comitata ministris? 580  
 " Occiderit ferro Priamus? Troja arserit igni?  
 " Dardanium toties sudarit sanguine litus?  
 " Non ita: namque etsi nullum memorabile nomen  
 " Femineæ in pœna est, nec habet victoria laudem,  
 " Exstinxisse nefas tamen, et sumsisse merentis 585  
 " Laudabor pœnas, animumque explesse juvabit  
 " Ultricis flammæ, et cineres satiasse meorum."  
 Talia jactabam, et furiata mente ferebar;]  
 Quum mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndam  
 Obtulit, et pura per noctem in luce refulsit 590  
 Alma parens, confessa deam, qualisque videri  
 Cælicolis et quanta solet; dextraque prehensum  
 Continuit, roseoque hæc insuper addidit ore:  
 " Nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras?  
 " Quid furis, aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit? 595  
 " Non prius adspicies, ubi fessum ætate parentem  
 " Liqueris Anchisen, superet conjuxne Creusa  
 " Ascaniusque puer, quos omnes undique Graiæ  
 " Circumerrant acies, et, ni mea cura resistat,  
 " Jam flammæ tulerint, inimicus et hauserit ensis. 600  
 " Non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisa Lacænæ,  
 " Culpatusve Paris; divûm inclementia, divûm,  
 " Has evertit opes, sternitque a culmine Trojam.  
 " Adspice—namque omnem, quæ nunc obducta tuenti  
 " Mortales hebetat visus tibi, et humida circum 605  
 " Caligat, nubem eripiam; tu ne qua parentis  
 " Jussa time, neu præceptis parere recusa.  
 " Hic, ubi disjectas moles avulsæque saxis  
 " Saxa vides, mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,  
 " Neptunus muros magnoque emota tridenti 610  
 " Fundamenta quatit, totamque ab sedibus urbem  
 " Eruit. Hic Juno Scæas sæviissima portas  
 " Prima tenet, sociumque furens a navibus agmen  
 " Ferro accincta vocat.  
 " Jam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas 615  
 " Inedit, nimbo effulgens et Gorgone sæva.

“ Ipse Pater Danaïs animos viresque secundas  
 “ Sufficit; ipse deos in Dardana suscitât arma.  
 “ Eripe, nate, fugam, finemque impone labori.  
 “ Nusquam abero, et tutum patrio te limine sistam.” 620  
 Dixerat, et spissis noctis se condidit umbris;  
 Apparent diræ facies, inimicaque Trojæ  
 Numina magna deûm.

Tum vero omne mihi visum considerare in ignes  
 Ilium, et ex imo verti Neptunia Troja; 625  
 Ac veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornum  
 Quum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant  
 Eruiere agricolæ certatim; illa usque minatur,  
 Et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat;  
 Vulneribus donec paulatim evicta supremum 630  
 Congemuit, traxitque jugis avulsa ruinam.  
 Descendo, ac ducente deo flammam inter et hostes  
 Expedior; dant tela locum, flammæque recedunt.  
 Atque ubi jam patriæ perventum ad limina sedis  
 Antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos 635  
 Optabam primum montes primumque petebam,  
 Abnegat excisa vitam producere Troja  
 Exsiliûmque pati. “ Vos o, quibus integer ævi  
 “ Sanguis,” ait, “ solidæque suo stant robore vires,  
 “ Vos agitate fugam. 640  
 “ Me si cælicolæ voluissent ducere vitam,  
 “ Has mihi servassent sedes. Satis una superque  
 “ Vidimus excidia, et captæ superavimus urbi.  
 “ Sic o, sic positum affati discedite corpus.  
 “ Ipse manu mortem inveniam. Miserebitur hostis, 645  
 “ Exuviasque petet. Facilis jactura sepulcri.  
 “ Jam pridem invisus divis, et inutilis, annos  
 “ Demoror, ex quo me divûm pater atque hominum rex  
 “ Fulminis afflavit ventis, et contigit igni.”

Talia perstabat memorans, fixusque manebat. 650  
 Nos contra effusi lacrimis conjuxque Creusa,  
 Ascaniusque omnisque domus, ne vertere secum  
 Cuncta pater fatoque urgenti incumbere vellet.  
 Abnegat, inceptoque et sedibus hæret in isdem.  
 Rursus in arma feror, mortemque miserrimus opto. 655  
 Nam quod consilium aut quæ jam fortuna dabatur?  
 “ Mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto  
 “ Sperasti? tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore?



" Si nihil ex tanta superis placet urbe relinqui,  
 " Et sedet hoc animo, perituræque addere Trojæ 660  
 " Teque tuosque juvat; patet isti janua leto,  
 " Jamque aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus,  
 " Natum ante ora patris, patrem qui obtruncat ad aras.  
 " Hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes  
 " Eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus, utque 665  
 " Ascanium, patremque meum juxtaque Creusam,  
 " Alterum in alterius mactatos sanguine cernam?  
 " Arma, viri, fert arma; vocat lux ultima victos.  
 " Reddite me Danais! sinite instaurata revisam  
 " Prælia! Nunquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti." 670  
 Hinc ferro accingor rursus, clipeoque sinistram  
 Insertabam aptans, meque extra tecta ferebam.  
 Ecce autem complexa pedes in limine conjux  
 Hærebat, parvumque patri tendebat Iulum.  
 " Si periturus abis, et nos rape in omnia tecum; 675  
 " Sin aliquam expertus sumtis spem ponis in armis,  
 " Hanc primum tutare domum. Cui parvus Iulus,  
 " Cui pater, et conjux quondam tua dicta relinquitur?"  
 Talia vociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat,  
 Cum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum: 680  
 Namque manus inter mæstorumque ora parentum  
 Ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iuli  
 Fundere lumen apex, tactuque innoxia molles  
 Lambere flamma comas et circum tempora pasci.  
 Nos pavidī trepidare metu, crinemque flagrantem 685  
 Excutere, et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignes.  
 At pater Anchises oculos ad sidera lætus  
 Extulit, et cælo palmas cum voce tetendit:  
 " Jupiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis,  
 " Adspice nos; hoc tantum; et, si pietate meremur, 690  
 " Da deinde auxilium, pater, atque hæc omina firma."  
 Vix ea fatus erat senior, subitoque fragore  
 Intonuit lævum, et de cælo lapsa per umbras  
 Stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit.  
 Illam, summa super labentem culmina tecti, 695  
 Cernimus Idæa claram se condere silva,  
 Signantemque vias; tum longo limite sulcus  
 Dat lucem, et late circum loca sulfure fumant.  
 Hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras,  
 Affaturque deos, et sanctum sidus adorat: 700

“ Jam jam nulla mora est ; sequor, et, qua ducitis,  
 “ Dī patrii, servate domum, servate nepotem. [adsum.  
 “ Vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troja est.  
 “ Cedo equidem, nec, nate, tibi comes ire recuso.”  
 Dixerat ille, et jam per mœnia clarius ignis 705  
 Auditur, propiusque æstus incendia volvunt.

“ Ergo age, care pater, cervici imponere nostræ ;  
 “ Ipse subibo humeris, nec me labor iste gravabit :  
 “ Quo res cunque cadent, unum et commune periculum,  
 “ Una salus ambobus erit. Mihi parvus Iulus 710  
 “ Sit comes, et longe servet vestigia conjux.  
 “ Vos, famuli, quæ dicam, animis advertite vestris.  
 “ Est urbe egressis tumultus templumque vetustum  
 “ Desertæ Cereris, juxtaque antiqua cupressus,  
 “ Religione patrum multos servata per annos : 715  
 “ Hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam.  
 “ Tu, genitor, cape sacra manu, patriosque penates ;  
 “ Me bello e tanto digressum et cæde recenti,  
 “ Attrectare nefas, donec me flumine vivo  
 “ Abluero.” 720

Hæc fatus, latos humeros subjectaque colla  
 Veste super fulvique insternor pelle leonis,  
 Succedoque oneri. Dextræ se parvus Iulus  
 Implicuit, sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis.  
 Pone subit conjux. Ferimur per opaca locorum, 725  
 Et me, quem dudum non ulla injecta movebant  
 Tela, neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Graii,  
 Nunc omnes terrent auræ, sonus excitat omnis,  
 Suspensum et pariter comitique onerique timentem.

Jamque propinquabam portis, omnemque videbar 730  
 Evasisse viam, subito quum creber ad aures  
 Visus adesse pedum sonitus, genitorque per umbram  
 Prospiciens, “ Nate,” exclamat, “ fuge, nate ; propin-  
 “ Ardentes clipeos atque æra micantia cerno.” [quant.  
 Hic mihi nescio quod trepido male numen amicum 735  
 Confusam eripuit mentem : namque avia cursu  
 Dum sequor, et nota excedo regione viarum,  
 Heu misero conjux fatone erepta Creûsa  
 Substitit, erravitne via, seu lassa resedit,  
 Incertum ; nec post oculis est reddita nostris ; 740  
 Nec prius amissam respexi, animumve reflexi,  
 Quam tumultum antiquæ Cereris sedemque sacram

Venimus : hic demum collectis omnibus una  
 Defuit ; et comites, natumque, virumque fefellit.  
 Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque ?  
 Aut quid in eversa vidi crudelius urbe ? 746  
 Ascanium, Anchisenque patrem, Teucrosque penates  
 Commendo sociis, et curva valle recondo ;  
 Ipse urbem repeto, et cingor fulgentibus armis.  
 Stat casus renovare omnes, omnemque reverti 750  
 Per Trojam, et rursus caput objectare periclis.  
 Principio muros obscuraque limina portæ,  
 Qua gressum extuleram, repeto, et vestigia retro  
 Observata sequor per noctem, et lumine lustror.  
 Horror ubique animos, simul ipsa silentia terrent. 755  
 Inde domum, si forte pedem, si forte tulisset,  
 Me refero. Irruerant Danaï et tectum omne tenebant.  
 Illicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento  
 Volvitur ; exsuperant flammæ ; furit æstus ad auras.  
 Procedo, et Priami sedes arcemque reviso. 760  
 Et jam porticibus vacuis Junonis asylo  
 Custodes lecti Phœnix et dirus Ulixes  
 Prædam asservabant. Hue undique Troïa gaza  
 Incensis erepta adytis, mensæque deorum,  
 Crateresque auro solidi, captivæque vestis 765  
 Congeritur. Pueri et pavidæ longo ordine matres  
 Stant circum.  
 Ausus quin etiam voces jactare per umbram,  
 Implevi clamore vias, mæstusque Creüsam  
 Nequidquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vocavi.  
 Quærenti, et tectis urbis sine fine furenti, 771  
 Infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creüsæ  
 Visa mihi ante oculos, et nota major imago.  
 Obstupui, steteruntque comæ et vox faucibus hæsit.  
 Tum sic affari, et curas his demere dictis : 775  
 “ Quid tantum insano juvat indulgere dolori,  
 “ O dulcis conjux ? non hæc sine numine divum  
 “ Eveniunt : nec te hinc comitem asportare Creüsam  
 “ Fas, aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.  
 “ Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum maris æquor arandum, 780  
 “ Et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva  
 “ Inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Thybris.  
 “ Illic res lætæ regnumque et regia conjux  
 “ Parta tibi : lacrimas dilectæ pelle Creüsæ.

**ÆNEIDOS LIB. II. (785—804.)**

“ Non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas 785

“ Adspiciam, aut Graiis servitum matribus ibo,

“ Dardanis: et divæ Veneris nurus;

“ Sed me magna deûm genetrix his detinet oris.

“ Jamque vale, et nati serva communis amorem.”

Hæc ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem et multa volentem

Dicere deseruit, tennesque recessit in auras. 791

Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum;

Ter frustra comprehensa manus effugit imago,

Par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.

Sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso. 795

Atque hic ingentem comitum adfluxisse novorum

Invenio admirans numerum, matresque virosque,

Collectam exsilio pubem, miserabile vulgus.

Undique convenere animis opibusque parati,

In quascumque velim pelago deducere terras. 800

Jamque jugis summæ surgebat Lucifer Idæ,

Ducebatque diem; Danaïque obsessa tenebant

Limina portarum; nec spes opis ulla dabatur:

Cessi, et sublato montes genitore petivi.

# ÆNEIDOS

## LIBER TERTIUS.

“POSTQUAM res Asiæ Priamique evertere gentem  
Immeritam visum superis, ceciditque superbum  
Ilium, et omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troja;  
Diversa exsilia et desertas quærere terras  
Auguriis agimur divûm, classemque sub ipsa 5  
Antandro et Phrygiæ molimur montibus Idæ,  
Incerti, quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur,  
Contrahimusque viros. Vix prima inceperat æstas:  
Et pater Anchises dare fatis vela jubebat;  
Litora quum patriæ lacrimans portusque relinquo 10  
Et campos, ubi Troja fuit. Feror exsul in altum  
Cum sociis, natoque, Penatibus, et magnis dîs.  
Terra procul vastis colitur Mavortia campis;  
Thraces arant, acri quondam regnata Lycurgo;  
Hospitium antiquum Trojæ, sociique Penates, 15  
Dum fortuna fuit. Feror huc, et litore curvo  
Mœnia prima loco, fatis ingressus iniquis,  
Æneadasque meo nomen de nomine fiugo.  
Sacra Dionææ matri divisque ferebam  
Auspiciis cœptorum operum, superoque nitentem 20  
Cælicolum regi mactabam in litore taurum.  
Forte fuit juxta tumulus, quo cornea summo  
Virgulta, et densis hastilibus horrida myrtus.  
Accessi, viridemque ab humo convellere silvam  
Conatus, ramis tegerem ut frondentibus aras, 25  
Horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum:  
Nam, quæ prima solo ruptis radicibus arbos  
Vellitur, huic atro liquuntur sanguine guttæ,  
Et terram tabo maculant. Mihi frigidus horror  
(40)

Membra quatit, gelidusque coit formidine sanguis. 30  
 Rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen  
 Insequor, et causas penitus tentare latentes :  
 Ater et alterius sequitur de cortice sanguis.  
 Multa movens animo, Nymphas venerabar agrestes,  
 Gradivumque patrem, Geticis qui præsidet arvis, 35  
 Rite secundarent visus omenque levarent.  
 Tertia sed postquam majore hastilia nisu  
 Aggredior, genibusque adversæ obductor arenæ :  
 Eloquar, an sileam ?—gemitus lacrimabilis imo  
 Auditur tumulo, et vox reddita fertur ad aures : 40  
 “ Quid miserum, Ænea, laceras ? Jam parce sepulto ;  
 “ Parce pias scelerare manus. Non me tibi Troja  
 “ Externum tulit, aut cruor hic de stipite manat.  
 “ Hen fuge crudeles terras, fuge litus avarum :  
 “ Nam Polydorus ego. Hic confixum ferrea textit 45  
 “ Telorum seges, et jaculis increvit acutis.”  
 Tum vero ancipiti mentem formidine pressus  
 Obstupui, steteruntque comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit.  
 Hunc Polydorum auri quondam cum pondere magno  
 Infelix Priamus furtim mandarât alendum 50  
 Threicio regi, quum jam diffideret armis  
 Dardaniæ, cingique urbem obsidione videret.  
 Ille, ut opes fractæ Teucrûm, et Fortuna recessit,  
 Res Agamemnonias victriciaque arma secutus,  
 Fas omne abrupit ; Polydorum obtruncat, et auro 55  
 Vi potitur. Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,  
 Auri sacra fames ? Postquam pavor ossa reliquit,  
 Delectos populi ad proceres primumque parentem  
 Monstra deûm refero, et, quæ sit sententia, posco.  
 Omnibus idem animus scelerata excedere terra ; 60  
 Linqui pollutum hospitium, et dare classibus Austros.  
 Ergo instauramus Polydoro funus, et ingens  
 Aggeritur tumulo tellus ; stant Manibus aræ,  
 Cæruleis mæstæ vittis atraque cupresso,  
 Et circum Iliades crinem de more solutæ ; 65  
 Inferimus tepido spumantia cymbia lacte,  
 Sanguinis et sacri pateras, animamque sepulcro  
 Condimus, et magna supremum voce ciemus.  
 Inde, ubi prima fides pelago, placataque venti  
 Dant maria, et lenis crepitans vocat auster in altum, 70  
 Deducunt socii naves, et litora complent.

Provehimur portu, terræque urbesque recedunt.

Sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus

Nereïdum matri et Neptuno Ægæo :

Quam pius Arcitenens oras et litora circum 75

Errantem, Mycono e celsa Gyaroque revinxit,

Immotamque coli dedit, et contemnere ventos.

Huc feror ; hæc fessos tuto placidissima portu

Accipit. Egressi veneramur Apollinis urbem.

Rex Anius, rex idem hominum Phœbique sacerdos, 80

Vittis et sacra redimitus tempora lauro,

Occurrit ; veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum.

Jungimus hospitio dextras, et tecta subimus.

Templa dei saxo venerabar structa vetusto :

“ Da propriam, Thymbræe, domum ! da mœnia fessis

“ Et genus et mansuram urbem ! serva altera Trojæ 86

“ Pergama, reliquias Danaûm atque immitis Achilli !

“ Quem sequimur ? quove ire jubes ? ubi ponere sedes ?

“ Da, pater, augurium, atque animis illabere nostris.”

Vix ea fatus eram, tremere omnia visa repente, 90

Liminaque, laurusque dei ; totusque moveri

Mons circum, et mugire adytis cortina reclusis.

Submissi petimus terram, et vox fertur ad aures :

“ Dardanidæ duri, quæ vos a stirpe parentum

“ Prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere læto 95

“ Accipiet reduces. Antiquam exquirite matrem.

“ Hic domus Æneæ cunctis dominabitur oris,

“ Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis.”

Hæc Phœbus : mixtoque ingens exorta tumultu

Lætitia ; et cuncti, quæ sint ea mœnia, quærunt ; 100

Quo Phœbus vocet errantes, jubeatque reverti.

Tum genitor, veterum volvens monumenta virorum,

“ Audite, o proceres,” ait, “ et spes discite vestras.

“ Creta Jovis magni medio jacet insula ponto,

“ Mons Idæus ubi, et gentis cunabula nostræ. 105

“ Centum urbes habitant magnas, uberrima regna.

“ Maximus unde pater, si rite audita recorder,

“ Teucus Rhœteas primum est advectus ad oras,

“ Optavitque locum regno. Nondum Ilium et arces

“ Pergameæ steterant ; habitabant vallibus imis. 110

“ Hinc mater cultrix Cybelæ, Corybantiaque æra,

“ Idæumque nemus ; hinc fida silentia sacris,

“ Et juncti currum dominæ subiere leones.

" Ergo agite et, divûm ducunt qua jussa, sequamur :  
 " Placemus ventos, et Gnosia regna petamus. 115  
 " Nec longo distant cursu ; modo Jupiter adsit,  
 " Tertia lux classem Cretæis sistet in oris."  
 Sic fatus, meritos aris mactavit honores,  
 Taurum Neptuno, taurum tibi, pulcher Apollo,  
 Nigram hiemi pecudem, Zephyris felicibus albam. 120  
 Fama volat, pulsum regnis cessisse paternis  
 Idomeneâ ducem, desertaque litora Cretæ ;  
 Hoste vacare domos, sedesque adstare relictas.  
 Linquimus Ortygiæ portus, pelagoque volamus,<sup>1</sup>  
 Bacchatamque jugis Naxon, viridemque Donusam, 125  
 Olearon, niveamque Paron, sparsasque per æquor  
 Cycladas, et crebris legimus freta concita terris.  
 Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor ;  
 Hortantur socii, Cretam proavosque petamus.  
 Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes, 130  
 Et tandem antiquis Curetum allabimur oris.  
 Ergo avidus muros optatæ molior urbis,  
 Pergameamque voco, et lætam cognomine gentem  
 Hortor amare focos, arcemque attollere tectis.  
 Jamque fere sicco subductæ litore puppes ; 135  
 Connubiis arvisque novis operata juvenus ;  
 Jura domosque dabam : subito quum tabida membris,  
 Corrupto cœli tractu, miserandaque venit  
 Arboribusque satisque lues, et letifer annus.  
 Linquebant dulces animas, aut ægra trahebant 140  
 Corpora ; tum steriles exurere Sirius agros ;  
 Arebant herbæ, et victum seges ægra negabat.  
 Rursus ad oraculum Ortygiæ Phœbumque remenso  
 Hortatur pater ire mari, veniamque precari,  
 Quam fessis finem rebus ferat ; unde laborum 145  
 Tentare auxilium jubeat ; quo vertere cursus.  
 Nox erat, et terris animalia somnus habebat :  
 Effigies sacræ divûm Phrygiique penates,  
 Quos mecum a Troja mediisque ex ignibus urbis  
 Extuleram, visi ante oculos adstare jacentis 150  
 In somnis, multo manifesti lumine, qua se  
 Plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras ;  
 Tum sic affari, et curas his demere dictis :  
 " Quod tibi delato Ortygiam dicturus Apollo est,  
 " Hic canit, et tua nos en ultro ad limina mittit. 155  
 (43)



" Nos te, Dardania incensa, tuaque arma secuti,  
 " Nos tumidum sub te permensi classibus æquor,  
 " Idem venturos tollemus in astra nepotes,  
 " Imperiumque urbi dabimus. Tu mœnia magnis  
 " Magna para, longumque fugæ ne linque laborem. 160  
 " Mutandæ sedes: non hæc tibi litora suasit.  
 " Delius, aut Cretæ jussit considerare, Apollo.  
 " Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt,  
 " Terra antiqua, potens armis, atque ubere glebæ;  
 " Cœnotri coluere viri; nunc fama, minores 165  
 " Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem:  
 " Hæ nobis propriæ sedes; hinc Dardanus ortus,  
 " Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum.  
 " Surge age, et hæc lætus longævo dicta parenti  
 " Haud dubitanda refer. Corythum terrasque requirat  
 " Ausonias. Dictæa negat tibi Jupiter arva." 171  
 Talibus attonitus visis ac voce deorum—  
 (Nec sopor illud erat, sed coram agnoscere vultus,  
 Velatasque comas, præsentiaque ora videbar;  
 Tum gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor.) 175  
 Corripio e stratis corpus, tendoque supinas  
 Ad cælum cum voce manus, et munera libo  
 Intemerata focis. Perfecto lætus honore  
 Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando.  
 Agnovit prolem ambiguam, geminosque parentes, 180  
 Seque novo veterum deceptum errore locorum.  
 Tum memorat: " Nate, Iliacis exercite fatis,  
 " Sola mihi tales casus Cassandra canebat.  
 " Nunc repeto hæc generi portendere debita nostro,  
 " Et sæpe Hesperiam, sæpe Itala regna vocare. 185  
 " Sed quis ad Hesperiae venturos litora Teucros  
 " Crederet? aut quem tum vates Cassandra moveret?  
 " Cedamus Phœbo, et moniti meliora sequamur."  
 Sic ait, et cuncti dicto paremus ovantes:  
 Hanc quoque deserimus sedem, paucisque relictis 190  
 Vela damus, vastumque cava trabe currimus æquor.  
 Postquam altum tenuere rates, nec jam amplius ullæ  
 Apparent terræ, cælum undique et undique pontus;  
 Tum mihi cæruleus supra caput adstitit imber,  
 Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris.  
 Continuo venti volvunt mare, magnaque surgunt 196  
 Æquora; dispersi jactamur gurgite vasto.

Involvere diem nimbi, et nox humida cælum  
 Abstulit; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes. 200  
 Excutimur cursu, et cæcis erramus in undis.  
 Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere cælo,  
 Nec meminisse viæ media Palinurus in unda.  
 Tres adeo incertos cæca caligine soles  
 Erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes.  
 Quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem 205  
 Visa, aperire procul montes, ac volvere fumum.  
 Vela cadunt; remis insurgimus; haud mora, nautæ  
 Adnixi torquent spumas et cærule verrunt.  
 Servatum ex undis Strophadum me litora primum  
 Accipiunt; Strophades Graio stant nomine dictæ, 210  
 Insulæ Ionio in magno, quas dira Celæno,  
 Harpyiæque colunt aliæ, Phineia postquam  
 Clausa domus, mensasque metu liquere priores.  
 Tristius haud illis monstrum, nec sævior ulla  
 Pestis et ira deûm Stygiis sese extulit undis. 215  
 Virginei volucrum vultus, fœdissima ventris  
 Proluvies, uncæque manus, et pallida semper  
 Ora fame.  
 Huc ubi delati portus intravimus, ecce  
 Læta boum passim campis armenta videmus 220  
 Caprigenumque pecus, nullo custode, per herbas.  
 Irruimus ferro, et divos ipsumque vocamus  
 In partem prædamque Jovem. Tum litore curvo  
 Exstruimusque toros, dapibusque epulamur opimis.  
 At subitæ horrifico lapsu de montibus adsunt 225  
 Harpyiæ, et magnis quatiant clangoribus alas,  
 Diripiuntque dapes, contactuque omnia fœdant  
 Immundo; tum vox tetrum dira inter odorem.  
 Rursum in secessu longo sub rupe cavata,  
 Arboribus clausi circum atque horrentibus umbris, 230  
 Instruimus mensas, arisque reponimus ignem:  
 Rursum ex diverso cæli cæcisque latebris  
 Turba sonans prædam pedibus circumvolat uncis,  
 Polluit ore dapes. Sociis tunc, arma capessant,  
 Edico, et dira bellum cum gente gerendum. 235  
 Haud secus ac jussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam  
 Disponunt enses, et scuta latentia condunt.  
 Ergo ubi delapsæ sonitum per curva dedere  
 Litora, dat signum specula Misenus ab alta

Ære cavo: invadunt socii, et nova prœlia tentant, 240  
 Obscenæ pelagi ferro fœdare volucres.  
 Sed neque viû plumis ullam, nec vulnera tergo  
 Accipiunt; celerique fuga sub sidera lapsæ  
 Semesam prædam et vestigia fœda relinquunt.  
 Una in præcelsa consedit rupe Celæno, 245  
 Infelix vates, rumpitque hanc pectore vocem:  
 "Bellum etiam pro cæde boum stratisque iuvenis,  
 "Laomedontiadæ, bellumne inferre paratis,  
 "Et patrio Harpyias insontes pellere regno?  
 "Accipite ergo animis atque hæc mea figite dicta: 250  
 "Quæ Phœbo pater omnipotens, mihi Phœbus Apollo  
 "Prædixit, vobis Furiarum ego maxima pando.  
 "Italiam cursu petitis, ventisque vocatis;  
 "Ibitis Italiam, portusque intrare licebit.  
 "Sed non ante datam cingetis moenibus urbem, 255  
 "Quam vos dira fames nostræque injuria cædis  
 "Ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas."  
 Dixit, et in silvam pennis ablata refugit.  
 At sociis subita gelidus formidine sanguis  
 Deriguit; cecidere animi; nec jam amplius armis, 260  
 Sed votis precibusque jubent exposcere pacem,  
 Sive deæ, seu sint diræ obscœnæque volucres.  
 Et pater Anchises passis de litore palmis  
 Numina magna vocat, meritosque indicit honores:  
 "Dî, prohibete minas! dî, talem avertite casum, 265  
 "Et placidi servate pios!" tum litore funem  
 Deripere, excussosque jubet laxare rudentes.  
 Tendunt vela Noti: ferimur spumantibus undis,  
 Qua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabant.  
 Jam medio apparet fluctu nemorosa Zacynthos, 270  
 Dulichiumque, Sameque, et Neritos ardua saxis.  
 Effugimus scopulos Ithacæ, Laërtia regna,  
 Et terram altricem sævi execramur Ulixi.  
 Mox et Leucatæ nimbosa cacumina montis,  
 Et formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo. 275  
 Hunc petimus fessi, et parvæ succedimus urbi.  
 Ancora de prora jacitur, stant litore puppes.  
 Ergo insperata tandem tellure potiti,  
 Lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras,  
 Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludis. 280  
 Exercent patrias oleo labente palæstras  
 (46)

Nudati socii. Juvat evasisse tot urbes  
 Argolicas, mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostes.  
 Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annus,  
 Et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas; 285  
 Ære cavo clipeum, magni gestamen Abantis,  
 Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo:  
 "*Æneas hæc de Danaïs victoribus arma.*"  
 Linquere tum portus jubeo, et considerare transtris.  
 Certatim socii feriunt mare, et æquora verrunt. 290  
 Protenus aërias Phæacum abscondimus arces,  
 Litora que Epiri legimus, portuque subimus  
 Chaonio, et celsam Buthroti accedimus urbem.  
 Hic incredibilis rerum fama occupat aures,  
 Priamiden Helenum Graias regnare per urbes, 295  
 Conjugio Æacidæ Pyrrhi sceptrisque potitum,  
 Et patrio Andromachen iterum cessisse marito.  
 Obstupui, miroque incensum pectus amore  
 Compellare virum, et casus cognoscere tantos.  
 Progredior portu, classes et litora linquens; 300  
 Solemnes quum forte dapes et tristia dona  
 Ante urbem in luco, falsi Simoentis ad undam,  
 Libabat cineri Andromache, Manesque vocabat  
 Hectoreum ad tumulum; viridi quem cespite inanem,  
 Et geminas, caussam lacrimis, sacraverat aras. 305  
 Ut me conspexit venientem, et Troia circum  
 Arma amens vidit, magnis exterrita monestris  
 Deriguit visu in medio; calor ossa reliquit;  
 Labitur, et longo vix tandem tempore fatur:  
 "Verane te facies, verus mihi nuntius affers, 310  
 "Nate dea? vivisne? aut, si lux alma recessit,  
 "Hector ubi est?" Dixit, lacrimasque effudit, et omnem  
 Implevit clamore locum. Vix pauca furenti  
 Subjicio, et raris turbatus vocibus hisco:  
 "Vivo equidem, vitamque extrema per omnia duco.  
 "Ne dubita; nam vera vides. 316  
 "Heu! quis te casus dejectam conjuge tanto  
 "Excipit? aut quæ digna satis fortuna revisit?  
 "Hectoris Andromache Pyrrhin' connubia servas?"  
 Dejecit vultum, et demissa voce locuta est: 320  
 "O felix una ante alias Priamæia virgo,  
 "Hostilem ad tumulum Trojæ sub mœnibus altis  
 "Jussa mori, quæ sortitus non pertulit ullos,  
 (47)

- " Nec victoris heri tetigit captiva cubile !  
 " Nos, patria incensa diversa per æquora vectæ, 325  
 " Stirpis Achillææ fastus, juvenemque superbum,  
 " Servitio enixæ, tulimus. Qui deinde, secutus  
 " Lædæam Hermionen Lacedæmoniosque Hymenæos,  
 " Me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam.  
 " Ast illum, ereptæ magno inflammatus amore 330  
 " Conjugis, et scelerum furiis agitatus, Orestes  
 " Excipit incautum, patriasque obtruncat ad aras.  
 " Morte Neoptolemi regnorum reddita cessit  
 " Pars Heleno; qui Chaonios cognomine campos,  
 " Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit, 335  
 " Pergamaque Iliacamque jugis hanc addidit arcem.  
 " Sed tibi qui cursum venti, quæ fata dedere,  
 " Aut quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris?  
 " Quid puer Ascanius? Superatne et vescitur aura?  
 " Quæ tibi jam Troja— 340  
 " Ecqua tamen puero est amissæ cura parentis?  
 " Ecquid in antiquam virtutem animosque viriles  
 " Et pater Æneas et avunculus excitat Hector?"  
 Talia fundebat lacrimans, longosque ciebat  
 Incassum fletus, quum sese a mœnibus heros 345  
 Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus affert,  
 Agnoscitque suos, lætusque ad limina ducit,  
 Et multum lacrimas verba inter singula fundit.  
 Procedo, et Parvam Trojam, simulataque magnis  
 Pergama, et arentem Xanthi cognomine rivum 350  
 Agnosco, Scææque amplector limina portæ.  
 Nec non et Teucri socia simul urbe fruuntur.  
 Illos porticibus rex accipiebat in amplis.  
 Aulai medio libabant pocula Bacchi,  
 Impositis auro dapibus, paterasque tenebant. 355  
 Jamque dies, alterque dies processit; et auræ  
 Vela vocant, tumidoque inflatur carbasus Austro;  
 His vatem aggredior dictis, ac talia quæso:  
 " Trojugena, interpretes divûm, qui numina Phœbi,  
 " Qui tripodas, Clarii lauros, qui sidera sentis, 360  
 " Et volucrum linguas, et præpetis omina pennæ,  
 " Fare age (namque omnem cursum mihi prospera dixit  
 " Religio, et cuncti suaserunt numine divi  
 " Italiam petere, et terras tentare repostas;  
 " Sola novum, dictuque nefas, Harpyia Cælæno 365  
 (48)

" Prodigium canit, et tristes denuntiat iras,  
 " Obscœnamque famem) quæ prima pericula vito,  
 " Quidve sequens tantos possim superare labores?"  
 Hic Helenus, cæsis primum de more juvencis,  
 Exorat pacem divûm, vittasque resolvit 370  
 Sacrati capitis, meque ad tua limina, Phœbe,  
 Ipse manu multo suspensum numine ducit;  
 Atque hæc deinde canit divino ex ore sacerdos:  
 " Nate dea; nam te majoribus ire per altum  
 " Auspiciis manifesta fides:—sic fata deûm rex 375  
 " Sortitur, volvitque vices; is vertitur ordo:—  
 " Pauca tibi e multis, quo tutior hospita lustres  
 " Æquora, et Ausonio possis considerare portu,  
 " Expediam dictis; prohibent nam cetera Parcæ  
 " Scire Helenum, farique vetat Saturnia Juno. 380  
 " Principio Italiam, quam tu jam rere propinquam,  
 " Vicinosque, ignare, paras invadere portus,  
 " Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris.  
 " Ante et Trinacria lentandus remus in unda,  
 " Et salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus æquor, 385  
 " Infernique lacus, Æææque insula Circæ,  
 " Quam tuta possis urbem componere terra.  
 " Signa tibi dicam; tu condita mente teneto.  
 " Quum tibi sollicito secreti ad fluminis undam  
 " Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus, 390  
 " Triginta capitum fetus enixa, jacebit,  
 " Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati;  
 " Is locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum.  
 " Nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros;  
 " Fata viam invenient, aderitque vocatus Apollo. 395  
 " Has autem terras Italique hanc litoris oram,  
 " Proxima quæ nostri perfunditur æquoris æstu,  
 " Effuge: cuncta malis habitantur mœnia Graiis.  
 " Hic et Narycii posuerunt mœnia Locri,  
 " Et Sallentinos obsedit milite campos 400  
 " Lyctius Idomeneus; hic illa ducis Melibœi  
 " Parva Philoctetæ subnixâ Petelia muro.  
 " Quin, ubi transmissæ steterint trans æquora classes,  
 " Et positis aris jam vota in litore solves;  
 " Purpureo velare comas adoptertus amictu, 405  
 " Ne qua inter sanctos ignes in honore deorum  
 " Hostilis facies occurrat, et omina turbet.

- " Hunc socii morem sacrorum, hunc ipse teneto ;  
 " Hac casti maneant in religione nepotes.  
 " Ast ubi digressum Siculae te admoverit orae 410  
 " Ventus, et angusti rarescent claustra Pelori,  
 " Laeva tibi tellus et longo laeva petantur  
 " Aequora circuitu, dextrum fuge litas et undas.  
 " Haec loca vi quondam et vasta convulsa ruina—  
 " Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetustas !— 415  
 " Dissiluisse feruat, quum protinus utraque tellus  
 " Una foret ; venit medio vi pontus, et undis  
 " Hesperium Siculo latus abscondit, arvaeque et urbes  
 " Litore diductas angusto interluit aestu.  
 " Dextrum Scylla latus, laevum implacata Charybdis 420  
 " Obsidet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos  
 " Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub aura  
 " Erigit alternos, et sidera verberat unda.  
 " At Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris,  
 " Ora exsertantem, et naves in saxa trahentem. 425  
 " Prima hominis facies, et pulchro pectore virgo  
 " Pube tenas ; postrema immani corpore pistrix,  
 " Delphinum caudas utero commissa laporum.  
 " Præstat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni  
 " Cessantem, longos et circumflectere cursus, 430  
 " Quam semel informem vasto vidisse sub antro  
 " Scyllam et cæruleis canibus resonantia saxa.  
 " Præterea, si qua est Heleno prudentia, vati  
 " Si qua fides, animum si veris implet Apollo,  
 " Unum illud tibi, nate dea, proque omnibus unum 435  
 " Prædicam, et repetens iterumque iterumque monebo :  
 " Junonis magnæ primum prece numen adora ;  
 " Junoni cane vota libens, dominamque potentem  
 " Supplicibus supera donis : sic denique victor  
 " Trinacria fines Italos mittere relicta. 440  
 " Huc ubi delatus Cumæam accesseris urbem,  
 " Divinosque lacus et Aversa sonantia silvis ;  
 " Insanam vatem adspicies, quæ rupe sub ima  
 " Fata canit, foliisque notas et nomina mandat.  
 " Quæcumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo, 445  
 " Digerit in numerum, atque antro seclusa relinquit.  
 " Illa manent immota locis, neque ab ordine cedunt.  
 " Verum eadem verso tenuis quum cardine ventus  
 " Impulit, et teneras turbavit janua frondes,

- " Nunquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo, 450  
 " Nec revocare situs, aut jungere carmina curat.  
 " Inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllæ.  
 " Hic tibi ne qua moræ fuerint dispendia tanti,  
 " Quamvis increpitent socii, et vi cursus in altam  
 " Vela vocet, possisq; sinus implere secundos, 455  
 " Quin adeas vatem, precibusque oracula poscas.  
 " Ipsa canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat.  
 " Illa tibi Italiæ populos, venturaque bella,  
 " Et quo quemque modo fugiasque ferasque laborem,  
 " Expediet; cursusque dabit venerata secundos. 460  
 " Hæc sunt, quæ nostra liceat te voce moneri.  
 " Vade age, et ingentem factis fer ad æthera Trojam."  
 Quæ postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est;  
 Dona dehinc auro gravia sectoque elephanto  
 Imperat ad naves ferri, stipatque carinis 465  
 Ingens argentum, Dodonæosque lebetas,  
 Loricam consertam hamis auroque trilicem,  
 Et conum insignis galeæ, cristasque comantes,  
 Arma Neoptolemi. Sunt et sua dona parenti.  
 Addit equos, additque duces; 470  
 Remigium supplet; socios simul instruit armis.  
 Interea classem velis aptare jubebat  
 Anchises, fieret vento mora ne qua ferenti.  
 Quem Phœbi interpret multo compellat honore:  
 " Conjugio, Anchisa, Veneris dignate superbo, 475  
 " Cura deûm, bis Pergameis erepte ruinis,  
 " Ecce tibi Ausoniæ tellus: hanc arripe velis.  
 " Et tamen hanc pelago præterlabare necesse est:  
 " Ausoniæ pars illa procul, quam pandit Apollo.  
 " Vade," ait, " o felix nati pietate. Quid ultra 480  
 " Provehor, et fando surgentes demoror Austros?"  
 Nec minus Andromache, digressu mæsta supremo,  
 Fert picturatas auri subtemine vestes,  
 Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamydem: nec cedit honori;  
 Textilibusque onerat donis, ac talia fatur: 485  
 " Accipe et hæc, manuum tibi quæ monumenta mearum  
 " Sint, puer, et longum Andromachæ testentur amorem,  
 " Conjugis Hectores. Cape dona extrema tuorum,  
 " O mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago!  
 " Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat, 490  
 " Et nunc æquali tecum pubesceret ævo."



Hos ego digrediens lacrimis affabar obortis :  
 " Vivite felices, quibus est fortuna peracta  
 " Jam sua ; nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur.  
 " Vobis parta quies : nullum maris æquor arandum ; 495  
 " Arva neque Ausoniæ, semper cedentia retro,  
 " Quærenda. Effigiem Xanthi Trojamque videtis  
 " Quam vestræ fecere manus ; melioribus, opto,  
 " Auspiciis, et quæ fuerit minus obvia Graiis.  
 " Si quando Thybrim vicinaque Thybridis arva 500  
 " Intraro, gentique meæ data mœnia cernam,  
 " Cognatas urbes olim populosque propinquos  
 " Epiro, Hesperia, (quibus idem Dardanus auctor  
 " Atque idem casus,) unam faciemus utramque  
 " Trojam animis. Maneat nostros ea cura nepotes." 505  
 Provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia juxta,  
 Unde iter Italiam cursusque brevissimus undis.  
 Sol ruit interea, et montes umbrantur opaci.  
 Sternimur optatæ gremio telluris ad undam,  
 Sortiti remos, passimque in litore sicco 510  
 Corpora curamus ; fessos sopor irrigat artus.  
 Necdum orbem medium Nox horis acta subibat,  
 Haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus, et omnes  
 Explorat ventos, atque auribus aera captat ;  
 Sidera cuncta notat tacito labentia cælo, 515  
 Arcturum, pluviasque Hyadas, geminosque Triones,  
 Armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona.  
 Postquam cuncta videt cælo constare sereno,  
 Dat clarum e puppi signum ; nos castra movemus,  
 Tentamusque viam, et velorum pandimus alas. 520  
 Jamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis,  
 Quum procul obscuros colles humilemque videmus  
 Italiam. Italiam primus conclamat Achates ;  
 Italiam læto socii clamore salutant.  
 Tum pater Anchises magnum cratera corona 525  
 Induit, implevitque mero, divosque vocavit  
 Stans celsa in puppi :  
 " Dî, maris et terræ tempestatumque potentes,  
 " Ferte viam vento facilem, et spirate secundi."  
 Crebrescunt optatæ auræ, portusque patescit 530  
 Jam propior, templumque apparet in arce Minervæ.  
 Vela legunt socii, et proras ad litora torquent.  
 Portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum ;

Objectæ salsa spumant adspergine cautes :  
 Ipse latet; gemino demittunt brachia muro 535  
 Turriti scopuli, refugitque ab litore templum.  
 Quatuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi  
 Tondentes campum late, candore nivali.  
 Et pater Anchises : “ Bellum, o terra hospita, portas;  
 “ Bello armantur equi; bellum hæc armenta minantur.  
 “ Sed tamen idem olim curru succedere sueti 541  
 “ Quadrupedes, et frena jugo concordia ferre :  
 “ Spes et pacis,” ait. Tum numina sancta precamur  
 Palladis armisonæ, quæ prima accepit ovariantes;  
 Et capita ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu; 545  
 Præceptisque Heleni, dederat quæ maxima, rite  
 Junoni Argivæ jussos adolemus honores.  
 Haud mora : continuo perfectis ordine votis,  
 Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum,  
 Grajugenûmque domos suspectaque linquimus arva. 550  
 Hinc sinus Herculei, si vera est fama, Tarenti  
 Cernitur : attollit se diva Lacinia contra,  
 Caulonisque arces, et navifragum Scylaceum.  
 Tum procul e fluctu Trinacria cernitur Ætna;  
 Et gemitum ingentem pelagi pulsataque saxa 555  
 Audimus longe, fractasque ad litora voces,  
 Exsultantque vada, atque æstu miscentur arenæ.  
 Et pater Anchises : “ Nimirum hæc illa Charybdis;  
 “ Hos Helenus scopulos, hæc saxa horrenda canebat.  
 “ Eripite, o socii, pariterque insurgite remis.” 560  
 Haud minus ac jussi faciunt; primusque rudentem  
 Contorsit lævas proram Palinurus ad undas;  
 Lævam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit.  
 Tollimur in cælum curvato gurgite, et idem  
 Subducta ad Manes imos desedimus unda. 565  
 Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere,  
 Ter spumam elisam et rorantia vidimus astra.  
 Interea fessos ventus cum sole reliquit,  
 Ignarique viæ Cyclopum allabimur oris.  
 Portus ab accessu ventorum immotus, et ingens 570  
 Ipse; sed horrificis juxta tonat Ætna ruinis,  
 Interdumque atram prorumpit ad æthera nubem,  
 Turbine fumantem piceo et candente favilla;  
 Attollitque globos flammarum, et sidera lambit :  
 Interdum scopulos avulsæque viscera montis 575

Erigit eructans, liquefactaque saxa sub auras  
 Cum gemitu glomerat, fundoque exæstuat imo.  
 Fama est, Enceladi seminstum fulmine corpus  
 Urgeri mole hac, ingentemque insuper Ætnam  
 Impositam ruptis flammam exspirare caminis; 580  
 Et, fessum quoties mutet latus, intremere omnem  
 Murmure Trinacriam, et cælum subtexere fumo.  
 Noctem illam tecti silvis immania monstra  
 Perferimus, nec, quæ sonitum det caussa, videmus:  
 Nam neque erant astrorum ignes, nec lucidus æthra 585  
 Siderea polus; obscuro sed nubila cælo;  
 Et lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebat.  
 Postera jamque dies primo surgebat Eoo,  
 Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram;  
 Quum subito e silvis, macie confecta suprema, 590  
 Ignoti nova forma viri, miserandaque cultu,  
 Procedit, supplexque manus ad litora tendit.  
 Respicimus. Dira illuvies, immissaque barba,  
 Consertum tegumen spinis; at cetera Graius,  
 Et quondam patriis ad Trojam missus in armis. 595  
 Isque ubi Dardanios habitus et Troia vidit  
 Arma procul, paullum adspectu conterritus hæsit,  
 Continuitque gradum; mox sese ad litora præceps  
 Cum fletu precibusque tulit: "Per sidera testor,  
 " Per superos, atque hoc cæli spirabile lumen, 600  
 " Tollite me, Teucris; quascumque abducite terras;  
 " Hoc sat erit. Scio me Danais e classibus unum,  
 " Et bello Iliacos fateor petiisse Penates.  
 " Pro quo, si sceleris tanta est injuria nostri,  
 " Spargite me in fluctus, vastoque immergite ponto.  
 " Si pereo, hominum manibus periisse juvabit." 606  
 Dixerat; et genua amplexus, genibusque volutans  
 Hærebat. Qui sit, fari, quo sanguine cretus  
 Hortamur; quæ deinde agitet Fortuna, fateri.  
 Ipse pater dextram Anchises, haud multa moratus, 610  
 Dat juveni, atque animum præsentis pignore firmat.  
 Ille hæc, deposita tandem formidine, fatur:  
 " Sum patria ex Ithaca, comes infelicis Ulixi,  
 " Nomen Achemenides, Trojam, genitore Adamasto  
 " Paupere (mansissetque utinam fortuna!) profectus.  
 " Hic me, dum trepidi crudelia limina linqunt, 616  
 " Immemores socii vasto Cyclopi in antro

" Deseruere. Domus sanie dapibusque cruentis,  
 " Intus opaca, ingens. Ipse arduus altaque pulsat  
 " Sidera (dī, talem terris avertite pestem !) 620  
 " Nec visu facilis, nec dictu affabilis ulli.  
 " Visceribus miserorum et sanguine vescitur atro.  
 " Vidi egomet, duo de numero quum corpora nostro  
 " Prensa manu magna medio resupinus in antro  
 " Frangeret ad saxum, sanieque exspersa natarent 625  
 " Limina ; vidi, atro quum membra fluentia tabo  
 " Manderet, et tepidi tremerent sub dentibus artus.  
 " Haud impune quidem ; nec talia passus Ulixes,  
 " Oblitusve sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto.  
 " Nam simul, expletus dapibus, vinoque sepultus, 630  
 " Cervicem inflexam posuit, jacuitque per antrum  
 " Immensus, saniem eructans et frusta cruento  
 " Per somnum commixta mero ; nos, magna precati  
 " Numina, sortitique vices, una undique circum  
 " Fundimur, et telo lumen terebramus acuto 635  
 " Ingens, quod torva solum sub fronte latebat,  
 " Argolici clipei aut Phœbæ lampadis instar,  
 " Et tandem læti sociorum ulciscimur umbras.  
 " Sed fugite, o miseri, fugite, atque ab litore funem  
 " Rumpite. 640  
 " Nam, qualis quantusque cavo Polyphemus in antro  
 " Lanigeras claudit pecudes, atque ubera pressat,  
 " Centum alii curva hæc habitant ad litora vulgo  
 " Infandi Cyclopes, et altis montibus errant.  
 " Tertia jam Lunæ se cornua lumine complent, 645  
 " Quum vitam in silvis inter deserta ferarum  
 " Lustra domosque traho, vastosque ab rupe Cyclopas  
 " Prospicio, sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco ;  
 " Victum infelicem, baccas lapidosaque corna,  
 " Dant rami, et vulsis pascunt radicibus herbæ. 650  
 " Omnia collustrans, hanc primum ad litora classem  
 " Conspexi venientem. Huic me, quæcumque fuisset,  
 " Addixi : satis est gentem effugisse nefandam.  
 " Vos animam hanc potius quocumque absumite leto."  
 Vix ea fatus erat, summo quum monte videmus 655  
 Ipsum inter pecudes vasta se mole moventem  
 Pastorem Polyphemum, et litora nota petentem :  
 Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen  
 ademptum.

Trunca manu pinus regit, et vestigia firmat.  
 Lanigeræ comitantur oves, ea sola voluptas, 660  
 Solamenque mali [de collo fistula pendet].  
 Postquam altos tetigit fluctus, et ad æquora venit,  
 Luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem,  
 Dentibus infrendens gemitu, graditurque per æquor  
 Jam medium, necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit. 665  
 Nos procul inde fugam trepidi celerare, recepto  
 Supplice, sic merito, tacitique incidere funem;  
 Vertimus et proni certantibus æquora remis.  
 Sensit, et ad sonitum vocis vestigia torsit.  
 Verum ubi nulla datur dextra affectare potestas, 670  
 Nec potis Ionios fluctus æquare sequendo;  
 Clamorem immensum tollit; quo pontus, et omnes  
 Intremuere undæ, penitusque exterrita tellus  
 Italiæ, curvisque immugiit Ætna cavernis.  
 At genus e silvis Cyclopum et montibus altis 675  
 Excitum ruit ad portus, et litora complent.  
 Cernimus adstantes nequidquam lumine torvo  
 Ætnæos fratres, cælo capita alta ferentes,  
 Concilium horrendum: quales, quum vertice celso  
 Aeriæ quercus, aut coniferæ cyparissi 680  
 Constiterunt, silva alta Jovis, lucusve Dianæ.  
 Præcipites metus acer agit quocumque rudentes  
 Excutere, et ventis intendere vela secundis.  
 Contra jussa monent Heleni, Scyllam atque Charybdim  
 Inter, utramque viam leti discrimine parvo, 685  
 Ni teneant cursus: certum est dare lintea retro:  
 Ecce autem Boreas angusta ab sede Pelori  
 Missus adest. Vivo prætervehor ostia saxo  
 Pantagiæ, Megarosque sinus, Thapsumque jacentem.  
 Talia monstrabat relegens errata retrorsus 690  
 Litora Achæmenides, comes infelicis Ulixi.  
 Sicanio prætenta sinu jacet insula contra  
 Plemyrion undosum; nomen dixere priores  
 Ortygiam. Alpheum fama est huc Elidis amnem  
 Occultas egisse vias subter mare; qui nunc 695  
 Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis.  
 Jussi numina magna loci veneramur, et inde  
 Exsupero præpingue solum stagnantis Helori.  
 Hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni  
 Radimus, et fati nunquam concessa moveri 700  
 (56)

ÆNEIDOS LIB. III. (701—718.)

Apparet Camarina procul, campique Geloi,  
 Immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta.  
 Arduus inde Acragas ostentat maxima longe  
 Mœnia, magnanimûm quondam generator equorum.  
 Teque datis linquo ventis, palmosa Selinus, 705  
 Et vada dura lego saxis Lilybeïa cæcis.  
 Hinc Drepani me portus et illætabilis ora  
 Accipit. Hic, pelagi tot tempestatibus actus,  
 Heu genitorem, omnis curæ casusque levamen,  
 Amitto Anchisen; hic me, pater optime, fessum 710  
 Deseris, heu tantis nequidquam erepte periclis!  
 Nec vates Helenus, quum multa horrenda moneret,  
 Hos mihi prædixit luctus, non dira Celæno.  
 Hic labor extremus, longarum hæc meta viarum.  
 Hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris." 715  
 Sic pater Æneas intentis omnibus unus  
 Fata renarrabat divûm, cursusque docebat.  
 Conticuit tandem, factoque hic fine quievit.

# ÆNEIDOS

## LIBER QUARTUS.

At regina gravi jam dudum saucia cura  
Vulnus alit venis, et cæco carpitur igni.  
Multa viri virtus animo, multusque recursat  
Gentis honos; hærent infixi pectore vultus  
Verbaque; nec placidam membris dat cura quietem. 5  
Postera Phœbea lustrabat lampade terras,  
Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram;  
Quum sic unanimam alloquitur male sana sororem:  
"Anna soror, quæ me suspensam insomnia terrent?  
"Quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes! 10  
"Quem sese ore ferens! quam forti pectore, et armis!  
"Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum.  
"Degeneres animos timor arguit. Heu, quibus ille  
"Jactatus fatis! quæ bella exhausta canebat!  
"Si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, 15  
"Ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali,  
"Postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit:  
"Si non pertæsum thalami tædæque fuisset:  
"Huic uni forsitan potui succumbere culpæ.  
"Anna—fatebor enim—miseri post fata Sychæi 20  
"Conjugis, et sparsos fraterna cæde Penates,  
"Solutus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem  
"Impulit. Agnosco veteris vestigia flammæ.  
"Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat,  
"Vel pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras,  
"Pallentes umbras Erebi, noctemque profundam, 26  
"Ante, Pudor, quam te violo, aut tua jura resolvo.  
"Ille meos, primus qui me sibi junxit, amores  
(58)

" Abstulit ; ille habeat secum servetque sepulcro."	
Sic effata sinum lacrimis implevit obortis.	30
Anna refert : " O luce magis dilecta sorori,	
" Solane perpetua mærens carpere juvena,	
" Nec dulces natos, Veneris nec præmia noris ?	
" Id cinerem aut Manes credis curare sepultos ?	
" Esto ; ægram nulli quondam flexere mariti,	35
" Non Libyæ, non ante Tyro ; despectus Iarbas	
" Ductoresque alii, quos Africa terra triumphis	
" Dives alit : placitone etiam pugnabis amori ?	
" Nec venit in mentem, quorum consederis arvis ?	
" Hinc Gætulæ urbes, genus insuperabile bello,	40
" Et Numidæ infreni cingunt, et inhospita Syrtis ;	
" Hinc deserta siti regio, lateque furentes	
" Barcæi. Quid bella Tyro surgentia dicam	
" Germanique minas ?	
" Dis equidem auspiciis reor et Junone secunda	45
" Hunc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas.	
" Quam tu urbem, soror, hanc cernes, quæ surgere regna	
" Conjugio tali ! Teucrûm comitantibus armis,	
" Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus !	
" Tu modo posce deos veniam, sacrisque litatis	50
" Indulge hospitio, caussæque innecte morandi,	
" Dum pelago desævit hiems, et aquosus Orion,	
" Quassatæque rates, dum non tractabile cælum."	
His dictis incensum animum inflammavit amore,	
Spemque dedit dubiæ menti, solvitque pudorem.	55
Principio delubra adeunt, pacemque per aras	
Exquirunt ; mactant lectas de more bidentes	
Legiferæ Cereri, Phœboque, patrique Lyæo ;	
Junoni ante omnes, cui vincla jugalia curæ.	
Ipsa, tenens dextra pateram, pulcherrima Dido	60
Candentis vaccæ media inter cornua fundit ;	
Aut ante ora deûm pingues spatiat ad aras,	
Instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis	
Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta.	
Heu vatum ignaræ mentes ! quid vota furentem,	65
Quid delubra juvant ? Est mollis flamma medullas	
Interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus.	
Uritur infelix Dido, totaque vagatur	
Urbe furens : qualis conjecta cerva sagitta,	
Quam procul incautam nemora inter Cresia fixit	70



Pastor agens telis, liquitque volatile ferrum  
 Nescius : illa fuga silvas saltusque peragrat  
 Dictæos ; hæret lateri letalis arundo.  
 Nunc media Ænean secum per mœnia ducit,  
 Sidoniasque ostentat opes, urbemque paratam ; 75  
 Incipit effari, mediaque in voce resistit.  
 Nunc eadem, labente die, convivia quærit,  
 Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores  
 Exposcit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.  
 Post, ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim 80  
 Luna premit, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos ;  
 Sola domo mæret vacua, stratisque relictis  
 Incubat. Illum absens absentem auditque videtque.  
 Aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta,  
 Detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem. 85  
 Non cœptæ assurgunt turres ; non arma juventus  
 Exercet ; portusve aut propugnacula bello  
 Tuta parant, pendent opera interrupta : minæque  
 Murorum ingentes, æquataque machina cælo.  
 Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri 90  
 Cara Jovis conjux, nec famam obstare furori,  
 Talibus aggreditur Venerem Saturnia dictis :  
 " Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis  
 " Tuque puerque tuus ; magnum et memorabile numen,  
 " Una dolo divûm si femina victa duorum est. 95  
 " Nec me adeo fallit, veritam te mœnia nostra  
 " Suspectas habuisse domos Carthaginis altæ.  
 " Sed quis erit modus ? aut quo nunc certamina tanta ?  
 " Quin potius pacem æternam pactosque Hymenæos  
 " Exercemus ? Habes, tota quod mente petisti : 100  
 " Ardet amans Dido, traxitque per ossa furorem.  
 " Communem hunc ergo populum, paribusque regamus  
 " Auspiciis ; liceat Phrygio servire marito,  
 " Dotalisque tuæ Tyrios permittere dextræ."  
 Olli (sensit enim simulata mente locutam, 105  
 Quo regnum Italiæ Libycas averteret oras)  
 Sic contra est ingressa Venus : " Quis talia demens  
 " Abnuat, aut tecum malit contendere bello ?  
 " Si modo, quod memoras, factum fortuna sequatur.  
 " Sed fatis incerta feror, si Jupiter unam 110  
 " Esse velit Tyriis urbem Trojaque profectis,  
 " Miscerive probet populos, aut fœdera jungi.

" Tu conjux ; tibi fas animum tentare precando.  
 " Perge ; sequar." Tum sic exceptit regia Juno :  
 " Mecum erit iste labor. Nunc qua ratione, quod instat,  
 " Confieri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo. 116  
 " Venatum Æneas unaque miserrima Dido  
 " In nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus  
 " Extulerit Titan, radiisque retexerit orbem.  
 " His ego nigrantem commixta grandine nimbum, 120  
 " Dum trepidant alæ, saltusque indagine cingunt,  
 " Desuper infundam, et tonitru cælum omne ciebo.  
 " Diffugient comites, et nocte tegentur opaca ;  
 " Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem  
 " Devenient. Adero et, tua si mihi certa voluntas, 125  
 " Connubio jungam stabili, propriamque dicabo :  
 " Hic Hymenæus erit." Non adversata petenti  
 Adnuit, atque dolis risit Cytherea repertis.

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.  
 It portis jubare exorto delecta juvenus ; 130  
 Retia rara, plagæ, lato venabula ferro,  
 Massylque ruunt equites et odora canum vis.  
 Reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi  
 Pœnorum exspectant, ostroque insignis et auro  
 Stat sonipes, ac frena ferox spumantia mandit. 135  
 Tandem progreditur, magna stipante caterva,  
 Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo.  
 Cui pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum,  
 Aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem.  
 Nec non et Phrygii comites et lætus Iulus 140  
 Incedunt. Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes  
 Infert se socium Æneas, atque agmina jungit.  
 Qualis, ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta  
 Deserit, ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo,  
 Instauratque choras, mixtique altaria circum 145  
 Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathyrsi ;  
 Ipse jugis Cynthi graditur, mollique fluentem  
 Fronde premit crinem fingens, atque implicat auro ;  
 Tela sonant humeris. Haud illo segnior ibat  
 Æneas ; tantum egregio decus enitet ore. 150  
 Postquam altos ventum in montes, atque invia lustra,  
 Ecce feræ, saxi dejectæ vertice, capræ  
 Decurrere jugis ; alia de parte patentes  
 Transmittunt cursu campos, atque agmina cervi

Pulverulenta fuga glomerant, montesque relinquunt.  
 At puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri 156  
 Gaudet equo; jamque hos cursu, jam præterit illos,  
 Spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis  
 Optat aprum, aut fulvum descendere monte leonem.  
 Interea magno misceri murmure cælum 160  
 Incipit. Insequitur commixta grandine nimbus,  
 Et Tyrii comites passim et Trojana juvenus  
 Dardaniusque nepos Veneris diversa per agros  
 Tecta metu petiere; ruunt de montibus amnes.  
 Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem 165  
 Deveniunt. Prima et Tellus et pronuba Juno  
 Dant signum; fulsere ignes et conscius æther  
 Connubiis, summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphæ.  
 Ille dies primus leti primusque malorum  
 Causa fuit. Neque enim specie famave movetur, 170  
 Nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem;  
 Conjugium vocat; hoc prætexit nomine culpam.  
 Extemplo Libyæ magnas it Fama per urbes,  
 Fama malum, qua non aliud velocius ullum;  
 Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo; 175  
 Parva metu primo, mox sese attollit in auras,  
 Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.  
 Illam Terra parens, ira irritata deorum,  
 Extremam, ut perhibent, Cæo Enceladoque sororem  
 Progenit, pedibus celerem et pernicibus alis, 180  
 Monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui, quot sunt corpore  
 Tot vigiles oculi subter, mirabile dictu, [plumæ,  
 Tot linguæ, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures.  
 Nocte volat cæli medio terraque per umbram,  
 Stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno; 185  
 Luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti,  
 Turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes,  
 Tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuntia veri.  
 Hæc tum multiplici populos sermone replebat  
 Gaudens, et pariter facta atque infecta canebat: 190  
 Venisse Ænean, Trojano a sanguine cretum,  
 Cui se pulchra viro dignetur jungere Dido;  
 Nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere  
 Regnorum immemores turpique eupidine captos.  
 Hæc passim dea fœda virum diffundit in ora. 195  
 Protinus ad regem cursus detorquet Iarban,  
 (62)

Incenditque animum dictis, atque aggerat iras.

Hic Hammone satus, rapta Garamantide Nympha,  
Templa Jovi centum latis immania regnis,  
Centum aras posuit; vigilemque sacraverat ignem, 200  
Excubias divûm æternas; pecundumque cruore  
Pingue solum, et variis florentia limina sertis.  
Isque amens animi et rumore accensus amaro  
Dicitur ante aras media inter numina divûm

Multa Jovem manibus supplex orasse supinis: 205

"Jupiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis

"Gens epulata toris Lenæum libat honorem,

"Adspicis hæc? an te, genitor, quum fulmina torques,

"Nequidquam horremus? cæcique in nubibus ignes

"Terrificant animos, et inania murmura miscent? 210

"Femina, quæ nostris errans in finibus urbem

"Exiguam pretio posuit, cui litus arandum,

"Cuique loci leges dedimus, connubia nostra

"Reppulit, ac dominum Æneam in regna recepit.

"Et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu, 215

"Mæonia mentem mitra crinemque madentem

"Subnixus, rapto potitur: nos munera templis

"Quippe tuis ferimus, famamque fovemus inanem!"

Talibus orantem dictis, arasque tenentem

Audiit omnipotens, oculosque ad mœnia torsit 220

Regia et oblitos famæ melioris amantes.

Tum sic Mercurium adloquitur, ac talia mandat:

"Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros, et labere pennis,

"Dardanumque ducem, Tyria Carthagine qui nunc

"Exspectat, fatisque datas non respicit urbes, 225

"Adloquere, et celeres defer mea dicta per auras.

"Non illum nobis genetrix pulcherrima talem

"Promisit, Graiûmque ideo bis vindicat armis;

"Sed fore, qui gravidam imperiis belloque frementem

"Italiam regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucris 230

"Proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem.

"Si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum,

"Nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem,

"Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces?

"Quid struit? aut qua spe, inimica in gente, moratur?

"Nec prolem Ausoniam et Lavinia respicit arva? 236

"Naviget! Hæc summa est; hic nostri nuntius esto."

Dixerat. Ille patris magni parere parabat

Imperio, et primum pedibus talaria nectit Aurea, quæ sublimem alis sive æquora supra Seu terram rapido pariter cum flamine portant. Tum virgam capit: hac animas ille evocat Orco Pallentes, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit; Dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat. Illa fretus agit ventos, et turbida tranat	240
Nubila. Jamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit Atlantis duri, cælum qui vertice fulcit; Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri; Nix humeros infusa tegit; tum flumina mento Præcipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba. Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis Constitit; hinc toto præceps se corpore ad undas Misit, avi similis, quæ circum litora, circum Piscosos scopulos humilis volat æquora juxta.	245
*Haud aliter terras inter cælumque volabat *Litus arenosum ad Libyæ, ventosque secabat *Materno veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles. Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis, Ænean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem Conspicit. Atque illi stellatus iaspide fulva Esis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice læna Demissa ex humeris, dives quæ munera Dido Fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro. Continuo invadit: "Tu nunc Carthagini altæ "Fundamenta locas, pulchramque uxori urbem "Exstruis? heu regni rerumque oblite tuarum! "Ipse deum tibi me claro demittit Olympo "Regnator, cælum et terras qui numine torquet; "Ipse hæc ferre jubet celeres mandata per auras:	250
"Quid struis? aut qua spe Libycis teris otia terris? "Si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum, "Nec super ipse tua moliris laude laborem; "Ascanium surgentem, et spes heredis Iuli "Respice, cui regnum Italiæ Romanaque tellus "Debentur." Tali Cyllenius ore locutus Mortales visus medio sermone reliquit, Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram. At vero Æneas ad aspectu obmutuit amens, Arrectæque horrore comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit.	255
	260
	265
	270
	275
	280

Ardet abire fuga dulcesque relinquere terras,  
 Attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum.  
 Heu quid agat ? quo nunc reginam ambire furentem  
 Audeat adfatu ? quæ prima exordia sumat ?  
 Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc,  
 In partesque rapit varias, perque omnia versat. 286  
 Hæc alternanti potior sententia visa est :  
 Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestam :  
 Classem aptent taciti, sociosque ad litora cogant ;  
 Arma parent, et, quæ sit rebus causa novandis, 290  
 Dissimulent ; sese interea, quando optima Dido  
 Nesciat, et tantos rumpi non speret amores,  
 Tentaturum aditus, et, quæ molliissima fandi  
 Tempora, quis rebus dexter modus. Ocius omnes  
 Imperio læti parent, ac jussa facessunt. 295

At regina dolos (quis fallere possit amantem ?)  
 Præsensit, motusque excepit prima futuros,  
 Omnia tuta timens. Eadem impia Fama furenti  
 Detulit armari classem cursumque parari.  
 Sæviti inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem 300  
 Bacchatur, qualis commotis excita sacris  
 Thyias, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho  
 Orgia, nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithæron.  
 Tandem his Ænean compellat vocibus ultro :  
 " Dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum 305  
 " Posse nefas ? tacitusque mea decedere terra ?  
 " Nec te noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam,  
 " Nec moritara tenet crudeli funere Dido ?  
 " Quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem,  
 " Et mediis properas Aquilonibus ire per altum, 310  
 " Crudelis ? Quid ? si non arva aliena domosque  
 " Ignotas peteres, et Troja antiqua maneret,  
 " Troja per undosum peteretur classibus æquor ? [te  
 " Mene fugis ? Per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam  
 " (Quando aliud mihi jam miseræ nihil ipsa reliqui) 315  
 " Per connubia nostra, per inceptos hymenæos,  
 " Si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quicquam  
 " Dulce meum, miserere domus labentis, et istam,  
 " Oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.  
 " Te propter Libycæ gentes Nomadumque tyranni 320  
 " Odere ; infensi Tyrii ; te propter eundem  
 " Exstinctus pudor et, qua sola sidera adibam,

- " Fama prior. Cui me moribundam deseris, hospes ?  
 " Hoc solum nomen quoniam de conjuge restat.  
 " Quid moror ? an, mea Pygmalion dum moenia frater  
 " Destruat, aut captam ducat Gætulus Iarbas ? 326  
 " Saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset  
 " Ante fugam suboles ; si quis mihi parvulus aula  
 " Luderet Æneas, qui te tamen ore referret ;  
 " Non equidem omnino capta ac deserta viderer." 330  
 Dixerat. Ille Jovis monitis immota tenebat  
 Lumina, et obnixus curam sub corde premebat.  
 Tandem pauca refert : " Ego te, quæ plurima fando  
 " Enumerare vales, nunquam, Regina, negabo  
 " Promeritam ; nec me meminisse pigebit Eliissæ, 335  
 " Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus.  
 " Pro re pauca loquar. Neque ego hanc abscondere furto  
 " Speravi, ne finge, fugam ; nec conjugis unquam  
 " Prætendi tædas, aut hæc in fœdera veni.  
 " Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam 340  
 " Auspiciis, et sponte mea componere curas,  
 " Urbem Trojanam primum dulcesque meorum  
 " Reliquias colerem, Priami tecta alta manerent,  
 " Et recidiva manu posuisssem Pergama victis.  
 " Sed nunc Italiam magnam Gryneus Apollo, 345  
 " Italiam Lyciæ jussere capessere sortes ;  
 " Hic amor, hæc patria est. Si te Carthaginis arces  
 " Phœnissam, Libycæque adspectus detinet urbis ;  
 " Quæ tandem, Ausonia Teucros considerare terra,  
 " Invidia est ? Et nos fas extera quærere regna. 350  
 " Me patris Anchisæ, quoties humentibus umbris  
 " Nox operit terras, quoties astra ignea surgunt,  
 " Admonet in somnis, et turbida terret imago ;  
 " Me puer Ascanius, capitisque injuria cari,  
 " Quem regno Hesperisæ fraudo et fatalibus arvis. 355  
 " Nunc etiam interpretis divûm, Jove missus ab ipso  
 " (Testor utrumque caput) celeres mandata per auras  
 " Detulit. Ipse deum manifesto in lumine vidi  
 " Intransent muros, vocemque his auribus hausi.  
 " Desine meque tuis incendere teque querelis ; 360  
 " Italiam non sponte sequor."  
 Talia dicentem jamdudum aversa tuetur,  
 Huc illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat  
 Luminibus tacitis, et sic accensa profatur : 364

" Nec tibi diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor,  
 " Perfide ; sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens  
 " Caucasus, Hyrcanæque admorunt ubera tigres.  
 " Nam quid dissimulo ? aut quæ me ad majora reservo ?  
 " Num fletu ingemuit nostro ? num lumina flexit ? 369  
 " Num lacrimas victus dedit, aut miseratus amantem est ?  
 " Quæ quibus anteferam ? Jam jam nec maxima Juno,  
 " Nec Saturnius hæc oculis pater adspicit æquis.  
 " Nusquam tuta fides. Ejectum litore, egentem  
 " Excepi, et regni demens in parte locavi ;  
 " Amissam classem, socios a morte reduxi. 375  
 " Heu furiis incensa feror !—nunc augur Apollo,  
 " Nunc Lyciæ sortes, nunc et Jove missus ab ipso  
 " Interpret divûm fert horrida jussa per auras.  
 " Scilicet is Superis labor est, ea cura quietos  
 " Sollicitat. Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello. 380  
 " I, sequere Italiam ventis ! pete regna per undas !  
 " Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,  
 " Supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido  
 " Sæpe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens ;  
 " Et, quum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus, 385  
 " Omnibus Umbra locis adero. Dabis, improbe, pœnas.  
 " Audiam, et hæc Manes veniet mihi fama sub imos."  
 His medium dictis sermonem abrumpit, et auras  
 Ægra fugit, seque ex oculis avertit et aufert, 389  
 Linquens multa metu cunctantem et multa parantem  
 Dicere. Suscipiunt famulæ, collapsaque membra  
 Marmoreo referunt thalamo, stratisque reponunt.  
 At pius Æneas, quamquam lenire dolentem  
 Solando cupit et dictis avertere curas, 394  
 Multa gemens, magnoque animum labefactus amore,  
 Jussa tamen divûm exsequitur, classemque revisit.  
 Tum vero Teucri incumbunt, et litore celsas  
 Deducunt toto naves. Natat uncta carina ;  
 Frondentesque ferunt remos et robora silvis  
 Infabricata, fugæ studio. 400  
 Migrantes cernas, totaque ex urbe ruentes ;  
 Ac velut ingentem formicæ farris acervum  
 Quum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt :  
 It nigrum campis agmen, prædamque per herbas  
 Convectant calle angusto ; pars grandia trudunt 405  
 Obnixæ frumenta humeris ; pars agmina cogunt  
 (67)



Castigantque moras; opere omnis semita fervet.  
 Quis tibi tum, Dido, cernenti talia sensus!  
 Quosve dabas gemitus, quum litora fervere late  
 Prospiceres arce ex summa, totumque videres 410  
 Misceri ante oculos tantis clamoribus æquor!  
 Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis!  
 Ire iterum in lacrimas, iterum tentare precando  
 Cogitur, et supplex animos submittere amanti,  
 Ne quid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat. 415  
 "Anna, vides toto properari litore? circum  
 "Undique convenere; vocat jam carbasus auras,  
 "Puppibus et læti nautæ imposuere coronas.  
 "Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem, 419  
 "Et perferre, soror, potero. Misera hoc tamen unum  
 "Exsequere, Anna, mihi; solam nam perfidus ille  
 "Te colere, arcanos etiam tibi credere sensus;  
 "Sola viri molles aditus et tempora noras:  
 "I, soror, atque hostem supplex adfare superbum: 424  
 "Non ego cum Danaïs Trojanam excindere gentem  
 "Aulide juravi, classemve ad Pergama misi;  
 "Nec patris Anchisæ cinerem Manesve revelli:  
 "Cur mea dicta negat duras demittere in aures?  
 "Qao ruit? Extremum hoc misera det munus amanti:  
 "Expectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes. 430  
 "Non jam conjugium antiquum, quod prodidit, oro,  
 "Nec pulchro ut Latio careat, regnumque relinquat;  
 "Tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori,  
 "Dum mea me victam doceat fortuna dolere.  
 "Extremam hanc oro veniam (miserere sororis); 435  
 "Quam mihi quum dederis, cumulatam morte remittam."  
 Talibus orabat, talesque miserrima fletus  
 Fertque refertque soror. Sed nullis ille movetur  
 Fletibus, aut voces ullas tractabilis audit;  
 Fata obstant, placidasque viri deus obstruit aures. 440  
 Ac velut annoso validam quum robore quercum  
 Alpini Boreæ nunc hinc nunc flatibus illinc  
 Eruere inter se certant; it stridor, et altæ  
 Consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes;  
 Ipsa hæret scopulis, et, quantum vertice ad auras 445  
 Ætherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit:  
 Haud secus assiduus hinc atque hinc vocibus heros  
 Tanditur, et magno persentit pectore curas;

- Mens immota manet; lacrimæ voluntur inanes.  
 Tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido 450  
 Mortem orat; tædet cæli convexa tueri.  
 Quo magis inceptum peragat, lucemque relinquat,  
 Vidit, turicremis quum dona imponeret aris,  
 (Horrendum dictu) latices nigrescere sacros,  
 Fusaque in obscœnum se vertere vina cruorem. 455  
 Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori est.  
 Præterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum  
 Conjugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat,  
 Velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum:  
 Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis 460  
 Visa viri, nox quum terras obscura teneret;  
 Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo  
 Sæpe queri, et longas in fletum ducere voces.  
 Multaque præterea vatum prædicta priorum  
 Terribili monitu horrificant. Agit ipse furem 465  
 In somnis ferus Æneas; semperque relinqui  
 Sola sibi, semper longam incommitata videtur  
 Ire viam, et Tyrios deserta quærere terra.  
 Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus,  
 Et solem geminum et duplices se ostendere Thebas;  
 Aut Agamemnonius scenis agitatus Orestes, 471  
 Armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris  
 Quum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Diræ.  
 Ergo ubi concepit furias, evicta dolore,  
 Decrevitque mori, tempus secum ipsa modumque 475  
 Exigit, et, mæstam dictis aggressa sororem,  
 Consilium vultu tegit, ac spem fronte serenat:  
 " Inveni, germana, viam (gratare sorori),  
 " Quæ mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem.  
 " Oceani finem juxta solemque cadentem 480  
 " Ultimus Æthiopum locus est, ubi maximus Atlas  
 " Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum:  
 " Hinc mihi Massylæ gentis monstrata sacerdos,  
 " Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi  
 " Quæ dabat, et sacros servabat in arbore ramos, 485  
 " Spargens humida mella soporiferumque papaver.  
 " Hæc se carminibus promittit solvere mentes,  
 " Quas velit; ast aliis duras immittere curas;  
 " Sistere aquam fluviiis; et vertere sidera retro;  
 " Nocturnosque movet Manes; mugire videbis 490  
 (69)

" Sub pedibus terram et descendere montibus ornos.  
 " Testor, cara, deos, et te, germana, tuumque  
 " Dulce caput, magicas invitam accingier artes.  
 " Tu secreta pyram tecto interiore sub auras  
 " Erige, et arma viri, thalamo quæ fixa reliquit 495  
 " Impius, exuviasque omnes, lectumque jugalem,  
 " Quo perii, superimponant : abolere nefandi  
 " Cuncta viri monumenta juvat, monstratque sacerdos."  
 Hæc effata silet; pallor simul occupat ora.  
 Non tamen Anna novis prætexere funera sacris 500  
 Germanam credit, nec tantos mente furores  
 Concipit, aut graviora timet, quam morte Sychæi.  
 Ergo jussa parat.

At regina, pyra penetrali in sede sub auras  
 Erecta ingenti tædis atque ilice secta, 505  
 Intenditque locum ærtis, et fronde coronat  
 Funerea; super exuvias ensemque relictum  
 Effigiemque toro locat, hand ignara futuri.  
 Stant aræ circum, et crines effusa sacerdos  
 Ter centum tonat ore deos, Erebumque, Chaosque, 510  
 Tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Dianæ.  
 Sparserat et latices simulatos fontis Averni,  
 Falcibus et messæ ad lunam quærantur aenis  
 Pubentes herbæ nigri cum lacte veneni;  
 Quæritur et nascentis equi de fronte revalsus 515  
 Et matri præreptus amor.

Ipsa mola manibusque piis altaria juxta,  
 Unum exuta pedem vinclis, in veste recincta,  
 Testatur moritura deos, et conscia fati  
 Sidera; tum, si quod non æquo fœdere amantes 520  
 Curæ numen habet justumque memorque, precatur.

Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa soporem  
 Corpora per terras, silvæque et sæva quierant  
 Æquora; quum medio volvuntur sidera lapsa,  
 Quum tacet omnis ager, pecudes, pictæque volucres,  
 Quæque lacus late liquidos, quæque aspera dumis 526  
 Rura tenent, somno positæ sub nocte silenti :  
 [\*Lenibant curas et corda oblita laborum.]

At non infelix animi Phœnissa, nec unquam  
 Solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem 530  
 Accipit: ingeminant curæ; rarsusque resurgens  
 Sævit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat æstu.

Sic adeo insistit, secumque ita corde volutat :

“ En, quid ago? Rursusne procos irrisa priores

“ Experiar? Nomadumque petam connubia supplex,

“ Quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos? 536

“ Iliacas igitur classes atque ultima Teucrûm

“ Jussa sequar? quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos,

“ Et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti?

“ Quis me autem, fac velle, sinet, ratibusque superbis

“ Invisam accipiet? nescis heu, perditâ, necdum 541

“ Laomedontæ sentis perjurâ gentis?

“ Quid tum? Sola fuga nantas comitabor ovantes?

“ An Tyriis omnique manu stipata meorum

“ Inferar? et, quos Sidonia vix urbe revelli, 545

“ Rursus agam pelago, et ventis dare vela jubebo?

“ Quin morere, ut merita es; ferroque avertè dolorem!

“ Tu lacrimis evicta meis, tu prima furentem

“ His, germana, malis oneras, atque objicis hosti.

“ Non licuit thalami expertem sine crimine vitam 550

“ Degere, more feræ, tales nec tangere curas!

“ Non æervata fides, cincri promissa Sychæo!”

Tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus.

Æneas celsa in puppi, jam certus eundi,

Carpebat somnos, rebus jam rite paratis. 555

Huic se forma dei vultu redeuntis eodem

Obtulit in somnis, rursusque ita visa monere est,

Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque coloremque

Et crines flavos et membra decora juvena :

“ Nate dea, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos? 560

“ Nec, quæ te circum stent deinde pericula, cernis?

“ Demens! nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos?

“ Illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat,

“ Certa mori, varioque irarum fluctuat æstu.

“ Non fugis hinc præceps, dum præcipitare potestas?

“ Jam mare turbari trabibus, sævasque videbis 566

“ Collucere faces, jam fervere litora flammis,

“ Si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem.

“ Eja age, rumpe moras. Variùm et mutabile semper

“ Femina.” Sic fatus nocti se immiscuit atræ. 570

Tum vero Æneas, subitis exterritus umbris,

Corripit e somno corpus, sociosque fatigat :

“ Præcipientes vigilate, viri, et considite transtris;

“ Solvite vela citi. Deus, æthere missus ab alto,

- " Festinare fugam, tortosque incidere funes, 575  
 " Ecce iterum stimulat. Sequimur te, sancte deorum,  
 " Quisquis es, imperioque iterum paremus ovantes.  
 " Adsis o, placidusque juves, et sidera cælo  
 " Dextra feras." Dixit, vaginaque eripit ensem  
 Fulmineum, strictoque ferit retinacula ferro. 580  
 Idem omnes simul ardor habet; rapiuntque ruuntque;  
 Litora deseruere; latet sub classibus æquor;  
 Adnixa torquent spumas, et cærulea verrunt.  
 Et jam prima novo spargebat lumine terras  
 Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile. 585  
 Regina e speculis ut primum albescere lucem  
 Vidit, et æquatis classem procedere velis,  
 Litoraque et vacuos sensit sine remige portus;  
 Terque quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum,  
 Flaventesque abscissa comas, " Pro Jupiter! ibit 590  
 " Hic," ait, " et nostris illuserit advena regnis?  
 " Non arma expedient, totaque ex urbe sequentur,  
 " Deripientque rates alii navalibus? Ite,  
 " Ferte citi flammæ, date vela, impellite remos.—  
 " Quid loquor? aut ubi sum? Quæ mentem insania  
 mutat? 595  
 " Infelix Dido! nunc te facta impia tangunt?  
 " Tunc decuit, quum sceptrâ dabas.—En dextra fidesque,  
 " Quem secum patrios aiunt portare Penates!  
 " Quem subiisse humeris confectum ætate parentem!—  
 " Non potui abreptum divellere corpus et undis 600  
 " Spargere? non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro  
 " Ascanium, patriisque epulandum ponere mensis?—  
 " Verum anceps pugnae fuerat fortuna.—Fuisset:  
 " Quem metui moritura? Faces in castra tulissem,  
 " Implessemque foros flammis, natumque patremque 605  
 " Cum genere exstinxem, memet super ipsa dedissem.—  
 " Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras,  
 " Tuque harum interpres curarum et conscia Juno,  
 " Nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes,  
 " Et Diræ ultrices, et dî morientis Elissæ, 610  
 " Accipite hæc, meritumque malis advertite numen,  
 " Et nostras audite preces. Si tangere portus  
 " Infandum caput, ac terris adnare necesse est,  
 " Et sic fata Jovis poscunt, hic terminus hæret:  
 " At bello audacis populi vexatus et armis, 615

- " Finibus extorris, complexu avulsus Iuli,  
 " Auxilium impleret, videatque indigna suorum  
 " Funera; nec, quum se sub leges pacis iniquæ  
 " Tradiderit, regno aut optata luce fruatur;  
 " Sed cadat ante diem mediaque inhumatus arena. 620  
 " Hæc precor; hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine  
 fundo.  
 " Tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum  
 " Exerceite odia, cinerique hæc mittite nostro  
 " Munera. Nullus amor populis, nec fœdera sunt.  
 " Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, 625  
 " Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos,  
 " Nunc, olim, quocumque dabant se tempore vires.  
 " Litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas  
 " Imprecor, arma armis; pugnent ipsique nepotesque!"  
 Hæc ait, et partes animum versabat in omnes, 630  
 Invisam querens quam primum abrumpere lucem.  
 Tum breviter Barcen nutricem affata Sychæi:  
 Næque suam patria antiqua cinis ater habebat:  
 " Annam, cara mihi nutrix, huc siste sororem:  
 " Dic, corpus properet fluviali spargere lympha, 635  
 " Et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat.  
 " Sic veniat; tuque ipsa pia tege tempora vitta.  
 " Sacra Jovi Stygio, quæ rite incepta paravi,  
 " Perficere est animus, finemque imponere curis;  
 " Dardaniique rogum capitis permittere flammæ." 640  
 Sic ait: illa gradum studio celerabat anilem.  
 At trepida et cœptis immanibus effera Dido,  
 Sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque trementes  
 Interfusa genas, et pallida morte futura,  
 Interiora domus irrumpit limina, et altos 645  
 Conscendit furibunda rogos, enseque recludit  
 Dardanum, non hos quæsitum munus in usus.  
 Hic, postquam Iliacas vestes notamque cubile  
 Conspexit, paulum lacrimis et mente morata,  
 Incubuitque toro, dixitque novissima verba: 650  
 " Dulces exuvia, dum fata deusque sinebat,  
 " Accipite hanc animam, meque his exsolvite curis.  
 " Vixi, et, quem dederat cursum fortuna, peregi;  
 " Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.  
 " Urbem præclaram statui; mea monia vidi; 655  
 " Ulta virum, pœnas inimico a fratre recepi;

" Felix, heu nimium felix, si litora tantum  
 " Nunquam Dardaniæ tetigissent nostra carinæ !"  
 Dixit, et, os impressa toro, " Moriemur inultæ ;  
 " Sed moriamur !" ait : " sic, sic juvat ire sub umbras.  
 " Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto 661  
 " Dardanus, et nostræ secum ferat omina mortis."  
 Dixerat. Atque illam media inter talia ferro  
 Collapsam adspiciunt comites, ensemque cruore  
 Spumantem, sparsasque manus. It clamor ad alta 665  
 Atria ; concussam bacchatur fama per urbem.  
 Lamentis, gemituque, et femineo ululatu  
 Tecta fremunt ; resonat magnis plangoribus æther :  
 Non aliter, quam si immissis ruat hostibus omnis  
 Carthago, aut antiqua Tyros, flammæque furentes 670  
 Culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deorum.  
 Audiit exanimis, trepidoque exterrita cursu,  
 Unguibus ora soror fœdans, et pectora pugnīs,  
 Per medios ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat :  
 " Hoc illud, germana, fuit ? me fraude petebas ? 675  
 " Hoc rogos iste mihi, hoc ignes aræque parabant ?  
 " Quid primum deserta querar ? comitemne sororem  
 " Sprevisi moriens ? Eadem me ad fata vocasses :  
 " Idem ambas ferro dolor, atque eadem hora tulisset.  
 " His etiam struxi manibus, patriosque vocavi 680  
 " Voce deos, sic te ut posita, crudelis, abessem ?  
 " Exstincti te meque, soror, populumque, patresque  
 " Sidonios, urbemque tuam. Date, vulnera lymphis  
 " Abluam, et, extremus si quis super halitus errat,  
 " Ore legam." Sic fata gradus evaserat altos, 685  
 Semianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat  
 Cum gemitu, atque atros siccabat veste cruores.  
 Illa, graves oculos conata attollere, rursus  
 Deficit ; infixum stridit sub pectore vulnus.  
 Ter sese attollens cubitoque adnixa levavit : 690  
 Ter revoluta toro est, oculisque errantibus alto  
 Quæsit cælo lucem, ingemuitque reperta.  
 Tum Juno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem  
 Difficilesque obitus, Irim demisit Olympo,  
 Quæ luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus. 695  
 Nam, quia nec fato, merita nec morte peribat,  
 Sed misera ante diem subitoque accensa furore,  
 Nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem

**ÆNEIDOS LIB. IV. (699—705.)**

Abstulerat, Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.  
Ergo Iris croceis per cælum roscida pennis, 700  
Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores,  
Devolat, et supra caput adstitit: "Hunc ego Diti  
" Sacrum jussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo."  
Sic ait, ex dextra crinem secat. Omnis et una  
Dilapsus calor, atque in ventos vita recessit. 705



# ÆNEIDOS

## LIBER QUINTUS.

INTEREA medium Æneas jam classe tenebat  
Certus iter, fluctusque atros aquilone secabat,  
Mœnia respiciens, quæ jam infelicis Elissæ  
Collucent flammis. Quæ tantum accenderit ignem, 5  
Causa latet; duri magno sed amore dolores  
Polluto, notumque, furens quid femina possit,  
Triste per augurium Teucrorum pectora ducunt.  
Ut pelagus tenuere rates, nec jam amplius ulla  
Occurrit tellus, maria undique et undique cælum;  
Olli cæruleus supra caput adstitit imber, 10  
Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris.  
Ipse gubernator puppi Palinurus ab alta:  
“Heu, quianam tanti cinxerunt æthera nimbi?  
“Quidve, pater Neptune, paras?” Sic deinde locutus  
Colligere arma jubet, validisque incumbere remis; 15  
Obliquatque sinus in ventum, ac talia fatur:  
“Magnanime Ænea, non, si mihi Jupiter auctor  
“Spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere cælo.  
“Mutati transversa fremunt, et vespere ab atro  
“Consurgunt venti, atque in nubem cogitur aer. 20  
“Nec nos obniti contra, nec tendere tantum  
“Sufficimus. Superat quoniam Fortuna, sequamur,  
“Quoque vocat, vertamus iter. Nec litora longe  
“Fida reor fraterna Erycis, portusque Sicanos,  
“Si modo rite memor servata remetior astra.” 25  
Tum pius Æneas: “Equidem sic poscere ventos  
“Jamdudum et frustra cerno te tendere contra:  
“Flecte viam velis. An sit mihi gratior ulla,  
“Quove magis fessas optem demittere naves,  
(76)

" Quam quæ Dardanium tellus mihi servat Acesten, 30  
 " Et patris Anchisæ gremio complectitur ossa ?"  
 Hæc ubi dicta, petunt portus, et vela secundi  
 Intendunt Zephyri; fertur cita gurgite classis;  
 Et tandem læti notæ advertuntur arenæ.  
 At procul excelso miratus vertice montis 35  
 Adventum sociasque rates occurrit Acestes,  
 Horridus in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursæ;  
 Troia Crimiso conceptum flumine mater  
 Quem genuit. Veterum non immemor ille parentum,  
 Gratatur reduces, et gaza lætus agresti 40  
 Excipit, ac fessos opibus solatur amicis.  
 Postera quum primo stellas Oriente fugarat  
 Clara dies, socios in cætum litore ab omni  
 Advocat Æneas, tumulique ex aggere fatur:  
 " Dardanidæ magni, genus alto a sanguine divûm, 45  
 " Annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis,  
 " Ex quo reliquias divinique ossa parentis  
 " Condidimus terra, mæstasque sacravimus aras.  
 " Jamque dies, ni fallor, adest, quem semper acerbum,  
 " Semper honoratum (sic dî voluistis) habebō. 50  
 " Hunc ego Gætulis agerem si Syrtibus exsul,  
 " Argolicove mari deprensus, et urbe Mycenæ;  
 " Annua vota tamen solemnesque ordine pompas  
 " Exsequerer, strueremque suis altaria donis.  
 " Nunc ultro ad cineres ipsius et ossa parentis, 55  
 " Haud equidem sine mente, reor, sine numine divûm,  
 " Adsumus, et portus delati intramus amicos.  
 " Ergo agite, et lætum cuncti celebremus honorem;  
 " Poscamus ventos, atque hæc me sacra quotannis  
 " Urbe velit posita templis sibi ferre dicatis. 60  
 " Bina boum vobis Troja generatus Acestes  
 " Dat numero capita in naves: adhibete Penates  
 " Et patrios epulis, et quos colit hospes Acestes.  
 " Præterea, si nona diem mortalibus alnum  
 " Aurora extulerit, radiisque retexerit orbem, 65  
 " Prima citæ Teucris ponam certamina classis;  
 " Quique pedum cursu valet, et qui viribus audax  
 " Aut jaculo incedit melior levibusque sagittis,  
 " Seu crudo fudit pugnam committere cæstu:  
 " Cuncti adsint, meritæque expectent præmia palmæ.  
 " Ore favete omnes, et tempora cingite ramis." 71

Sic fatus, velat materna tempora myrto.  
 Hoc Helymus facit, hoc ævi maturus Acastes,  
 Hoc puer Ascanius; sequitur quos cetera pubes.  
 Ille e concilio multis cum millibus ibat 75  
 Ad tumultum, magna medius comitante caterva.  
 Hic duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho  
 Fundit humi, duo lacte novo, duo sanguine sacro;  
 Purpureosque jacet flores, ac talia fatur:  
 "Salve, sancte parens, iterum; salvete, recepti 80  
 "Nequidquam cineres, animæque umbræque petemur.  
 "Non licuit fines Italos fataliaque arva,  
 "Nec tecum Ausonium, quicumque est, querere Thybrim."  
 Dixerat hæc: adytis quum lubricus anguis ab imis  
 Septem ingens gyros, septena volamina, traxit, 85  
 Amplexus placide tumultum, lapsusque per aras,  
 Cæruleæ cui terga notæ, maculosus et auro  
 Squamam incendebat fulgor: oca nubibus arcus  
 Mille jacet varios adverso sole colores.  
 Obstupuit visu Æneas. Ille agmine longo 90  
 Tandem inter pateras et levia pocula serpens  
 Libavitque dapes, rursusque innoxius imo  
 Successit tumulo, et depasta altaria liquit.  
 Hoc magis inceptos genitori inaurat honores,  
 Incertus, Geniumque loci, famulamque parentis 95  
 Esse putet; credit binas de more bidentes,  
 Totque suæ, totidemque nigrantes terga juveneos;  
 Vinaque fundebat pateris, animamque vocabat  
 Anchisæ magni Manesque Acheronte remissos.  
 Nec non et socii, quæ cuique est copia, læti 100  
 Dona ferunt; onerant aras, mactantque juvencos;  
 Ordine aena locant alii, fusique per herbam  
 Subjiciunt veribus prunas, et viscera torrent.  
 Expectata dies aderat, nonamque serena  
 Auroram Phaethontis equi jam luce vehebant; 105  
 Famaque finitimos et clari nomen Acastæ  
 Excierat. Læto complerant litora costu,  
 Visuri Æneadas, pars et certare parati.  
 Munera principio ante oculos circoque locantur  
 In medio; sacri tripodes, viridesque coronæ, 110  
 Et palmæ, pretium victoribus, armaque, et oastro  
 Perfusæ vestes, argenti aurique talentum;  
 Et tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos.

Prima pares læunt gravibus certamina remis  
 Quatuor ex omni delectæ classe carinæ. 115  
 Velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristim;  
 Mox Italus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine Memmi;  
 Ingentemque Gyas ingenti mole Chimeram,  
 Urbis opus, triplici pubes quam Dardana versa  
 Impellant, termo consurgunt ordine remi; 120  
 Sergestusque, domas tenet a quo Sergia nomen,  
 Centauro invehitur magna; Scyllaque Cloanthus  
 Cærulea, genus unde tibi, Romane Cluenti.  
 Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra  
 Litora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim 125  
 Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori;  
 Tranquillo silet, innotaque attollitur unda  
 Campus, et apricis statio gratissima mergis.  
 Hic viridem Æneas frondenti ex ilice metam  
 Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti 180  
 Scirent, et longos ubi circumflectere cursus.  
 Tum loca sorte legunt, ipsique in puppibus xuro  
 Ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori;  
 Cetera populea velatur fronde juvenos,  
 Nudatosque humeros oleo perfusa nitecit. 135  
 Considunt transtris; intentaque brachia remis:  
 Intenti expectant signum, exsultantique haurit  
 Corda pavor pulsans, laudumque arrecta cupido.  
 Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes,  
 Haud mora, prosiluere suis: ferit æthera clamor 140  
 Nauticus; adductis spumant freta versa lacertis.  
 Infundunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit  
 Convulsam remis rostrisque tridentibus æquor.  
 Non tam præcipites bijugo certamine campum  
 Corripuere ruuntque effusi carcere currus; 145  
 Nec sic immissis aurigæ undantia lora  
 Concassere jugis, pronique in verbera pendent.  
 Tum plausu fremituque virum studiisque faventum  
 Consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa volutant  
 Litora: pulsati colles clamore resultant. 150  
 Effugit ante alios, primisque elabitur undis  
 Turbam inter fremitumque Gyas; quem deinde Cloanthus  
 Consequitur, melior remis: sed pondere pinus  
 Tarda tenet. Post hos æquo discrimine Pristis  
 Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem; 155

Et nunc Pristis habet, nunc victam præterit ingens  
 Centaurus, nunc una ambæ junctisque feruntur  
 Frontibus, et longa sulcant vada salsa carina.  
 Jamque propinquabant scopulo, metamque tenebant,  
 Cum princeps medioque Gyas in gurgite victor 160  
 Rectorem navis compellat voce Menœten :  
 " Quo tantum mihi dexter abis ? Huc dirige gressum ;  
 " Litus ama, et lævas stringat sine palmula cautes ;  
 " Altum alii teneant." Dixit : sed cæca Menœtes  
 Saxa timens, proram pelagi detorquet ad undas. 165  
 " Quo diversus abis ?" iterum : " pete saxa, Menœte !"  
 Cum clamore Gyas revocabat ; et ecce Cloanthum  
 Respicit instantem tergo, et propiora tenentem.  
 Ille inter navemque Gyæ scopulosque sonantes  
 Radit iter lævum interior, subitoque priorem 170  
 Præterit, et metis tenet æquora tuta relictis.  
 Tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens ;  
 Nec lacrimis caruere genæ ; segnemque Menœten,  
 Oblitus decorisque sui sociûmque salutis,  
 In mare præcipitem puppi deturbat ab alta ; 175  
 Ipse gubernaclo rector subit, ipse magister,  
 Hortaturque viros, clavumque ad litora torquet.  
 At gravis, ut fundo vix tandem redditus imo est  
 Jam senior, madidaque fluens in veste, Menœtes  
 Summa petit scopuli, siccaque in rupe resedit. 180  
 Illum et labentem Teucris, et risere natantem,  
 Et salsos rident revomentem pectore fluctus.  
 Hic læta extremis spes est accensa duobus,  
 Sergesto Mnestheique, Gyan superare morantem.  
 Sergestus capit ante locum, scopuloque propinquat, 185  
 Nec tota tamen ille prior præeunte carina :  
 Parte prior ; partim rostro premit æmula Pristis.  
 At media socios incedens nave per ipsos  
 Hortatur Mnestheus : " Nunc, nunc insurgite remis,  
 " Hectorei socii, Trojæ quos sorte suprema 190  
 " Delegi comites ; nunc illas promite vires,  
 " Nunc animos, quibus in Gætulis syrtibus usi,  
 " Ionioque mari, Maleæque sequacibus undis.  
 " Non jam prima peto Mnestheus, neque vincere certo ;  
 " Quamquam o ! . . . Sed superent, quibus hoc, Neptune,  
 dedisti ;— 195  
 " Extremos pudeat rediisse : hoc vincite, cives,  
 (80)

" Et prohibete nefas." Olli certamine summo  
 Procumbunt: vastis tremunt ictibus aerea puppis,  
 Subtrahiturque soluta; tum creber anhelitus artas  
 Aridaque ora quatit; sudor fuit undique rivis. 200  
 Attulit ipse viris optatum casus honorem.  
 Namque, furens animi, dant proram ad saxa suburget  
 Interior, spatioque subit Sergestus iniquo,  
 Infelix saxis in procurentibus hæsit.  
 Concussæ cantes, et acuto in murice remi 205  
 Obnixi crepuere, illisæque prora pependit.  
 Consurgunt nautæ, et magno clamore morantur;  
 Ferratasque trudes et acuta cuspidæ contos  
 Expediunt, fractosque legunt in gurgite remos.  
 At lætus Mnestheus, successuque acrior ipso 210  
 Agmine remorum celeri, ventisque vocatis,  
 Prona petit maria, et pelago decurrit aperto.  
 Qualis spelunca subito commota columba,  
 Cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi,  
 Fertur in arva volans, plansumque exterrita pennis 215  
 Dat tecto ingentem: mox ære lapsa quieto  
 Radit iter liquidum, celeres neque commovet alas:  
 Sic Mnestheus, sic ipsa fuga secatur ultima Pristis  
 Æquora, sic illam fert impetus ipse volantem.  
 Et primum in scopulo luctantem deserit alto 220  
 Sergestum brevibusque vadis, frustra que vocantem  
 Auxilia, et fractis discentem currere remis.  
 Inde Gyan ipsamque ingenti mole Chimæram  
 Consequitur: cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est.  
 Solus jamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus, 225  
 Quem petit, et summis adnixus viribus urget.  
 Tum vero ingeminat clamor, cunctique sequentem  
 Instigant studiis, resonatque fragoribus æther.  
 Hi proprium decus et partum indignantur honorem  
 Ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci: 230  
 Hos successus alit; possunt, quia posse videntur;  
 Et fors sequatis cepissent præmia rostris,  
 Ni palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus  
 Fudissetque preces, divosque in vota vocasset.  
 " Di, quibus imperium est pelagi, quorum æquora curro,  
 " Vobis lætus ego hoc candentem in litore taurum 236  
 " Constitui ante aras, voti reus, extaque sales  
 " Porriciam in fluctus, et vina liquentia fundam!"

Dixit, eumque imis sub fluctibus audiit omnis  
 Nereïdum Phorcique chorus, Panopeaque virgo; 240  
 Et pater ipse manu magna Portunus euntem  
 Impulit: illa Noto citius volucrique sagitta  
 Ad terram fugit, et portu se condidit alto.  
 Tum satus Anchisa, cunctis ex more vocatis,  
 Victorem magna præconis voce Cloanthum 245  
 Declarat, viridique advelat tempora lauro;  
 Muneraque in naves ternos optare juvencos  
 Vinaque, et argenti magnum dat ferre talentum.  
 Ipsis præcipuos ductoribus addit honores:  
 Victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum 250  
 Purpura Mæandro duplici Melibœa cucurrit;  
 Intextusque puer frondosa regius Ida  
 Veloces jaculo cervos cursuque fatigat,  
 Acer, anhelanti similis, quem præpes ab Ida  
 Sublimem pedibus rapuit Jovis armiger uncis. 255  
 Longævi palmas nequidquam ad sidera tendunt  
 Custodes, sævitque canum latratus in auras.  
 At qui deinde locum tenuit virtute secundum,  
 Levibus huic hamis consertam auroque trilicem  
 Loricam, quam Demoleo detraxerat ipse 260  
 Victor apud rapidum Simoenta sub Ilio alto,  
 Donat habere viro, decus et tutamen in armis.  
 Vix illam famuli Phegeus Sagarisque ferebant  
 Multiplicem, connixi humeris; indutus at olim  
 Demoleos cursu palantes Troas agebat. 265  
 Tertia dona facit geminos ex ære lebetas,  
 Cymbiaque argento perfecta atque aspera signis.  
 Jamque adeo donati omnes, opibusque superbi,  
 Puniceis ibant evincti tempora tæniis:  
 Quum sævo e scopulo multa vix arte revulsus, 270  
 Amissis remis, atque ordine debilis uno,  
 Irrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat.  
 Qualis sæpe viæ deprensus in aggere serpens,  
 Ærea quem obliquum rota transiit, aut gravis ictu  
 Seminecem liquit saxo lacerumque viator; 275  
 Nequidquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus,  
 Parte ferox, ardensque oculis, et sibila colla  
 Arduus attollens; pars vulnere clauda retentat  
 Nixantem nodis, seque in sua membra plicantem.  
 Tali remigio navis se tarda movebat; 280

Vela facit tamen, et velis subit ostia plenis.  
 Sergestum Æneas promisso munere donat,  
 Servatam ob navem lætus sociosque reductos.  
 Olli serva datur, operum haud ignara Minervæ,  
 Cressa genus, Pholoe, geminique sub ubere nati. 285  
 Hoc pius Æneas misso certamine tendit  
 Gramineum in campum, quem collibus undique curvis  
 Cingebant silvæ, mediaque in valle theatri  
 Circus erat; quo se multis cum millibus heros  
 Consessu medium tulit, exstructoque resedit. 290  
 Hic, qui forte velint rapido contendere cursu,  
 Invitat pretiis animos, et præmia ponit.  
 Undique conveniunt Teucri, mixtique Sicani;  
 Nisus et Euryalus primi:  
 Euryalus forma insignis viridique juvena, 295  
 Nisus amore pio pueri. Quos deinde secutus  
 Regius egregia Priami de stirpe Diore;  
 Hunc Salius simul et Patron: quorum alter Acarnan,  
 Alter ab Arcadio Tegeææ sanguine gentis;  
 Tum duo Trinacrii juvenes, Helymus Panopesque, 300  
 Assueti silvis, comites senioris Acestæ;  
 Multi præterea, quos fama obscura recondit.  
 Æneas quibus in mediis sic deinde locutus:  
 " Accipite hæc animis, lætasque advertite mentes.  
 " Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit. 305  
 " Gnosia bina dabo levato lucida ferro  
 " Spicula cælatamque argento ferre bipennem:  
 " Omnibus hic erit unus honos. Tres præmia primi  
 " Accipient, flavaque caput nectentur oliva.  
 " Primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto; 310  
 " Alter Amazoniam pharetram plenamque sagittis  
 " Threïciis, lato quam circumplectitur auro  
 " Balteus, et tereti subnectit fibula gemma;  
 " Tertius Argolica hac galea contentus abito."  
 Hæc ubi dicta, locum capiunt, signoque repente 315  
 Corripiunt spatia audito, limenque relinquunt,  
 Effusi nimbo similes; simul ultima signant.  
 Primus abit, longeque ante omnia corpora Nisus  
 Emicat, et ventis et fulminis oçior alis.  
 Proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo, 320  
 Insequitur Salius; spatio post deinde relicto  
 Tertius Euryalus.



Euryalumque Helymus sequitur; quo deinde sub ipso  
 Ecce volat, calcemque terit jam calce Diore,  
 Incumbens humero; spatia et si plura supersint, 325  
 Transeat elapsus prior, ambiguumve relinquat.  
 Jamque fere spatio extremo, fessique, sub ipsam  
 Finem adventabant, levi cum sanguine Nisus  
 Labitur infelix, cæsis ut forte juvenis  
 Fusus humum viridesque super madefecerat herbas. 330  
 Hic juvenis jam victor ovans vestigia presso  
 Haud tenuit titubata solo; sed pronus in ipso  
 Concidit immundoque fimo sacroque cruora.  
 Non tamen Euryali, non ille oblitus amorum:  
 Nam sese opposuit Salio per lubrica surgens; 335  
 Ille autem spissa jacuit revolutus arena.  
 Emicat Euryalus, et munere victor amici  
 Prima tenet, plausuque volat fremituque secundo.  
 Post Helymus subit, et nunc tertia palma Diore.  
 Hic totum cava consessum ingentis, et ora 340  
 Prima patrum, magnis Salius clamoribus implet,  
 Ereptumque dolo reddi sibi poscit honorem.  
 Tutatur favor Euryalum, lacrimæque decore,  
 Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.  
 Adjuvat et magna proclamat voce Diore, 345  
 Qui subit palmæ, frustra que ad præmia venit  
 Ultima, si primi Salio reddantur honores.  
 Tum pater Æneas, "Vestra," inquit, "munera vobis  
 "Certa manent, pueri; et palmam movet ordine nemo:  
 "Me liceat casus miserari insontis amici." 350  
 Sic fatus, tergum Gætuli isamane leonis  
 Dat Salio, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis.  
 Hic Nisus, "Si tanta," inquit, "sunt præmia victis,  
 "Et te lapsorum miseret, quæ munera Niso  
 "Digna dabis? primam merui qui laude coronam, 355  
 "Ni me, quæ Selium, fortuna inimica tulisset."  
 Et simul his dictis faciem ostentabat et udo  
 Turpia membra fimo. Rasisit pater optimus alii.  
 Et clipeum efferri jussit, Didymæonia artes,  
 Neptuni sacro Danaïs de poste refixum. 360  
 Hoc juvenem egregium præstanti munere donat.  
 Post, ubi confecti cursus, et dona peregit:  
 "Nunc, si cui virtus animusque in pectore præsens,  
 "Adsit, et evinctis attollat brachia palmis."

Sic ait, et geminum pugnae proponit honorem : 365  
 Victori velatum auro vittisque juvenum ;  
 Ensem atque insignem galeam solatia victo.  
 Nec mora ; continuo vastis cum viribus effert  
 Ora Dares, magnoque virum se murmure tollit :  
 Solus qui Paridem solitus contendere contra, 370  
 Idemque ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector,  
 Victorem Buten immani corpore, qui se  
 Behrycia veniens Amyci de gente ferebat,  
 Perculit, et fulva moribundum extendit arena.  
 Talis prima Dares caput altum in proelia tollit, 375  
 Ostenditque humeros latos, alternaque jactat  
 Brachia protendens, et verberat ictibus auras.  
 Queritur huic alius : nec quisquam ex agmine tanto  
 Audet adire virum, manibusque inducere cæstus.  
 Ergo alacris, cunctosque putans excedere palma, 380  
 Æneæ stetit ante pedes, nec plura moratus ;  
 Tum læva taurum cornu tenet, atque ita fatur :  
 " Nate dea, si nemo audet se credere pugnae,  
 " Quæ finis standi ? quo me decet usque teneri ?  
 " Ducere dona jube." Cuncti simul ore fremebant 385  
 Dardanidæ, reddique viro promissa jubebant.  
 Hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestes,  
 Proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbæ :  
 " Entelle, heroum quondam fortissime frustra,  
 " Tantane tam patiens nullo certamine tolli 390  
 " Dona sines ? ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister,  
 " Nequidquam memoratus Eryx ? ubi fama per omnem  
 " Trinacriam, et spolia illa tuis pendentia tectis ?"  
 Ille sub hæc : " Non laudis amor, nec gloria cessit  
 " Pulsa metu ; sed enim gelidus tardante senecta 395  
 " Sanguis hebet, frigentque effetæ in corpore vires.  
 " Si mihi, quæ quondam fuerat, quaque improbus iste  
 " Exsultat fidens, si nunc foret illa juvenas ;  
 " Haud equidem pretio inductus pulchroque juvenco  
 " Venissem ; nec dona moror." Sic deinde locutus  
 In medium geminos immani pondere cæstus 401  
 Projecit, quibus acer Eryx in proelia suetus  
 Ferre manum, duroque intendere brachia tergo.  
 Obstupere animi : tantorum ingentia septem  
 Terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigeabant. 405  
 Ante omnes stupet ipæ Dares, longoque recusat ;  
 (85)

Magnanimusque Anchisiades et pondus et ipsa  
 Huc illuc vinclorum immensa volumina versat.  
 Tum senior tales referebat pectore voces :  
 " Quid, si quis cæstus ipsius et Herculis arma 410  
 " Vidisset, tristemque hoc ipso in litore pugnam ?  
 " Hæc germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat ;  
 " (Sanguine cernis adhuc sparsoque infecta cerebro ;)  
 " His magnum Alciden contra stetit ; his ego suetus,  
 " Dum melior vires sanguis dabat, æmula necdum 415  
 " Temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus.  
 " Sed si nostra Dares hæc Troïus arma recusat,  
 " Idque pio sedet Æneæ, probat auctor Acestes ;  
 " Æquemus pugnas : Erycis tibi terga remitto ;  
 " Solve metus ; et tu Trojanos exue cæstus." 420  
 Hæc fatus, duplicem ex humeris rejecit amictum,  
 Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque  
 Exiit, atque ingens media consistit arena.  
 Tum satus Anchisa cæstus pater extulit æquos,  
 Et paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis. 425  
 Constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque,  
 Brachiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras.  
 Abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu,  
 Immiscentque manus manibus, pugnamque lacessunt,  
 Ille pedum melior motu, fretusque juvena, 430  
 Hic membris et mole valens ; sed tarda trementi  
 Genua labant, vastos quatit æger anhelitus artus.  
 Multa viri nequidquam inter se vulnera jactant,  
 Multa cavo lateri ingeminant, et pectore vastos  
 Dant sonitus ; erratque aures et tempora circum 435  
 Crebra manus ; duro crepitant sub vulnere malæ.  
 Stat gravis Entellus, nisuque immotus eodem  
 Corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit ;  
 Ille, velut celsam oppugnat qui molibus urbem,  
 Aut montana sedet circum castella sub armis, 440  
 Nunc hos nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat  
 Arte locum, et variis adsultibus irritus urget.  
 Ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus, et, alte  
 Extulit : ille ictum venientem a vertice velox  
 Prævidit, celerique elapsus corpore cessit. 445  
 Entellus vires in ventum effudit, et ultro  
 Ipse gravis graviterque ad terram pondere vasto  
 Concidit : ut quondam cava concidit aut Erymantho

Aut Ida in magna radicibus eruta pinus.  
 Consurgunt studiis Teucris et Trinacria pubes; 450  
 It clamor cælo, primusque accurrit Acestes,  
 Æquævumque ab humo miserans attollit amicum.  
 At non tardatus casu neque territus heros  
 Acrior ad pugnam redit, ac vim suscitât ira.  
 Tum pudor incendit vires, et consacia virtus; 455  
 Præcipitemque Daren ardens agit æquore toto,  
 Nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, nunc ille sinistra.  
 Nec mora, nec requies. Quam multa grandine nimbi  
 Culminibus crepitant; sic densis ictibus heros  
 Creber utraque manu pulsât versatque Dareta. 460  
 Tum pater Æneas procedere longius iras,  
 Et sævire animis Entellum haud passus acerbis;  
 Sed finem imposuit pugnae, fessumque Dareta  
 Eripuit, mulcens dictis, ac talia fatur:  
 " Infelix, quæ tanta animum dementia cepit? 465  
 " Non vires alias conversa que numina sentis?  
 " Cede deo." Dixitque, et prælia voce diremit.  
 Ast illum fidi æquales, genua ægra trahentem,  
 Jactantemque utroque caput, crassumque cruorem  
 Ore ejectantem, mixtosque in sanguine dentes, 470  
 Ducunt ad naves, galeamque ensemque vocati  
 Accipiunt; palmam Entello taurumque relinquunt.  
 Hic victor, superans animis, tauroque superbus,  
 " Nate dea, vosque hæc," inquit, " cognoscite Teucris,  
 " Et mihi quæ fuerint juvenali in corpore vires, 475  
 " Et qua servetis revocatum a morte Dareta."  
 Dixit, et adversi contra stetit ora juveni,  
 Qui donum adstabat pugnae, duosque reducta  
 Libravit dextra media inter cornua cæstus,  
 Arduus, effractoque illisit in ossa cerebro. 480  
 Sternitur, exanimisque tremens procumbit humi bos.  
 Ille super tales effundit pectore voces:  
 " Hanc tibi, Eryx, meliorem animam pro morte Daretis  
 " Persolvo; hic victor cæstus artemque repono."  
 Protinus Æneas celeri certare sagitta 485  
 Invitat, qui forte velint, et præmia ponit,  
 Ingentique manu malum de nave Seresti  
 Erigit; et volucrem trajecto in fune columbam,  
 Quo tendant ferrum, malo suspendit ab alto.  
 Convenere viri, dejectamque ærea sortem 490

Accepit galea, et primus clamore secundo  
 Hyrtacidæ ante omnes exit locus Hippocoontis;  
 Quem modo navali Mnestheus certamine victor  
 Consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva.  
 Tertius Eurytion, tuus, o clarissime, frater, 495  
 Pandare, qui quondam, jussus confundere fœdus,  
 In medios telum torsisti primus Achivos.  
 Extremus galeaque ima subsidit Acestes,  
 Ausus et ipse manu juvenum tentare laborem.  
 Tum validis flexos incurvant viribus arcus 500  
 Pro se quisque viri, et depromunt tela pharetris.  
 Primaque per cælum nervo stridente sagitta  
 Hyrtacidæ juvenis volucres diverberat auras;  
 Et venit, adversique infigitur arbore mali.  
 Intremuit malus, timuitque exterrita pennis 505  
 Ales, et ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu.  
 Post acer Mnestheus adducto constitit arcu,  
 Alta petens, pariterque oculos telumque tetendit.  
 Ast ipsam miserandus avem contingere ferro  
 Non valuit; nodos et vincula linea rupit, 510  
 Quis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto:  
 Illa Notos atque atra volans in nubila fugit.  
 Tum rapidus, jamdudum arcu contenta parato  
 Tela tenens, fratrem Eurytion in vota vocavit,  
 Jam vacuo lætam cælo speculatus; et alis 515  
 Plaudentem nigra figit sub nube columbam.  
 Decidit exanimis, vitamque relinquit in astris  
 Ætheriis, fixamque refert delapsa sagittam.  
 Amissa solus palma superabat Acestes:  
 Qui tamen aerias telum contendit in auras, 520  
 Ostentans artemque pater arcumque sonantem.  
 Hic oculis subitum objicitur magnoque futurum  
 Augurio monstrum: docuit post exitus ingens,  
 Seraque terrifici cecinerunt omina vates.  
 Namque volans liquidis in nubibus arsit arundo, 525  
 Signavitque viam flammis, tenuesque recessit  
 Consumpta in ventos, cælo ceu sæpe refixa  
 Transcurreunt, crinemque volantia sidera ducunt.  
 Attonitis hædere animis, Superosque precati  
 Trinacrii Teucrique viri: nec maximus omen 530  
 Abnuvit Æneas, sed lætum amplexus Acestem  
 Muneribus cumulat magnis, ac talia fatur:

" Sume, pater : nam te voluit rex magnus Olympi  
 " Talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honorem.  
 " Ipsius Anchisæ longævi hoc munus habebis, 535  
 " Cratera impressum signis, quem Thracius olim  
 " Anchisæ genitori in magno munere Cisseus  
 " Ferre sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris."  
 Sic fatus cingit viridanti tempora lauro,  
 Et primum ante omnes victorem appellat Acesten. 540  
 Nec bonus Eurytion prælato invidit honori ;  
 Quamvis solus avem cælo dejecit ab alto.  
 Proximus ingreditur donis, qui vincula rupit ;  
 Extremus, volucris qui fixit arundine malum.  
 At pater Æneas, nondum certamine misso, 545  
 Custodem ad sese comitemque impubis Iuli  
 Epytiden vocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aurem :  
 " Vade, age, et Ascanio, si jam puerile paratum  
 " Agmen habet secum, cursusque instruxit equorum,  
 " Ducat avo turmas, et sese ostendat in armis, 550  
 " Dic," ait. Ipse omnem longo decedere circo  
 Infusum populum, et campos jubet esse patentes.  
 Incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum  
 Frenatis lucent in equis : quos omnis euntes  
 Trinacriæ mirata fremit Trojæque juvenus. 555  
 Omnibus in morem tonsa coma pressa corona.  
 Cornea bina ferunt præfixa hastilia ferro ;  
 Pars leves humero pharetras ; it pectore summo  
 Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri.  
 Tres equitum numero turmæ, ternique vagantur 560  
 Ductores ; pueri bis seni quemque secuti  
 Agmine partito fulgent, paribusque magistris.  
 Una acies juvenum, ducit quam parvus ovantem  
 Nomen avi referens Priamus, tua clara, Polite,  
 Progenies, auctura Italos ; quem Thracius albis 565  
 Portat equus bicolor maculis, vestigia primi  
 Alba pedis frontemque ostentans arduus albam.  
 Alter Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini,  
 Parvus Atys, pueroque puer dilectus Iulo.  
 Extremus, formaque ante omnes pulcher, Iulus 570  
 Sidonio est invectus equo, quem candida Dido  
 Esse sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris.  
 Cetera Trinacriis pubes senioris Acestæ  
 Fertur equis.

Excipiunt plausu pavidos, gaudentque tuentes 575  
 Dardanidæ, veterumque agnoscunt ora parentum.  
 Postquam omnem læti consessum oculosque suorum  
 Lustravere in equis; signum clamore paratis  
 Epytides longe dedit, insonuitque flagello.  
 Olli discurrere pares, atque agmina terni 580  
 Deductis solvere choris, rursusque vocati  
 Convertere vias, infestaque tela tulere.  
 Inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus  
 Adversi spatiis, alternisque orbibus orbes  
 Impediunt, pugnaeque cient simulacra sub armis; 585  
 Et nunc terga fuga nudant; nunc spicula vertunt  
 Infensi; facta pariter nunc pace feruntur.  
 Ut quondam Creta fertur Labyrinthus in alta  
 Parietibus textum cæcis iter, ancipitemque  
 Mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi 590  
 Falleret indeprensus et irremeabilis error.  
 Haud alio Teucrûm nati vestigia cursu  
 Impediunt, texuntque fugas et prœlia ludo,  
 Delphinum similes, qui per maria humida nando  
 Carpathium Libycumque secant. 595  
 Hunc morem, hos cursus atque hæc certamina primus  
 Ascanius, Longam muris quum cingeret Albam,  
 Rettulit, et priscos docuit celebrare Latinos,  
 Quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troia pubes.  
 Albani docuere suos; hinc maxima porro 600  
 Accepit Roma, et patrium servavit honorem;  
 Trojaque nunc, pueri Trojanum dicitur agmen.  
 Hac celebrata ténus sancto certamina patri.  
 Hic primum Fortuna fidem mutata novavit.  
 Dum variis tumulo referunt solemnia ludis, 605  
 Irim de cælo misit Saturnia Juno  
 Iliacam ad classem, ventosque adspirat eunti,  
 Multa movens, necdum antiquum saturata dolorem.  
 Illa, viam celerans per mille coloribus arcem,  
 Nulli visa, cito decurrit tramite virgo. 610  
 Conspicit ingentem concursum, et litora lustrat,  
 Desertosque videt portus classemque relictam;  
 At procul in sola secretæ Troades acta  
 Amissum Anchisen flebant, cunctæque profundum  
 Pontum adspectabant fientes. Heu tot vada fessis 615  
 Et tantum superesse maris! vox omnibus una.

Urbem orant; tædet pelagi perferre laborem.  
 Ergo inter medias sese haud ignara nocendi  
 Conjicit, et faciemque deæ vestemque reponit:  
 Fit Beroe, Tmarii conjux longæva Dorycli; 620  
 Cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent,  
 Ac sic Dardanidum mediam se matribus infert:  
 "O miseræ, quas non manus," inquit, "Achaïca bello  
 "Traxerit ad letum patria sub mœnibus! o gens  
 "Infelix! cui te exitio Fortuna reservat? 625  
 "Septima post Trojæ excidium jam vertitur ætas,  
 "Quum freta, quum terras omnes, tot inhospita saxa  
 "Sideraque emensæ ferimur, dum per mare magnū  
 "Italiam sequimur fugientem, et volvimur undis.  
 "Hic Erycis fines fraterni, atque hospes Acestes: 630  
 "Quid prohibet muros jacere, et dare civibus urbem?  
 "O patria, et rapti nequidquam ex hoste Penates,  
 "Nullane jam Trojæ dicentur mœnia? nusquam  
 "Hectoreos amnes, Xanthum et Simoenta, videbo?  
 "Quin agite, et mecum infaustas exurite puppes. 635  
 "Nam mihi Cassandrae per somnum vatis imago  
 "Ar dentes dare visa faces. Hic quærite Trojam;  
 "Hic domus est," inquit, "vobis. Jam tempus agi res;  
 "Nec tantis mora prodigiis. En quatuor aræ  
 "Neptuno. Deus ipse faces animumque ministrat."  
 Hæc memorans prima infensam vi corripit ignem, 641  
 Sublataque procul dextra connixa coruscat,  
 Et jacet. Arrectæ mentes, stupefactaque corda  
 Iliadum. Hic una e multis, quæ maxima nata,  
 Pyrgo, tot Priami natorum regia nutrix: 645  
 "Non Beroe vobis, non hæc Rhœstia, matres,  
 "Est Dorycli conjux: divini signa decoris,  
 "Ar dentesque notate oculos; qui spiritus illi,  
 "Qui vultus, vocisve sonus, vel gressus eunti.  
 "Ipsa egomet dudum Beroen digressa reliqui 650  
 "Ægram, indignantem, tali quod sola careret  
 "Munere, nec meritos Anchisæ inferret honores."  
 Hæc effata.  
 At matres primo ancipites oculisque malignis  
 Ambiguæ spectare rates miserum inter amorem 655  
 Præsentis terræ fatisque vocantia regna:  
 Quum dea se paribus per cælum sustulit alis,  
 Ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum.



Tum vero attonitæ monstris, actæque furore,  
 Conclamant, rapiuntque focis penetrabilibus ignem; 660  
 Pars spoliant aras, frondem ac virgulta facesque  
 Conjiciunt. Furit immissis Vulcanus habenis  
 Transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppes.  
 Nuntius Anchisæ ad tumulum cuneosque theatri  
 Incensas perfert naves Eumelus; et ipsi 665  
 Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam.  
 Primus et Ascanius, cursus ut lætus equestres  
 Ducebat, sic acer equo turbata petivit  
 Castra; nec exanimas possunt retinere magistri.  
 "Quis furor iste novus? quo nunc, quo tenditis,"  
     "inquit, 670  
 "Heu miseræ cives? non hostem, inimicaque castra  
 "Argivûm, vestras spes uritis. En, ego vester  
 "Ascanius!" Galeam ante pedes projecit inanem,  
 Qua ludo indutus belli simulacra ciebat.  
 Accelerat simul Æneas, simul agmina Teucrûm; 675  
 Ast illæ diversa metu per litora passim  
 Diffugiunt; silvasque, et, sicubi concava, furtim  
 Saxa petunt. Piget incepti lucisque; suosque  
 Mutatæ agnoscunt, excussa pectore Juno est.  
 Sed non idcirco flammæ atque incendia vires 680  
 Indomitas posuere: udo sub robore vivit  
 Stuppa vomens tardum fumum, lentusque carinas  
 Est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis;  
 Nec vires heroum infusaque flumina prosunt.  
 Tum pius Æneas humeris abscindere vestem, 685  
 Auxilioque vocare deos, et tendere palmas:  
 "Jupiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ad unum  
 "Trojanos, si quid pietas antiqua labores  
 "Respicit humanos, da flammam evadere classi  
 "Nunc, Pater, et tenues Teucrûm res eripe leto. 690  
 "Vel tu, quod superest, infesto fulmine morti,  
 "Si mereor, demitte, tuaque hic obrue dextra."  
 Vix hæc ediderat, quum effusis imbris atra  
 Tempestas sine more furit, tonitruque tremiscunt  
 Ardua terrarum et campi; ruit æthere toto 695  
 Turbidus imber aqua densisque nigerrimus Austris;  
 Implenturque super puppes; semiusta madescunt  
 Robora; restinctus donec vapor omnis, et omnes,  
 Quatuor amissis, servatæ a peste carinæ.

At pater Æneas, casu concussus acerbo, 700  
 Nunc huc ingentes, nunc illuc pectore curas  
 Mutabat versans: Siculisme resideret arvis,  
 Oblitus fatorum, Italasne capeggeret oras.  
 Tum senior Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas  
 Quem docuit, multaue insignem reddidit arte, 705  
 Hæc responsa dabat, vel quæ portenderet ira  
 Magna deûm, vel quæ fatorum posceret ordo.  
 Isque his Ænean solatus vocibus infit:  
 "Nate dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamar;  
 "Quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.  
 "Est tibi Dardanius divinæ stirpis Acestes; 711  
 "Hunc cape consiliis socium, et conjunge volentem;  
 "Huic trade, amissis superant qui navibus, et quos  
 "Pertæsum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est;  
 "Longævusque senes, ac fessas æquore matres, 715  
 "Et quidquid tecum invalidum metuensque pericli est,  
 "Delige; et his habeant terris sine mœnia fessi:  
 "Urbem appellabunt permissio nomine Acestam."  
 Talibus incensus dictis senioris amici,  
 Tum vero in curas animam diducitur omnes. 720  
 Et nox atra polum bigis subvecta tenebat:  
 Visa dehinc cælo facies delapsa parentis  
 Anchisæ subito tales effundere voces:  
 "Nate, mihi vita quondam, dum vita manebat,  
 "Care magis; nate Iliacis exercite fati; 725  
 "Imperio Jovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem  
 "Depulit, et cælo tandem miseratus ab alto est.  
 "Consiliis pare, quæ nunc pulcherrima Nautes  
 "Dat senior: lectos juvenes, fortissima corda,  
 "Defer in Italiam. Gens dura atque aspera culta 730  
 "Debellanda tibi Latio est. Ditis tamen ante  
 "Infernas accede domos, et Averna per alta  
 "Congressus pete, nate, meos. Non me impia namque  
 "Tartara habent, tristesve umbræ, sed amœna piorum  
 "Concilia Elysiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla 735  
 "Nigrarum multo pecudum te sanguine ducet.  
 "Tum genus omne tuum, et, quæ dentur mœnia, disces.  
 "Jamque vale: torquet medios Nox humida cursus,  
 "Et me sævus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis."  
 Dixerat: et tenues fugit, ceu fumus, in auras. 740  
 Æneas "Quo" deinde "ruis? quo proripis?" inquit,

“ Quem fugis ? aut quis te nostris complexibus arcet ? ”  
 Hæc memorans cinerem et sopitos suscitât ignes ;  
 Pergameumque Larem, et canæ penetralia Vestæ,  
 Farre pio et plena supplex veneratur acerra. 745

Extemplo socios primumque arcessit Acesten,  
 Et Jovis imperium et cari præcepta parentis  
 Edocet, et quæ nunc animo sententia constet.  
 Haud mora consiliis, nec jussa recusat Acestes.  
 Transscribunt urbi matres, populumque volentem 750  
 Deponunt, animos nil magnæ laudis egentes.  
 Ipsi transtra novant, flammisque ambesa reponunt  
 Robora navigiis ; aptant remosque rudentesque,  
 Exigui numero, sed bello vivida virtus.

Interea Æneas urbem designat aratro,  
 Sortiturque domos : hoc Ilium, et hæc loca Trojam 755  
 Esse jubet. Gaudet regno Trojanus Acestes,  
 Indicitque forum, et patribus dat jura vocatis.  
 Tum vicina astris Erycino in vertice sedes  
 Fundatur Veneri Idaliæ, tumuloque sacerdos 760  
 Ac lucus late sacer additur Anchiseo.

Jamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et aris  
 Factus honos : placidi straverunt æquora venti,  
 Creber et adspirans rursus vocat Auster in altum.  
 Exoritur procurva ingens per litora fletus, 765  
 Complexi inter se noctemque diemque morantur.  
 Ipsæ jam matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam  
 Visa maris facies, et non tolerabile numen,  
 Ire volunt, omnemque fugæ perferre laborem.

Quos bonus Æneas dictis solatur amicis, 770  
 Et consanguineo lacrimans commendat Acestæ.  
 Tres Eryci vitulos, et Tempestatibus agnam  
 Cædere deinde jubet, solvique ex ordine funem.  
 Ipse, caput tonsæ foliis evinctus olivæ,  
 Stans procul in prora pateram tenet, extaque salsos 775  
 Porricit in fluctus, ac vina liquentia fundit.

Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes.  
 Certatim socii feriunt mare, et æquora verrunt.

At Venus interea Neptunum exercita curis  
 Alloquitur, talesque effundit pectore questus : 780

“ Junonis gravis ira, neque exsaturabile pectus,  
 “ Cogunt me, Neptune, preces descendere in omnes :  
 “ Quam nec longa dies, pietas nec mitigat ulla ;

" Nec Jovis imperio fatisque infracta quiescit.  
 " Non media de gente Phrygum exedissee nefandis 785  
 " Urbem odiis satis est, nec pœnam traxe per omnem :  
 " Reliquias Trojæ, cineres atque ossa peremptæ  
 " Insequitur. Caussas tanti sciat illa furoris.  
 " Ipse mihi nuper Libycis tu testis in undis,  
 " Quam molem subito excierit. Maria omnia cælo 790  
 " Miscuit, Æoliis nequidquam freta procellis,  
 " In regnis hoc ausa tuis.  
 " Per scelus ecce etiam Trojanis matribus actis  
 " Exussit fœde puppes, et classe subegit  
 " Amissa socios ignotæ linquere terræ. 795  
 " Quod superest, oro, liceat dare tuta per undas  
 " Vela tibi ! liceat Laurentem attingere Thybrim !  
 " Si concessa peto, si dant ea mœnia Parcæ."  
 Tum Saturnius hæc domitor maris edidit alti :  
 " Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, 800  
 " Unde genus ducis. Merui quoque : sæpe furores  
 " Compressi et rabiem tantam cælique marisque.  
 " Nec minor in terris, Xanthum Simoëntaque testor,  
 " Æneæ mihi cura tui. Quum Troia Achilles  
 " Exanimata sequens impingeret agmina muris, 805  
 " Millia multa daret leto, gemerentque repleti  
 " Amnes, nec reperire viam atque evolvere posset  
 " In mare se Xanthus : Pelidæ tunc ego forti  
 " Congressum Ænean, nec dis nec viribus æquis,  
 " Nube cava rapui : cuperem quum vertere ab imo 810  
 " Structa meis manibus perjuræ mœnia Trojæ.  
 " Nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi : pelle timorem.  
 " Tutus, quos optas, portus accedet Avernî.  
 " Unus erit tantum, amissum quem gurgite quæret ;  
 " Unum pro multis dabitur caput." 815  
 His ubi læta deæ permulsit pectora dictis,  
 Jungit equos auro genitor, spumantiaque addit  
 Frena feris, manibusque omnes effundit habenas.  
 Cæruleo per summa levis volat æquora curru.  
 Subsidunt undæ, tumidumque sub axe tonanti 820  
 Sternitur æquor aquis, fugiuntque ex æthere nimbi.  
 Tum variæ comitum facies, immania cete,  
 Et senior Glauci chorus, Inousque Palæmon,  
 Tritonæque citi, Phorcique exercitus omnis.

Læva tenent Thetis, et Melite, Panopeaque virgo, 825  
Nesæe, Spioque, Thaliaque Cymodoceque.

Hic patris Æneæ suspensam blanda vicissim  
Gaudia pertentant mentem: jubet ocios omnes  
Attolli malos, intendi brachia velis.

Una omnes fecere pedem; pariterque sinistros, 830  
Nunc dextros solvere sinus; una ardua torquent  
Cornua, detorquentque. Ferunt sua flamina classem.

Princeps ante omnes densum Palinurus agebat  
Agmen: ad hunc alij cursum contendere jussi.  
Jamque fere mediam cæli nox humida metam 835

Contigerat; placida laxarant membra quiete  
Sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautæ;  
Quum levis ætheriis delapsus Somnus ab astris  
Aera dimovit tenebrosum, et dispulit umbras,

Te, Palinure, petens, tibi somnia tristia portans 840  
Insonti; puppique deus consedit in alta,  
Phorbanti similis, funditque has ore loquelas:

"Iaside Palinure, ferunt ipsa æquora classem;  
"Æquatæ spirant auræ; datur hora quieti:  
"Pone caput, fessosque oculos furare labori. 845

"Ipse ego paullisper pro te tua munera inibo."  
Cui vix attollens Palinurus lumina fatur:  
"Mene salis placidi vultum fluctusque quietos  
"Ignorare jubes? mene huic confidere monstro?

"Ænean credam quid enim fallacibus auris 850  
"Et cæli toties deceptus fraude sereni?"  
Talia dicta dabat, clavumque affixus et hærens  
Nusquam amittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat.

Ecce deus ramum Lethæo rore madentem,  
Vique soporatum Stygia, super utraque quassat 855  
Tempora; cunctantique natantia lumina solvit.

Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus;  
Et super incumbens, cum puppis parte revulsa,  
Cumque gubernaclo, liquidas projecit in undas  
Præcipitem, ac socios nequidquam sæpe vocantem. 860

Ipse volans tenues se sustulit ales ad auras.  
Currit iter tutum non secius æquore classis,  
Promissisque patris Neptuni interrita fertur.

Jamque adeo scopulos Sirenium advecta subibat,  
Difficiles quondam, multorumque ossibus albos; 865

**ÆNEIDOS. LIB. V. (866—871.)**

**Tum rauca assiduo longe sale saxa sonabant :  
Quum pater amisso fluitantem errare magistro  
Sensit, et ipse ratem nocturnis rexit in undis,  
Multa gemens, casuque animum concussus amici.  
“ O nimium cælo et pelago confise sereno,  
“ Nudus in ignota, Palinure, jacebis arena ! ”** 870

# ÆNEIDOS

## LIBER SEXTUS.

Sic fatur lacrimans, classique immittit habenas,  
Et tandem Euboïcis Cumarum allabitur oris.  
Obvertunt pelago proras; tum dente tenaci  
Ancora fundabat naves, et litora curvæ  
Prætexunt puppes. Juvenum manus emicat ardens 5  
Litus in Hesperium; quærit pars semina flammæ  
Abstrusa in venis silicis; pars densa ferarum  
Tecta rapit, silvas; inventaque flumina monstrat.  
At pius Æneas arces, quibus altus Apollo  
Præsidet, horrendæque procul secreta Sibyllæ, 10  
Antrum immane, petit: magnam cui mentem animumque  
Delius inspirat vates, aperitque futura.  
Jam subeunt Triviæ lucos, atque aurea tecta.  
Dædalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minoïa regna,  
Præpetibus pennis ausus se credere cælo, 15  
Insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos,  
Chalcidicaque levis tandem super adstitit arce.  
Redditus his primum terris, tibi, Phœbe, sacravit  
Remigium alarum, posuitque immania templa.  
In foribus letum Androgeo; tum pendere pœnas 20  
Cecropidæ jussi (miserum!) septena quot annis  
Corpora natorum; stat ductis sortibus urna.  
Contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus:  
Hic crudelis amor tauri,  
Pasiphae, mixtumque genus, prolesque biformis 25  
Minotaurus inest, Veneris monumenta nefandæ;  
Hic labor ille domus, et inextricabilis error;  
Magnum reginæ sed enim miseratus amorem

Dædalus, ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit,  
 Cæca regens filo vestigia. Tu quoque magnam 30  
 Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes :  
 Bis conatus erat casus effingere in auro :  
 Bis patriæ cecidere manus. Quin protinus omnia  
 Perlegerent oculis, ni jam præmissus Achates  
 Afforet, atque una Phœbi Triviæque sacerdos, 35  
 Deïphobe Glauci ; fatur quæ talia regi :  
 " Non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit.  
 " Nunc grege de intacto septem mactare juvencos  
 " Præstiterit, totidem lectas de more bidentes."  
 Talibus affata Ænean (nec sacra morantur 40  
 Jussa viri) Teucros vocat alta in templa sacerdos.  
 Excisum Euboicæ latus ingens rupis in antrum :  
 Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, ostia centum ;  
 Unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllæ.  
 Ventum erat ad limen, quam virgo, " Poscere fata 45  
 " Tempus," ait : " deus, ecce, deus ! " Cui talia fanti  
 Ante fores subito non vultus, non color unus,  
 Non comptæ mansere comæ ; sed pectus anhelum,  
 Et rabie fera corda tument ; majorque videri,  
 Nec mortale sonans ; afflata est numine quando 50  
 Jam propiore dei. " Cessas in vota precesque,  
 " Tros," ait, " Ænea ? cessas ? neque enim ante dehiscit  
 " Attonitæ magna ora domus ; " et talia fata  
 Conticuit. Gelidus Teucris per dura cucurrit  
 Ossa tremor, funditque preces rex pectore ab imo : 55  
 " Phœbe, graves Trojæ semper miserate labores,  
 " Dardana qui Paridis direxti tela manusque  
 " Corpus in Æacidæ, magnas obeuntia terras  
 " Tot maria intravi duce te, penitusque repostas  
 " Massylûm gentes prætentæ Syrtibus arva ; 60  
 " Jam tandem Italiæ fugientis prendimus oras.  
 " Hac Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta.  
 " Vos quoque Pergamæ jam fas est parcere genti,  
 " Dique dæque omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium et ingens  
 " Gloria Dardaniæ. Tuque, o sanctissima vates, 65  
 " Præscia venturi, da, non indebita posco  
 " Regna meis fatiis, Latio considerare Teucros  
 " Errantesque deos, agitataque numina Trojæ.  
 " Tum Phœbo et Triviæ solido de marmore templum  
 " Institutam, festosque dies de nomine Phœbi. 70



"Te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris:  
 "Hic ego namque tuas sortes, arcanaque fata,  
 "Dicta meæ genti, ponam, lectosque sacrabo,  
 "Alma, viros. Foliis tantum ne carmina manda,  
 "Ne turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis. 75  
 "Ipsa canas oro." Finem dedit ore loquendi.  
 At, Phœbi nondum patiens, immanis in antro  
 Bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit  
 Excussisse deum: tanto magis ille fatigat  
 Os rabidum, fera corda domans, fingitque premendo.  
 Ostia jamque domus patuere ingentia centum 81  
 Sponte sua, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras.  
 "O tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis!  
 "Sed terra graviora manent. In regna Lavinî  
 "Dardanidæ venient; mitte hanc de pectore curam;  
 "Sed non et venisse volent. Bella, horrida bella, 86  
 "Et Thybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno.  
 "Non Simois tibi, nec Xanthus, nec Dorica castra  
 "Defuerint. Alius Latio jam partus Achilles,  
 "Natus et ipse dea. Nec Teucris addita Juno 90  
 "Usquam aberit. Quum tu supplex in rebus egenis  
 "Quas gentes Italûm, aut quas non oraveris urbes!  
 "Causa mali tanti conjux iterum hospita Teucris,  
 "Externique iterum thalami.  
 "Tu ne cede malis: sed contra audentior ito, 95  
 "Quam tua te Fortuna sinet. Via prima salutis,  
 "Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe."  
 Talibus ex adyto dictis Cumæa Sibylla  
 Horrendas canit ambages antroque remugit,  
 Obscuris vera involvens: ea frena furenti 100  
 Concutit, et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo.  
 Ut primum cessit furor, et rabida ora quierunt,  
 Incipit Æneas heros: "Non ulla laborum,  
 "O virgo, nova mî facies inopinave surgit:  
 "Omnia præcepi, atque animo mecum ante peregi. 105  
 "Unum oro; quando hic inferni janua regis  
 "Dicitur, et tenebrosa palus Acheronte refuso:  
 "Ire ad conspectum cari genitoris et ora  
 "Contingat; doceas iter, et sacra ostia pandas.  
 "Illum ego per flammās et mille sequentia tela 110  
 "Eripui his humeris, medioque ex hoste recepi;  
 "Ille, meum comitatus iter, maria omnia mecum  
 (100)

"Atque omnes pelagique minas cœlique ferebat,  
 "Invalidus, vires ultra sortemque senectæ.  
 "Quin, ut te supplex peterem, et tua limina adirem,  
 "Idem orans mandata dabat. Gnatique patrisque, 116  
 "Alma, precor, miserere; potes namque omnia; nec te  
 "Nequidquam lucis Hecate præfecit Avernīs;  
 "Si potuit Manes arcessere conjugis Orpheus,  
 "Threïcia fretus cithara fidibusque canoris: 120  
 "Si fratrem Pollux alterna morte redemit,  
 "Itque reditque viam toties. Quid Thesea magnum,  
 "Quid memorem Alciden? Et mī genus ab Jove  
 summo."

Talibus orabat dictis, arasque tenebat;  
 Quum sic orsa loqui vates: "Sate sanguine divām,  
 "Tros Anchisiada, facilis descensus Averno; 126  
 "Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis;  
 "Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras,  
 "Hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos æquus amavit  
 "Jupiter, aut ardens evexit ad æthera virtus, 130  
 "Dīs geniti potuere. Tenent media omnia silvæ,  
 "Cocytosque sinu labens circumvenit atro.  
 "Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupido,  
 "Bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre  
 "Tartara, et insano juvat indulgere labori, 135  
 "Accipe, quæ peragenda prius. Latet arbore opaca  
 "Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus,  
 "Junoni infernæ dictus sacer: hunc tegit omnis  
 "Lucus, et obscuris claudunt convallibus umbræ.  
 "Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire, 140  
 "Auricomos quam qui decerpserit arbore fetus:  
 "Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus  
 "Instituit. Primo avulso non deficit alter  
 "Aureus; et simili frondescit virga metallo.  
 "Ergo alte vestiga oculis, et rite repertum 145  
 "Carpe manu. Namque ipse volens facilisque sequetur,  
 "Si te fata vocant: aliter non viribus ullis  
 "Vincere, nec duro poteris convellere ferro.  
 "Præterea jacet exanimus tibi corpus amici,  
 "(Heu nescis) totamque incestat funere classem, 150  
 "Dum consulta petis, nostroque in limine pendes.  
 "Sedibus hunc refer ante suis, et conde sepulcro.  
 "Duc nigras pecudes: ea prima piacula sunt.

" Sic demum lucos Stygios, regna invia vivis,  
 " Adspicies." Dixit, pressoque obmutuit ore. 155  
 Æneas mæsto defixus lumina vultu  
 Ingreditur, linquens antrum, cæcosque volutat  
 Eventus animo secum. Cui fidus Achates  
 It comes, et paribus curis vestigia figit.  
 Multa inter sese vario sermone ferebant : 160  
 Quem socium exanimem vates, quod corpus humandum  
 Diceret. Atque illi Misenum in litore sicco,  
 Ut venere, vident indigna morte peremptum ;  
 Misenum Æoliden : quo non præstantior alter  
 Ære ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu. 165  
 Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes ; Hectora circum  
 Et lituo pugnas insignis obibat et hasta.  
 Postquam illum vita victor spoliavit Achilles,  
 Dardanio Æneæ sese fortissimus heros  
 Addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus. 170  
 Sed tum, forte cava dum personat æquora concha,  
 Demens, et cantu vocat in certamina divos,  
 Æmulus exceptum Triton (si credere dignum est)  
 Inter saxa virum spumosa immerserat unda.  
 Ergo omnes magno circum clamore fremebant ; 175  
 Præcipue pius Æneas. Tum jussa Sibyllæ,  
 Haud mora, festinant flentes, aramque sepulcri  
 Congerere arboribus, cæloque educere certant.  
 Itur in antiquam silvam, stabula alta ferarum :  
 Procumbunt piceæ ; sonat icta securibus ilex ; 180  
 Fraxineæque trabes cuneis et fissile robur  
 Scinditur ; advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos.  
 Nec non Æneas opera inter talia primus  
 Hortatur socios, paribusque accingitur armis ;  
 Atque hæc ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat, 185  
 Adspectans silvam immensam, et sic voce precatur :  
 " Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus  
 " Ostendat nemore in tanto ! quando omnia vere  
 " Heu nimium de te vates, Misene, locuta est."  
 Vix ea fatus erat, geminæ quum forte columbæ 190  
 Ipsa sub ora viri cælo venere volantes,  
 Et viridi sedere solo. Tum maximus heros  
 Maternas agnoscit aves, lætusque precatur :  
 " Este duces, o, si qua via est, cursumque per auras  
 " Dirigite in lacos, ubi pinguem dives opacat 195  
 (102)

"Ramus humum. Tuque, o, dubiis ne defice rebus,  
 "Diva parens!" Sic effatus vestigia pressit,  
 Observans, quæ signa ferant, quo tendere pergant.  
 Pascentes illæ tantum prodire volando,  
 Quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum. 200  
 Inde ubi venere ad fauces graveolentis Averni,  
 Tollunt se celeres; liquidumque per aera lapsæ  
 Sedibus optatis gemina super arbore sidunt,  
 Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit.  
 Quale solet silvis brumali frigore viscum 205  
 Fronde virere nova, quod non sua seminat arbos,  
 Et croceo fetu teretes circumdare truncos:  
 Talis erat species auri frondentis opaca  
 Illice; sic leni crepitabat bractea vento.  
 Corripit Æneas extemplo, avidusque refringit 210  
 Cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllæ.  
 Nec minus interea Misenum in litore Teucri  
 Flebant, et cineri ingrato suprema ferebant.  
 Principio pinguem tædis et robore secto  
 Ingentem struxere pyram: cui frondibus atris 215  
 Intexunt latera, et ferales ante cupressos  
 Constituunt, decorantque super fulgentibus armis.  
 Pars calidos latices et aena undantia flammis  
 Expediunt, corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt.  
 Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro defleta reponunt, 220  
 Purpureasque super vestes, velamina nota,  
 Conjiciunt. Pars ingenti subiere feretro,  
 Triste ministerium; et subjectam more parentum  
 Aversi tenere facem. Congesta cremantur  
 Turea dona, dapes, fuso crateres olivo. 225  
 Postquam collapsi cineres, et flamma quievit;  
 Reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam;  
 Ossaque lecta cado texit Corynæus aeno.  
 Idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda,  
 Spargens rore levi et ramo felicitis olivæ, 230  
 Lustravitque viros, dixitque novissima verba.  
 At pius Æneas ingenti mole sepulcrum  
 Imponit, suaque arma viro, remumque tubamque,  
 Monte sub aerio: qui nunc Misenus ab illo  
 Dicitur, æternumque tenet per sæcula nomen. 235  
 His actis propere exsequitur præcepta Sibyllæ.  
 Spelunca alta fuit, vastoque immanis hiatu,

Scrupea, tuta lacu nigro nemorumque tenebris :  
 Quam super haud ullæ poterant impune volantes  
 Tendere iter pennis : talis sese halitus atris 240  
 Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat.  
 \*[Unde locum Graii dixerunt nomine Aornon.]  
 Quatuor hic primum nigrantes terga juvencos  
 Constituit, frontique invergit vina sacerdos ;  
 Et, summas carpens media inter cornua setas, 245  
 Ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima,  
 Voce vocans Hecaten, Cæloque Ereboque potentem.  
 Supponunt alii cultros, tepidumque cruorem  
 Suscipiunt pateris. Ipse atri velleris agnam  
 Æneas matri Eumenidum magnæque sorori 250  
 Ense ferit, sterilemque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam.  
 Tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras,  
 Et solida imponit taurorum viscera flammis,  
 Pingue super oleum infundens ardentibus extis.  
 Ecce autem primi sub lumina solis et ortus, 255  
 Sub pedibus mugire solum, et juga cœpta moveri  
 Silvarum, visæque canes ululare per umbram,  
 Adventante dea. “ Procul o, procul este, profani,”  
 Conclamat vates, “ totoque abstitite luco ;  
 “ Tuque invade viam, vaginaque eripe ferrum. 260  
 “ Nunc animis opus, Ænea, nunc pectore firmo.”  
 Tantum effata, furens antro se immisit aperto :  
 Ille ducem haud timidus vadentem passibus æquat.  
 Dî, quibus imperium est animarum, umbræque silentes,  
 Et Chaos et Phlegethon, loca nocte tacentia late, 265  
 Sit mihi fas audita loqui ; sit, numine vestro,  
 Pandere res alta terra et caligine mersas.  
 Ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram,  
 Perque domos Ditis vacuas, et inania regna.  
 Quale per incertam Lunam sub luce maligna 270  
 Est iter in silvis ; ubi cælum condidit umbra  
 Jupiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.  
 Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus Orci  
 Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curæ,  
 Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus, 275  
 Et Metus, et malesuada Fames, ac turpis Egestas ;  
 Terribiles visu formæ ; Letumque, Labosque ;  
 Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor ; et mala mentis  
 Gaudia ; mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,  
 (104)

Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia demens,  
 Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis. 281  
 In medio ramos annosaque brachia pandit  
 Ulmus opaca, ingens: quam sedem Somnia vulgo  
 Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus hærent.  
 Multaque præterea variarum monstra ferarum, 285  
 Centauri in foribus stabulant, Scyllæque bifformes,  
 Et centumgeminus Briareus, ac bellua Lernæ  
 Horrendum stridens, flammisque armata Chimæra,  
 Gorgones, Harpyiæque, et forma tricorporis umbræ.  
 Corripit hic subita trepidus formidine ferrum 290  
 Æneas, strictamque aciem venientibus offert;  
 Et, ni docta comes tennes sine corpore vitas  
 Admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formæ,  
 Irruat, et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.  
 Hinc via, Tartarei quæ fert Acherontis ad undas. 295  
 Turbidus hic cæno vasta que voragine gurgēs  
 Æstuat, atque omnem Cocyto eructat arenam.  
 Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat  
 Terribili squalore Charon: cui plurima mento  
 Canities inculta jacet; stant lumina flamma; 300  
 Sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus.  
 Ipse ratem conto subigit, velisque ministrat,  
 Et ferruginea subvectat corpora cymba,  
 Jam senior; sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.  
 Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat, 305  
 Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita  
 Magnanimùm heroum, pueri innuptæque puellæ,  
 Impositique rogis juvenes ante ora parentum:  
 Quam multa in silvis auctumni frigore primo  
 Lapsa cadunt folia; aut ad terram gurgite ab alto 310  
 Quam multæ glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus  
 Trans pontum fugat, et terris immittit apricis.  
 Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,  
 Tendebantque manus ripæ ulterioris amore:  
 Navita sed tristis nunc hos, nunc accipit illos; 315  
 Ast alios longe submotos arcet arena.  
 Æneas, miratus enim, motusque tumultu,  
 "Dic," ait, "o virgo, quid vult concursus ad amnem?  
 "Quidve petunt animæ? vel quo discrimine ripas  
 "Hæ relinquunt, illæ remis vada livida verrunt?" 320  
 Olli sic breviter fata est longæva sacerdos:

" Anchisa generate, deū certissima proles,  
 " Cocyti stagna alta vides, Stygiamque paludem,  
 " Dī cuius jurare timent et fallere numen. 324  
 " Hæc omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est ;  
 " Portitor ille, Charon ; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti.  
 " Nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta  
 " Transportare prius, quam sedibus osea quierunt.  
 " Centum errant annos, volitantque hæc litora circum :  
 " Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt." 330  
 Constitit Anchisa satus, et, vestigia pressit,  
 Multa putans, sortemque animo miseratus iniquam.  
 Cernit ibi mæstos et mortis honore carentes,  
 Leucaspim, et Lyciæ ductorem classis Oronten ;  
 Quos, simul a Troja ventosa per æquora vectos, 335  
 Obruit Auster, aqua involvens navemque virosque.  
 Ecce gubernator sese Palinurus agebat :  
 Qui Libyco nuper cursu, dum sidera servat,  
 Exciderat puppi mediis effusus in undis.  
 Hunc ubi vix multa mæstum cognovit in umbra ; 340  
 Sic prior alloquitur : " Quis te, Palinure, deorum  
 " Eripuit nobis, medioque sub æquore mersit ?  
 " Dic age. Namque mihi, fallax haud ante repertus,  
 " Hoc uno responso animum delusit Apollo ;  
 " Qui fore te ponto incolumem, finesque canebat 345  
 " Venturum Ausonios. En hæc promissa fides est !"  
 Ille autem : " Neque te Phœbi cortina fefellit,  
 " Dux Anchisiada, nec me deus æquore mersit.  
 " Namque gubernaculum multa vi forte revulsum,  
 " Cui datus hærebam custos, cursusque regebam, 350  
 " Præcipitans traxi mecum. Maria aspera juro,  
 " Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem,  
 " Quam tua ne, spoliata armis, excussa magistro,  
 " Deficeret tantis navis surgentibus undis.  
 " Tres Notus hibernas immensa per æquora noctes 355  
 " Vexit me violentus aqua : vix lumine quarto  
 " Prospexi Italiam summa sublimis ab unda.  
 " Paullatim adnabam terræ ; jam tuta tenebam,  
 " Ni gens crudelis madida cum veste gravatum,  
 " Prensantemque uncis manibus capita aspera montis,  
 " Ferro invasisset, prædamque ignara putasset. 361  
 " Nunc me fluctus habet, versantque in litore venti.  
 " Quod te per cæli jucundum lumen et auras

- "Per genitorem oro, per spes surgentis Iuli;  
 "Eripe me his, invicte, malis: aut tu mihi terram 365  
 "Injice, namque potes, portusque require Velinos;  
 "Aut tu, si qua via est, si quam tibi diva creatrix  
 "Ostendit (neque enim, credo, sine numine divum  
 "Flumina tanta paras Stygiamque innare paludem),  
 "Da dextram misero, et tecum me tolle per undas, 370  
 "Sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam."  
 Talia fatus erat, cœpit quum talia vates:  
 "Unde hæc, o Palinure, tibi tam dira cupido?  
 "Tu Stygias inhumatus aquas, amnemque severum  
 "Eumenidum adspicies, ripamve injussus obibis? 375  
 "Desine fata deum flecti sperare precando.  
 "Sed cape dicta memor, duri solatia casus.  
 "Nam tua finitimi longe lateque per urbes,  
 "Prodigiis acti cœlestibus, ossa piabunt,  
 "Et statuent tumulum, et tumulo solemnia mittent,  
 "Æternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit." 381  
 His dictis curæ emotæ, pulsusque parumper  
 Corde dolor tristi: gaudet cognomine terra.  
 Ergo iter inceptum peragunt, fluvioque propinquant.  
 Navita quos jam inde ut Stygia prospexit ab unda 385  
 Per tacitum nemus ire, pedemque advertere ripæ;  
 Sic prior aggreditur dictis, atque increpat ultro:  
 "Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,  
 "Fare age, quid venias; jam istinc; et comprime gres-  
 sum. 389  
 "Umbrarum hic locus est, Somni Noctisque soporæ:  
 "Corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina.  
 "Nec vero Alciden me sum lætatus euntem  
 "Accepisse lacu, nec Thesea Pirithoumque:  
 "Dis quamquam geniti atque invicti viribus essent.  
 "Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit, 395  
 "Ipsius a solio regis, traxitque trementem;  
 "Hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti."  
 Quæ contra breviter fata est Amphrysia vates:  
 "Nullæ hic insidiæ tales; absiate moveri;  
 "Nec vim tela ferunt; licet ingens janitor antro 400  
 "Æternum latrans exsanguis terreat umbras;  
 "Casta licet patrui servet Proserpina limen.  
 "Troius Æneas, pietate insignis et armis,  
 "Ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras.



" Si te nulla movet tantæ pietatis imago, 405  
 " At ramum hunc" (aperit ramum, qui veste latebat)  
 " Agnoscas." Tumida ex ira tum corda residunt.  
 Nec plura his. Ille admirans venerabile donum  
 Fatalis virgæ, longo post tempore visum,  
 Cæruleam advertit puppim, ripæque propinquat. 410  
 Inde alias animas, quæ per juga longa sedebant,  
 Deturbat, laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo  
 Ingentem Ænean. Gemuit sub pondere cymba  
 Sutilis, et multam accepit rimosa paludem.  
 Tandem trans fluvium incolumis vatemque virumque  
 Informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva. 416  
 Cerberus hæc ingens latratu regna trifauci  
 Personat, adverso recubans immanis in antro.  
 Cui vates, horrere videns jam colla colubris,  
 Melle soporatum et medicatis frugibus offam 420  
 Objicit. Ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens  
 Corripit objectam, atque immania terga resolvit  
 Fusus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro.  
 Occupat Æneas aditum custode sepulto,  
 Evaditque celer ripam irremeabilis undæ. 425  
 Continuo auditæ voces, vagitus et ingens,  
 Infantumque animæ flentes in limine primo:  
 Quos dulcis vitæ exsortes, et ab ubere raptos,  
 Abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo.  
 Hos juxta falso damnati crimine mortis. 430  
 Nec vero hæc sine sorte datæ, sine iudice, sedes.  
 Quæsitur Minos urnam movet; ille silentum  
 Conciliumque vocat, vitasque et crimina discit.  
 Proxima deinde tenent mæsti loca, qui sibi letum  
 Insontes peperere manu, lucemque perosi 435  
 Projecere animas. Quam vellent æthere in alto  
 Nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores!  
 Fas obstat, tristisque palus inamabilis unda  
 Alligat, et novies Styx interfusa coercet.  
 Nec procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omnem  
 Lugentes campi: sic illos nomine dicunt. 441  
 Hic, quos durus amor crudeli tæbe peredit,  
 Secreti celant calles, et myrtea circum  
 Silva tegit; curæ non ipsa in morte relinquunt.  
 His Phædræ Procrinque locis, mæstamque Eriphylen,  
 Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera, cernit, 446

Evadnenque et Pasiphaën ; his Laodamia  
 It comes, et juvenis quondam, nunc femina, Cæneus,  
 Rursus et in veterem fato revoluta figuram.  
 Inter quas Phœnissa recens a vulnere Dido 450  
 Errabat silva in magna : quam Troïus heros,  
 Ut primum juxta stetit, agnovitque per umbram  
 Obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense  
 Aut videt, aut vidisse putat per nubila Lunam,  
 Demisit lacrimas, dulcique affatus amore est : 455  
 " Infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo  
 " Venerat extinctam, ferroque extrema secutam ?  
 " Funeris heu tibi caussa fui ? Per sidera juro,  
 " Per superos, et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,  
 " Invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi. 460  
 " Sed me jussa deûm, quæ nunc has ire per umbras,  
 " Per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,  
 " Imperiis egere suis ; nec credere quivi  
 " Hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.  
 " Siste gradum, teque adspectu ne subtrahe nostro. 465  
 " Quem fugis ? extremum fato, quod te alloquor, hoc  
 Talibus Æneas ardentem et torva tuentem [est."  
 Lenibat dictis animum, lacrimasque ciebat.  
 Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat,  
 Nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur, 470  
 Quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.  
 Tandem corripuit sese, atque inimica refugit  
 In nemus umbriferum ; conjux ubi pristinus illi  
 Respondet curis, æquatque Sychæus amorem.  
 Nec minus Æneas, casu percussus iniquo, 475  
 Prosequitur lacrimans longe, et miseratur euntem.  
 Inde datum molitur iter. Jamque arva tenebant  
 Ultima, quæ bello clari secreta frequentant.  
 Hic illi occurrit Tydeus, hic inclytus armis  
 Parthenopæus, et Adraستي pallentis imago. 480  
 Hic multum fleti ad superos belloque caduci  
 Dardanidæ : quos ille omnes longo ordine cernens  
 Ingemuit, Glaucumque, Medontaque, Thersilochumque,  
 Tres Antenoridas, Cererique sacrum Polyphœten,  
 Idæumque, etiam currus, etiam arma tenentem. 485  
 Circumstant animæ dextra lævaque frequentes.  
 Nec vidiase semel satis est : juvat usque morari,  
 Et conferre gradum, et veniendi discere causas.

At Danaûm proceres, Agamemnoniseque phalanges,  
 Ut videre virum fulgentiaque arma per umbras, 490  
 Ingenti trepidare metu; pars vertere terga,  
 Ceu quondam petiere rates; pars tollere vocem  
 Exiguam: inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes.  
 Atque hic Priamiden laniatum corpore toto  
 Deiphobum videt, et lacerum crudeliter ora, 495  
 Ora manusque ambas, populataque tempora raptis  
 Auribus, et truncas inhonesto vulnere nares.  
 Vix adeo agnovit pavitantem, et dira tegentem  
 Supplicia; et notis compellat vocibus ultro:  
 "Deïphobe armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucri,  
 "Quis tam crudeles optavit sumere pœnas? 501  
 "Cui tantum de te licuit? Mihi fama suprema  
 "Nocte tulit fessum vasta te cæde Pelasgûm  
 "Procubuisse super confusæ stragis acervum.  
 "Tunc egomet tumulum Rhœteo in litore inanem 505  
 "Constitui, et magna Manes ter voce vocavi.  
 "Nomen et arma locum servant; te, amice, nequivi  
 "Conspicere, et patria decedens ponere terra."  
 Ad quæ Priamides: "Nihil o tibi, amice, relictum;  
 "Omnia Deïphobo solvisti et funeris umbris; 510  
 "Sed me fata mea et scelus exitiale Lacenæ  
 "His mersere malis; illa hæc monumenta reliquit.  
 "Namque ut supremam falsâ inter gaudia noctem  
 "Egerimus, nosti; et nimium meminisse necesse est.  
 "Quum fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit 515  
 "Pergama, et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo;  
 "Illa, chorum simulans, evantes orgia circum  
 "Ducebat Phrygias; flammam media ipsa tenebat  
 "Ingentem, et summa Danaos ex arce vocabat.  
 "Tum me, confectum curis somnoque gravatum, 520  
 "Infelix habuit thalamus, pressitque jacentem  
 "Dulcis et alta quies, placidæque simillima morti.  
 "Egregia interea conjux arma omnia tectis  
 "Amovet, et fidum capiti subduxerat ensem;  
 "Intra tecta vocat Menelaum, et limina pandit; 525  
 "Scilicet id magnum sperans fore munus amanti,  
 "Et famam exstingui veterum sic posse malorum.  
 "Quid moror? Irrumpunt thalamo; comes additus una  
 "Hortator scelerum Æolides. Dî, talia Graiis  
 "Instaurate; pio si pœnas ore reposco. 530

" Sed te qui vivum casus, age fare vicissim,  
 " Attulerint. Pelagine venis erroribus actus,  
 " An monitu divûm ? an, quæ te Fortuna fatigat,  
 " Ut tristes sine sole domos, loca turbida, adires ?"  
 Hac vice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis 535  
 Jam medium ætherio cursu trajecerat axem :  
 Et fors omne datum traherent per talia tempus ;  
 Sed comes admonuit, breviterque affata Sibylla est :  
 " Nox ruit, Ænea ; nos flendo ducimus horas.  
 " Hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas : 540  
 " Dexterâ, quæ Ditis magni sub mœnia tendit,  
 " Hac iter Elysium nobis ; at læva malorum  
 " Exercet pœnas, et ad impia Tartara mittit."  
 Deiphobus contra : " Ne sævi, magna sacerdos :  
 " Discedam, explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris. 545  
 " I decus, i, nostrum ; melioribus utere fatis."  
 Tantum effatus, et in verbo vestigia torsit.  
 Respicit Æneas subito, et sub rupe sinistra  
 Mœnia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro,  
 Quæ rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis 550  
 Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa.  
 Porta adversa, ingens, solidoque adamante columnæ :  
 Vis ut nulla virûm, non ipsi excindere bello  
 Cælicolæ valeant. Stat ferrea turris ad auras ;  
 Tisiphoneque sedens, palla succincta cruenta, 555  
 Vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque diesque.  
 Hinc exaudiri gemitus, et sæva sonare  
 Verbera ; tum stridor ferri, tractæque catenæ.  
 Constitit Æneas, strepituque exterritus hæsit.  
 " Quæ scelerum facies ? o virgo, effare ; quibusve 560  
 " Urgentur pœnis ? qui tantus plangor ad auras ?"  
 Tum vates sic orsa loqui : " Dux inclyte Teucrûm,  
 " Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen ;  
 " Sed me quum lucis Hecate præfecit Avernîs,  
 " Ipsa deûm pœnas docuit, perque omnia duxit. 565  
 " Gnosius hæc Rhadamanthus habet, durissima regna,  
 " Castigatque auditque dolos ; subigitque fateri,  
 " Quæ quis apud superos, furto lætatus inani,  
 " Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.  
 " Continuo sontes ultrix accincta flagello 570  
 " Tisiphone quatit insultans, torvosque sinistra  
 " Intentans angues, vocat agmina sæva sororum.

- " Tum demum horrisono stridentes cardine sacræ  
 " Panduntur portæ. Cernis, custodia qualis  
 " Vestibulo sedeat? facies quæ limina servet? 575  
 " Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra  
 " Sævior intus habet sedem. Tum Tartarus ipse  
 " Bis patet in præceps tantum tenditque sub umbras,  
 " Quantus ad ætherium cæli suspectus Olympum.  
 " Hic genus antiquum Terræ, Titania pubes, 580  
 " Fulmine dejecti, fundo volvuntur in imo.  
 " Hic et Aloïdas geminos, immania vidi  
 " Corpora; qui manibus magnum rescindere cælum  
 " Aggressi, superisque Jovem detrudere regnis.  
 " Vidi et crudeles dantem Salmonea pœnas, 585  
 " Dum flammæ Jovis et sonitus imitatur Olympi.  
 " Quatuor hic investus equis, et lampada quassans,  
 " Per Graiûm populos mediæque per Elidis urbem  
 " Ibat ovans, divûmque sibi poscebat honorem,  
 " Demens! qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen 590  
 " Ære et cornipedum pulsu simularet equorum.  
 " At pater omnipotens densa inter nubila telum  
 " Contorsit; non ille faces nec fumea tædis  
 " Lumina; præcipitemque immani turbine adegit.  
 " Nec non et Tityon, Terræ omniparentis alunum,  
 " Cernere erat: per tota novem cui jugera corpus 596  
 " Porrigitur, rostroque immanis vultur obunco  
 " Immortale jecur tondens fecundaque pœnis  
 " Viscera, rimaturque epulis, habitatque sub alto  
 " Pectore; nec fibris requies datur ulla renatis. 600  
 " Quid memorem Lapithas, Ixiona, Pirithoumque?  
 " Quos super atra silex jam jam lapsura, cadentique  
 " Imminet assimilis: lucent genialibus altis  
 " Auræa fulcra toris, epulæque ante ora paratæ  
 " Regifico luxu; Furiarum maxima juxta 605  
 " Accubat, et manibus prohibet contingere mensas,  
 " Exsurgitque facem attollens, atque intonat ore.  
 " Hic, quibus invisi fratres, dum vita manebat,  
 " Pulsatusve parens, et fraus innexa clienti;  
 " Aut qui divitiis soli incubuere repertis, 610  
 " Nec partem posuere suis: quæ maxima turba est;  
 " Quique ob adulterium cæsi; quique arma secuti  
 " Impia, nec veriti dominorum fallere dextas,  
 " Inclusi pœnam expectant. Ne quære doceri,

" Quam poenam, aut quæ forma viros fortunave mersit.  
 " Saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisque rotarum 616  
 " Districti pendent; sedet, æternumque sedebit  
 " Infelix Theseus; Phlegyasque miserrimus omnes  
 " Admonet, et magna testatur voce per umbras:  
 " ' Discite justitiam moniti, et, non temnere divos.' 620  
 " Vendidit hic auro patriam, dominumque potentem  
 " Imposuit; fixit leges pretio atque refixit;  
 " Hic thalamum invasit natæ vetitosque hymenseos;  
 " Ausi omnes immane nefas, ausoque potiti.  
 " Non, mihi si linguae centum sint, oraue centum, 625  
 " Ferrea vox, omnes scelerum comprehendere formas,  
 " Omnia poenarum percurrere nomina possim."  
 Hæc ubi dicta dedit Phœbi longæva sacerdos,  
 " Sed jam age, carpe viam, et susceptum perface munus.  
 " Acceleremus," ait; " Cyclopum educta caminis 630  
 " Mœnia conspicio, atque adverso fornice portas,  
 " Hæc ubi nos præcepta jubent deponere dona."  
 Dixerat, et pariter, gressi per opaca viarum,  
 Corripiunt spatium medium, foribusque propinquant.  
 Occupat Æneas aditum, corpusque recenti 635  
 Spargit aqua, ramumque adverso in limine figit.  
 His demum exactis, perfecto munere divæ,  
 Devenere locos lætos, et amœna vireta  
 Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatas.  
 Largior hic campos æther et lumine vestit 640  
 Purpureo; solemque suum, sua sidera norunt.  
 Pars in gramineis exercent membra palæstris;  
 Contendunt ludo, et fulva luctantur arena;  
 Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas, et carmina dicant.  
 Nec non Threicius longa cum veste sacerdos 645  
 Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum;  
 Jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno.  
 Hic genus antiquum Teucris, pulcherrima proles,  
 Magnanimi heroes, nati melioribus annis,  
 Ilusque, Assaracusque, et Trojæ Dardanus auctor. 650  
 Arma procul currusque virum miratur inanes.  
 Stant terra defixæ hastæ, passimque soluti  
 Per campos pascuntur equi. Quæ gratia curruum  
 Armorumque fuit vivis, quæ cura nitentes  
 Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos. 655  
 Conspicit, ecce, alios dextra lævaque per herbam,

Vescentes, lætumque choro Pæana canentes,  
 Inter odoratum lauri nemus : unde superne  
 Plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis.  
 Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi, 660  
 Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat,  
 Quique pii vates, et Phœbo digna locuti,  
 Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,  
 Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo :  
 Omnibus his nivea cinguntur tempora vitta. 665  
 Quos circumfusos sic est affata Sibylla ;  
 Musæum ante omnes ; medium nam plurima turba  
 Hunc habet, atque humeris exstantem suspicit altis :  
 " Dicite, felices animæ, tuque, optime vates,  
 " Quæ regio Anchisen, quis habet locus ? illius ergo  
 " Venimus, et magnos Erebi tranavimus amnes." 671  
 Atque huic responsum paucis ita reddidit heros :  
 " Nulli certa domus. Lucis habitamus opacis,  
 " Riparumque toros et prata recentia rivis  
 " Incolimus. Sed vos, si fert ita corde voluntas, 675  
 " Hoc superate jugum ; et facili jam tramite sistam."  
 Dixit, et ante tulit gressum, camposque nitentes  
 Desuper ostentat ; dehinc summa cacumina linquunt.  
 At pater Anchises penitus convalle virenti  
 Inclusas animas, superumque ad lumen ituras, 680  
 Lustrabat studio recolens, omnemque suorum  
 Forte recensebat numerum, carosque nepotes,  
 Fataque, fortunasque virûm, moresque, manusque.  
 Isque ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit  
 Ænean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendit ; 685  
 Effusæque genis lacrimæ ; et vox excidit ore :  
 " Venisti tandem, tuaque exspectata parenti  
 " Vicit iter durum pietas ? datur ora tueri,  
 " Nate, tua, et notas audire et reddere voces ?  
 " Sic equidem ducebam animo, rebarque futurum, 690  
 " Tempora dinumerans ; nec me mea cura fefellit.  
 " Quas ego te terras et quanta per æquora vectum  
 " Accipio ! quantis jactatum, nate, periclis !  
 " Quam metui, ne quid Libyæ tibi regna nocerent !"  
 Ille autem : " Tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago, 695  
 " Sæpius occurrens, hæc limina tendere adegit.  
 " Stant sale Tyrrheno classes. Da jungere dextram,  
 " Da, genitor ; teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro."

Sic memorans largo fletu simul ora rigabat.  
 Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum; 700  
 Ter frustra compressa manus effugit imago,  
 Par levibus ventis, volucrique simillima somno.  
 Interea videt Æneas in valle reducta  
 Seclsum nemus, et virgulta sonantia silvis,  
 Lethæumque, domos placidas qui prænatat, amnem. 705  
 Hunc circum innumeræ gentes populique volabant;  
 Ac velut in pratis ubi apes æstate serena  
 Floribus insidunt variis, et candida circum  
 Lilia funduntur; strepit omnis murmure campus.  
 Horrescit visu subito causasque requirit 710  
 Inscius Æneas, quæ sint ea flumina porro,  
 Quive viri tanto compleverint agmine ripas.  
 Tum pater Anchises: "Animæ, quibus altera fato  
 "Corpora debentur, Lethæi ad fluminis undam  
 "Securos latices et longa oblivio potant. 715  
 "Has equidem memorare tibi atque ostendere coram,  
 "Jampridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum,  
 "Quo magis Italia mecum lætere reperta."—  
 "O pater, anne aliquas ad cælum hinc ire putandum est  
 "Sublimes animas, iterumque in tarda reverti 720  
 "Corpora? Quæ lucis miseris tam dira cupido?"—  
 "Dicam equidem, nec te suspensum, nate, tenebo;"  
 Suscipit Anchises, atque ordine singula pandit.  
 "Principio cælum ac terras, camposque liquentes,  
 "Lucentemque globum Lunæ, Titaniaque astra, 725  
 "Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus  
 "Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore miscet.  
 "Inde hominum pecudumque genus, vitæque volantum,  
 "Et quæ marmoreo fert monstra sub æquore pontus.  
 "Igneus est ollis vigor et cælestis origo 730  
 "Seminibus, quantum non noxia corpora tardant,  
 "Terrenique hebetant artus, moribundaque membra.  
 "Hinc metuunt cupiuntque; dolent gaudentque; neque  
 "Dispiciunt clausæ tenebris et carcere cæco. [auras  
 "Quin et, supremo quum lumine vita reliquit, 735  
 "Non tamen omne malum miseris, nec funditus omnes  
 "Corporeæ excedunt pætes; penitusque necesse est  
 "Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris.  
 "Ergo exercentur pœnis, veterumque malorum  
 "Supplicia expendunt. Aliæ panduntur inanes 740  
 (115)



"Suspensæ ad ventos; aliis sub gurgite vasto  
 "Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exurit igni;  
 "Quisque suos patimur Manes; exinde per amplum  
 "Mittimur Elysium, et pauci læta arva tenemus:  
 "Donec longa dies, perfecto temporis orbe, 745  
 "Concretam exemit labem, purumque reliquit  
 "Ætherium sensum, atque auræ simplicis ignem.  
 "Has omnes, ubi mille rotam volvere per annos,  
 "Lethæum ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno:  
 "Scilicet immemores supera ut convexa revisant 750  
 "Rursus, et incipiant in corpora velle reverti."  
 Dixerat Anchises; natumque unaque Sibyllam  
 Conventus trahit in medios, turbamque sonantem;  
 Et tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine possit  
 Adversos legere, et venientum discere vultus. 755  
 "Nunc age, Dardaniæ prolem quæ deinde sequatur  
 "Gloria, qui maneant Itala de gente nepotes,  
 "Illustres animas, nostrumque in nomen ituras,  
 "Expedit dictis, et te tua fata docebo.  
 "Ille, vides, pura juvenis qui nititur hasta, 760  
 "Proxima sorte tenet lucis loca, primus ad auras  
 "Ætherias Italo commixtus sanguine surget  
 "Silvius, Albanum nomen, tua postuma proles:  
 "Quem tibi longævo serum Lavinia conjux  
 "Educet silvis regem, regumque parentem, 765  
 "Unde genus Longa nostrum dominabitur Alba.  
 "Proximus ille Procas, Trojanæ gloria gentis,  
 "Et Capys, et Numitor, et qui te nomine reddet  
 "Silvius Æneas, pariter pietate vel armis  
 "Egregius, si unquam regnandam acceperit Albam. 770  
 "Qui juvenes! Quantas ostentant, adspice, vires!  
 "Atque umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu.  
 "Hi tibi Nomentum, et Gabios, urbemque Fidenam,  
 "Hi Collatinas imponent montibus arces, 774  
 "Pometios, Castrumque Inui, Bolamque, Coramque.  
 "Hæc tum nomina erunt, nunc sunt sine nomine terræ:  
 "Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet  
 "Romulus; Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater  
 "Educat. Viden' ut geminæ stant vertice cristæ,  
 "Et pater ipse suo superûm jam signat honore? 780  
 "En, hujus, nate, auspiciis illa inclyta Roma  
 "Imperium terris, animos æquabit Olympo,

- " Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,  
 " Felix prole virūm : qualis Berecynthia mater  
 " Invehitur curru Phrygiæ turrita per urbes, 785  
 " Læta deūm partu, centum complexa nepotes,  
 " Omnes cælicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes.  
 " Huc geminas nunc flecte acies, hanc adspice gentem,  
 " Romanosque tuos. Hic Cæsar, et omnis Iuli  
 " Progenies, magnum cæli ventura sub axem. 790  
 " Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti sæpius audis,  
 " Augustus Cæsar, Divi genus, aurea condet  
 " Sæcula qui rursus Latio, regnata per arva  
 " Saturno quondam ; super et Garamantas et Indos  
 " Proferet imperium ; jacet extra sidera tellus, 795  
 " Extra anni Solisque vias, ubi cælifer Atlas  
 " Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum.  
 " Hujus in adventum jam nunc et Caspia regna  
 " Responsis horrent divūm, et Mæotia tellus,  
 " Et septemgemini turbant trepida ostia Nili. 800  
 " Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit,  
 " Fixerit æripedem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi  
 " Pacarit nemora, et Lernam tremefecerit arcu ;  
 " Nec, qui pampineis victor juga flectit habenis,  
 " Liber, agens celso Nysæ de vertice tigres. 805  
 " Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis ?  
 " Aut metus Ausonia prohibet consistere terra ?  
 " Quis procul ille autem ramis insignis olivæ  
 " Sacra ferens ? Nosco crines incanaque menta  
 " Regis Romani, primam qui legibus urbem 810  
 " Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terra  
 " Missus in imperium magnum. Cui deinde subibit,  
 " Otia qui rumpet patriæ, residesque movebit  
 " Tullus in arma viros et jam desueta triumphis  
 " Agmina. Quem juxta sequitur jactantior Ancus, 815  
 " Nunc quoque jam nimium gaudens popularibus auris.  
 " Vis et Tarquinius reges, animamque superbam  
 " Ultoris Bruti, fascisque videre receptos ?  
 " Consulis imperium hic primus sævasque secures  
 " Accipiet ; natosque pater, nova bella moventes, 820  
 " Ad pœnam pulchra pro libertate vocabit,  
 " Infelix ! Utcunque ferent ea facta minores :  
 " Vincet amor patriæ, laudumque immensa cupido.  
 " Quin Decios, Drusosque procul, sævumque securi  
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- " Adspice Torquatam, et referentem signa Camillum.  
 " Illæ autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis, 826  
 " Concordes animæ nunc, et dum nocte premuntur,  
 " Heu quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitæ  
 " Attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebant!  
 " Aggeribus socer Albinis atque arce Monæci 830  
 " Descendens; gener adversis instructus Eois.  
 " Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella;  
 " Neu patriæ validas in viscera vertite vires.  
 " Tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo;  
 " Projice tela manu, sanguis meus.— 835  
 " Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corintho  
 " Victor agat curram, cæsis insignis Achivis.  
 " Eruct ille Argos, Agamemnoniasque Mycenæ,  
 " Ipsumque Æaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli;  
 " Ultus avos Trojæ, templâ et temerata Minervæ. 840  
 " Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?  
 " Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,  
 " Scipiadas, cladem Libyæ, parvoque potentem  
 " Fabricium, vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem?  
 " Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu Maximus ille es, 845  
 " Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.  
 " Excudent alii spirantia mollius æra,  
 " Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore vultus;  
 " Orabunt caussas melius, cælique meatus  
 " Describent radio, et surgentia sidera dicent: 850  
 " Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;  
 " Hæ tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem,  
 " Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos."  
 Sic pater Anchises, atque hæc mirantibus addit:  
 " Adspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis 855  
 " Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes!  
 " Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu,  
 " Sistet, eques sternet Pœnos Gallumque rebellem,  
 " Tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino."  
 Atque hic Æneas—una namque ire videbat 860  
 Egregium forma juvenem et fulgentibus armis,  
 Sed frons læta parum, et dejecto lumina vultu;—  
 " Quis, pater, ille, virum qui sic comitatur euntem?  
 " Filius, ane aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum?  
 " Qui strepitus circa comitum! quantum instat in ipso!  
 " Sed Nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra." 866

Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis :  
 " O nate, ingentem luctum ne quære tuorum.  
 " Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra  
 " Esse sinent. Nimium vobis Romana propago 870  
 " Visa potens, superi, propria hæc si dona fuissent.  
 " Quantos ille virûm magnam Mavortis ad urbem  
 " Campus aget gemitus ! vel quæ, Tiberine, videbis  
 " Funera, quum tumulum præterlabere recentem !  
 " Nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos 875  
 " In tantum spe tollet avos ; nec Romula quondam  
 " Ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno.  
 " Heu pietas, heu prisca fides, invictaque bello  
 " Dexterâ ! non illi se quisquam impune tulisset  
 " Obvius armato, seu quum pedes iret in hostem, 880  
 " Seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.  
 " Heu, miserande puer ! si qua fata aspera rumpas,  
 " Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis :  
 " Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis  
 " His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani 885  
 " Munere." Sic tota passim regione vagantur  
 Aeris in campis latis, atque omnia lustrant.  
 Quæ postquam Anchises natum per singula duxit,  
 Incenditque animum famæ venientis amore ;  
 Exin bella viro memorat, quæ deinde gerenda, 890  
 Laurentesque docet populos, urbemque Latini ;  
 Et quo quemque modo fugiatque feratque laborem.  
 Sunt geminæ Somni portæ : quarum altera fertur  
 Cornea ; qua veris facilis datur exitus Umbris :  
 Altera candenti perfecta nitens elephanto ; 895  
 Sed falsa ad cælum mittunt insomnia Manes.  
 His ubi tum natum Anchises unaque Sibyllam  
 Prosequitur dictis, portaque emittit eburna :  
 Ille viam secât ad naves, sociosque revisit ;  
 Tum se ad Caietæ recto fert limite portum. 900  
 Ancora de prora jacitur ; stant litore puppes.

# ÆNEIDOS

## LIBER SEPTIMUS.

Tu quoque litoribus nostris, Æneïa nutrix,  
Æternam moriens famam, Caieta, dedisti;  
Et nunc servat honos sedem tuus, ossaque nomen  
Hesperia in magna, si qua est ea gloria, signat.  
At pius exsequiis Æneas rite solutis, 5  
Aggere composito tumuli, postquam alta quierunt  
Æquora, tendit iter velis, portumque relinquit.  
Adspirant auræ in noctem, nec candida cursus  
Luna negat; splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus.  
Proxima Circææ raduntur litora terræ, 10  
Dives inaccessos ubi Solis filia lucos  
Assiduo resonat cœntu, tectisque superbis  
Urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum,  
Arguto tennes percurrens pectine telas.  
Hinc exaudiri gemitus iræque leonum, 15  
Vincla recusantum et sera sub nocte rudentum;  
Setigerique sues atque in præsepibus ursi  
Sævire, ac formæ magnorum ululare luporum;  
Quos hominum ex facie dea sæva potentibus herbis  
Induerat Circe in vultus ac terga ferarum. 20  
Quæ ne monstra pii paterentur talia Troes,  
Delati in portus, neu litora dira subirent,  
Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis,  
Atque fugam dedit, et præter vada fervida vexit.  
Jamque rubescebat radiis mare, et æthere ab alto 25  
Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis;  
Quam venti posuere, omnisque repente resedit  
Flatus, et in lento luctantur marmore tonsæ.

Atque hic Æneas ingentem ex æquore lucum  
 Prospicit. Hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amœno, 30  
 Verticibus rapidis, et multa flavus arena,  
 In mare prorumpit; variæ circumque supraque  
 Assuetæ ripis volucres et fluminis alveo  
 Æthera mulcebant cantu, lucoque volabant.  
 Flectere iter sociis terræque advertere proras 35  
 Imperat, et lætus fluvio succedit opaco.

Nunc age, qui reges, Erato, quæ tempora rerum,  
 Quis Latio antiquo fuerit status, advena classem  
 Quum primum Ausoniis exercitus appulit oris,  
 Expediam, et primo revocabo exordia pugnae: 40  
 Tu vatem, tu, diva, mone. Dicam horrida bella,  
 Dicam acies, actosque animis in funera reges,  
 Tyrrhenamque manum, totamque sub arma coactam  
 Hesperiam. Major rerum mihi nascitur ordo;  
 Majus opus moveo. Rex arva Latinus et urbes 45  
 Jam senior longa placidas in pace regebat.  
 Hunc Fauno et nympha genitum Laurente Marica  
 Accipimus. Fauno Picus pater: isque parentem  
 Te, Saturne, refert; tu sanguinis ultimus auctor.  
 Filius huic fato divûm prolesque virilis 50  
 Nulla fuit, primaque oriens erepta juventa est.  
 Sola domum et tantas servabat filia sedes,  
 Jam matura viro, jam plenis nubilis annis.  
 Multi illam magno e Latio totaque petebant  
 Ausonia; petit ante alios pulcherrimus omnes 55  
 Turnus, avis atavisque potens; quem regia conjux  
 Adjungi generum miro properabat amore;  
 Sed variis portenta deûm terroribus obstant.  
 Laurus erat tecti medio in penetralibus altis,  
 Sacra comam, multosque metu servata per annos; 60  
 Quam pater inventam, primas quum conderet arces,  
 Ipse ferebatur Phœbo sacrasse Latinus,  
 Laurentesque ab ea nomen posuisse colonis.  
 Hujus apes summum densæ—mirabile dictu!—  
 Stridore ingenti liquidum trans æthera vectæ, 65  
 Obsedere apicem, et, pedibus per mutua nexis,  
 Examen subitum ramo frondente pependit.  
 Continuo vates, “Externum cernimus,” inquit,  
 “Adventare virum, et partes petere agmen eadem  
 “Partibus ex isdem, et summa dominarier easdem.” 70

Præterea, castis adolet dum altaria tædis,  
 Ut juxta genitorem adstat Lavinia virgo,  
 Visa—nefas!—longis comprehendere crinibus ignem,  
 Atque omnem ornatum flamma crepitante cremari,  
 Regalesque accensa comas, accensa coronam, 75  
 Insignem gemmis; tum fumida lumine fulvo  
 Involvi, ac totis Vulcanum spargere tectis.  
 Id vero horrendum ac visu mirabile ferri:  
 Namque fore illustrem fama fatisque canebant  
 Ipsam, sed populo magnum portendere bellum. 80  
 At rex, sollicitus monstribus, oracula Fauni,  
 Fatidici genitoris, adit, lucosque sub alta  
 Consultit Albunea, nemorum quæ maxuma sacro  
 Fonte sonat, sævamque exhalat opaca mephitim.  
 Hinc Italæ gentes omnisque Ænotriæ tellus 85  
 In dubiis responsa petunt. Huc dona sacerdos  
 Quum tulit, et cæsarum ovium sub nocte silenti  
 Pellibus incubuit stratis, somnosque petivit;  
 Multa modis simulacra videt volitantia miris,  
 Et varias audit voces, fruiatque deorum 90  
 Colloquio, atque imis Acheronta affatur Avernis.  
 Hic et tum pater ipse petens responsa Latinus  
 Centum lanigeras mactabat rite bidentes,  
 Atque harum effultus tergo stratisque jacebat  
 Velleribus; subita ex alto vox reddita luco est; 95  
 "Ne pete connubis natam sociare Latinis,  
 "O mea progenies, thalamis neu crede paratis;  
 "Externi veniunt generi, qui sanguine nostrum  
 "Nomen in astra ferant, quorumque ab stirpe nepotes  
 "Omnia sub pedibus, qua Sol utrumque recurrens 100  
 "Aspicit Oceanum, vertique regique videbunt."  
 Hæc responsa patris Fauni monitusque silenti  
 Nocte datos non ipse suo premit ore Latinus;  
 Sed circum late volitans jam Fama per urbes  
 Ausonias tulerat; quum Laomedontia pubes 105  
 Gramineo ripæ religavit ab aggere classem.

Æneas primique duces et pulcher Iulus  
 Corpora sub ramis deponunt arboris altæ,  
 Instituuntque dapes, et adorea liba per herbam  
 Subjiciunt epulis,—sic Jupiter ille monebat— 110  
 Et Cereale solum pomis agrestibus augment.  
 Consumtis hic forte aliis, ut vertere morsus

Exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi,  
 Et violare manu malisque audacibus orbem  
 Fatalis crusti, patulis nec parcere quadris : 115  
 "Heus ! etiam mensas consumimus ?" inquit Iulus,  
 Nee plura alludens. Ea vox audita laborum  
 Prima tulit finem, primamque loquentis ab ore  
 Eripuit pater, ac stupefactus numine pressit.  
 Continuo, "Salve fati mihi debita tellus, 120  
 "Vosque," ait, "o fidi Trojæ salvet Penates. [que—  
 "Hic domus, hæc patria est. Genitor mihi talia nam—  
 "Nunc repeto—Anchises fatorum arcana reliquit :  
 "Quum te, nate, fames ignota ad litora vectum  
 "Accisis coget dapibus consumere mensas ; 125  
 "Tum sperare domos defessus, ibique memento  
 "Prima locare manu molirique aggere tecta."  
 "Hæc erat illa fames ; hæc nos suprema manebat,  
 "Exitis positura modum.  
 "Quare agite, et primo læti cum lumine solis, 130  
 "Quæ loca, quive habeant homines, ubi mœnia gentis,  
 "Vestigemus, et a portu diversa petamus.  
 "Nunc pateras libate Jovi, precibusque vocate  
 "Anchisen genitorem, et vina reponite mensis."  
 Sic deinde effatus frondenti tempora ramo 135  
 Implicat, et Geniumque loci primamque deorum  
 Tellurem Nymphasque et adhuc ignota precatur  
 Flumina ; tum Noctem Noctisque orientia signa  
 Idæumque Jovem Phrygiamque ex ordine Matrem  
 Invocat, et duplices Cæloque Ereboque parentes. 140  
 Hic pater omnipotens ter cælo clarus ab alto  
 Intonuit ; radiisque ardentem lucis et auro  
 Ipse manu quatiens ostendit ab æthere nubem.  
 Diditur hic subito Trojana per agmina rumor,  
 Advenisse diem, quo debita mœnia condant. 145  
 Certatim instaurant epulas, atque omine magno  
 Crateras læti statuunt, et vina coronant.  
 Postera quum prima lustrabat lampade terras  
 Orta dies, urbem et fines et litora gentis  
 Diversi explorant ; hæc fontis stagna Numici, 150  
 Hunc Thybrim fluvium, hic fortes habitare Latinos.  
 Tum satus Anchisa delectos ordine ab omni  
 Centum oratores angusta ad mœnia regis  
 Ire jubet, ramis velatos Palladis omnes,



Donaue ferre viro, pacemque exposcere Teucris. 155  
 Haud mora : festinant jussi, rapidisque feruntur  
 Passibus. Ipse humili designat mœnia fossa,  
 Moliturque locum ; primasque in litore sedes  
 Castrorum in morem pinnis atque aggere cingit.  
 Jamque iter emensi turres ac tecta Latinorum 160  
 Ardua cernebant juvenes, muroque subibant.  
 Ante urbem pueri et primævo flore juvenus  
 Exercentur equis, domitantque in pulvere currus ;  
 Aut acres tendunt arcus, aut lenta lacertis  
 Spicula contorquent, cursuque ictuque lacesunt ; 165  
 Quum prævectus equo longævi regis ad aures  
 Nuntius ingentes ignota in veste reportat  
 Advenisse viros. Ille intra tecta vocari  
 Imperat, et solio medius consedit avito.  
 Tectum angustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis,  
 Urbe fuit summa, Laurentis regia Pici, 171  
 Horrendum silvis et religione parentum.  
 Hic sceptrâ accipere et primos attollere fasces  
 Regibus omen erat ; hoc illis curia templum,  
 Hæ sacris sedes epulis ; hic ariete cæso 175  
 Perpetuis soliti patres considerare mensis.  
 Quin etiam veterum effigies ex ordine avorum  
 Antiqua e cedro, Italusque, paterque Sabinus  
 Vitisator, curvum servans sub imagine falcem,  
 Saturnusque Senex, Janique bifrontis imago, 180  
 Vestibulo adstabant, aliique ab origine reges,  
 Martia qui ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi.  
 Multaque præterea sacris in postibus arma,  
 Captivi pendent currus, curvæque secures,  
 Et cristæ capitum, et portarum ingentia claustra, 185  
 Spiculaque, clipeique, ereptaue rostra carinis.  
 Ipse Quirinali lituo parvaque sedebat  
 Succinctus trabea, lævaque ancile gerebat  
 Picus, equum domitor ; quem capta cupidine conjux  
 Aurea percutsum virga versumque venenis 190  
 Fecit avem Circe, sparsitque coloribus alas.  
 Tali intus templo divum patriaue Latinus  
 Sede sedens Teucros ad sese in tecta vocavit ;  
 Atque hæc ingressis placido prior edidit ore :  
 “ Dicite, Dardanidæ,—neque enim nescimus et urbem  
 “ Et genus, auditique advertitis æquore cursum— 196

- " Quid petitis? quæ caussa rates aut cujus egentes  
 " Litus ad Ausonium tot per vada cœrula vexit?  
 " Sive errore viæ, seu tempestatibus acti—  
 " Qualia multa mari nautæ patiuntur in alto— 200  
 " Fluminis intrastis ripas, portuque sedetis;  
 " Ne fugite hospitium, neve ignorete Latinos  
 " Saturni gentem, haud vinclo nec legibus æquam,  
 " Sponte sua veterisque dei se more tenentem.  
 " Atque equidem memini—fama est obscurior annis—  
 " Auruncos ita ferre senes, his ortus ut agris 206  
 " Dardanus Idæas Phrygiæ penetrarit ad urbes  
 " Threiciamque Samum, quæ nunc Samothracia fertur.  
 " Hinc illum Corythi Tyrrhena ab sede profectum  
 " Aurea nunc solio stellantis regia cæli 210  
 " Accipit, et numerum divorum altaribus addit."  
 Dixerat; et dicta Ilioneus sic voce secutus:  
 " Rex, genus egregium Fauni, nec fluctibus actos  
 " Atra subegit hiems vestris succedere terris,  
 " Nec sidus regione viæ litusve fefellit: 215  
 " Consilio hanc omnes animisque volentibus urbem  
 " Afferimur, pulsi regnis, quæ maxuma quondam  
 " Extremo veniens Sol adspiciebat Olympo.  
 " Ab Jove principium generis; Jove Dardana pubes  
 " Gaudet avo. Rex ipse, Jovis de gente suprema, 220  
 " Troïus Æneas tua nos ad limina misit.  
 " Quanta per Idæos sævis effusa Mycenis  
 " Tempestas ierit campos, quibus actus uterque  
 " Europæ atque Asiæ fati concurrerit orbis,  
 " Audiit, et si quem tellus extrema refuso 225  
 " Submovet Oceano, et si quem extenta plagarum  
 " Quatuor in medio dirimit plaga Solis iniqui.  
 " Diluvio ex illo tot vasta per æquora vecti  
 " Dis sedem exiguum patriis litusque rogamus  
 " Innocuum, et cunctis undamque auramque patentem.  
 " Non erimus regno indecores; nec vestra feretur 231  
 " Fama levis, tantive abolescet gratia facti;  
 " Nec Trojam Ausonios gremio excepisse pigebit.  
 " Fata per Æneæ juro dextramque potentem,  
 " Sive fide, seu quis bello est expertus et armis; 235  
 " Multi nos populi, multæ—ne temne, quod ultro  
 " Præferimus manibus vittas ac verba precantia—  
 " Et petiere sibi et voluere adjungere gentes.

- " Sed nos fata deūm vestras exquirere terras  
 " Imperiis egere suis. Hinc Dardanus ortus; 240  
 " Huc repetit, jussisque ingentibus urget Apollo  
 " Tyrrhenum ad Thybrim et fontis vada sacra Numici.  
 " Dat tibi præterea Fortunæ parva prioris  
 " Munera, reliquias Troja ex ardente receptas.  
 " Hoc pater Anchises auro libabat ad aras; 245  
 " Hoc Priami gestamen erat, quum jura vocatis  
 " More daret populis: sceptrumque sacerquē tiaras  
 " Iliadumque labor vestes."  
 Talibus Ilionei dictis defixa Latinus  
 Obtutu tenet ora, soloque immobilis hæret, 250  
 Intentos volvens oculos. Nec purpura regem  
 Picta movet, nec sceptrā movent Priamēia tantum,  
 Quantum in connubio natæ thalamoque moratur,  
 Et veteris Fauni volvit sub pectore sortem:  
 Hunc illum fatīs externa ab sede profectum 255  
 Portendi generum, paribusque in regna vocari  
 Auspiciis; huic progeniem virtute futuram  
 Egregiam, et totum quæ viribus occupet orbem.  
 Tandem lætus ait: " Dī nostra incepta secudent,  
 " Anguriumque suum! Dabitur, Trojane, quod optas;  
 " Munera nec sperno. Non vobis, rege Latino, 261  
 " Divitis uber agri Trojæve opulentia deerit.  
 " Ipse modo Æneas, nostri si tanta cupido est,  
 " Si jungi hospitio properat sociusque vocari,  
 " Adveniat, vultus neve exhorrescat amicos. 265  
 " Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigisse tyranni.  
 " Vos contra regi mea nunc mandata referte.  
 " Est mihi nata, viro gentis quam jungere nostræ  
 " Non patrio ex adyto sortes, non plurima cælo  
 " Monstra sinunt: generos externis affore ab oris, 270  
 " Hoc Latio restare canunt, qui sanguine nostrum.  
 " Numen in astra ferant. Hunc illum poscere fata  
 " Et reor et, si quid veri mens augurat, opto."  
 Hæc effatus equos numero pater eligit omni.  
 Stabant ter centum nitidi in præsepibus altis. 275  
 Omnibus extemplo Teucris jubet ordine duci  
 Instratos ostro alipedes pictisque tapetis.  
 Aurea pectoribus demissa monilia pendent;  
 Tecti auro, fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum.  
 Absenti Æneæ currum geminosque jugales 280

- Semine ab ætherio, spirantes naribus ignem,  
 Illorum de gente, patri quos dædala Circe  
 Supposita de matre nothos furata creavit.  
 Talibus Æneadæ donis dictisque Latini  
 Sublimes in equis redeunt, pacemque reportant. 285  
 Ecce autem Inachiis sese referebat ab Argis  
 Sæva Jovis conjux, aurasque invecta tenebat;  
 Et lætum Æneam classemque ex æthere longe  
 Dardaniæ Siculo prospexit ab usque Pachyno.  
 Moliri jam tecta videt, jam fidere terræ; 290  
 Deseruisse rates. Stetit acri fixa dolore.  
 Tum, quassans caput, hæc effundit pectore dicta :  
 " Heu stirpem invisam et fatis contraria nostris  
 " Fata Phrygum ! num Sigeis occumbere campis,  
 " Num capti potuere capi ? num incensa cremavit 295  
 " Troja viros ? Medias acies mediosque per ignes  
 " Invenere viam. At, credo, mea numina tandem  
 " Fessa jacent, odiis aut exæturata quievi.—  
 " Quin etiam patria excussos infesta per undas  
 " Ausa sequi, et profugis toto me opponere ponto ; 300  
 " Absumtæ in Teucros vires cælique marisque.  
 " Quid Syrtis aut Scylla mihi, quid vasta Charybdis  
 " Profuit ? optato conduntur Thybridis alveo,  
 " Securi pelagi atque mei. Mars perdere gentem  
 " Immanem Lapithum valuit ; concessit in iras 305  
 " Ipse deum antiquam genitor Calydonæ Dianæ ;  
 " Quod scelus aut Lapithas tantum, aut Calydonæ me-  
 rentem ?  
 " Ast ego, magna Jovis conjux, nil linquere inausum  
 " Quæ potui infelix, quæ memet in omnia verti,  
 " Vincor ab Ænea ! Quod si mea numina non sunt 310  
 " Magna satis : dubitem haud equidem implorare quod  
 usquam est.  
 " Flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo.  
 " Non dabitur regnis, esto, prohibere Latinis,  
 " Atque immota manet fatis Lavinia conjux :  
 " At trahere, atque moras tantis licet addere rebus ; 315  
 " At licet amborum populos excindere regum.  
 " Hac gener atque socer coëant mercede suorum.  
 " Sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo ;  
 " Et Bellona manet te pronuba. Nec face tantum  
 " Cisseis prægnans ignes enixa jugales ; 320  
 (127)

- "Quin idem Veneri partus suus, et Paris alter,  
 "Funestæque iterum recidiva in Pergama tædæ."  
 Hæc ubi dicta dedit, terras horrenda petivit;  
 Luctificam Allecto Dirarum ab sede dearum  
 Infernisque ciet tenebris: cui tristia bella, 325  
 Iræque, insidiæque, et crimina noxia cordi.  
 Odit et ipse pater Pluton, odere sorores  
 Tartaræ monstrum: tot sese vertit in ora,  
 Tam sævæ facies, tot pullulat atra colubris.  
 Quam Juno his acuit verbis, ac talia fatur: 330  
 "Hunc mihi da proprium, virgo sata Nocte, laborem,  
 "Hanc operam, ne noster honos infractave cedat  
 "Fama loco; neu connubis ambire Latinum  
 "Æneadæ possint, Italosve obsidere fines.  
 "Tu potes unanimos armare in proelia fratres, 335  
 "Atque odiis versare domos; tu verbera tectis  
 "Funereasque inferre faces; tibi nomina mille,  
 "Mille nocendi artes. Fecundum concute pectus,  
 "Disjice compositam pacem, sere crimina belli;  
 "Arma velit poscatque simul rapiatque juventus." 340  
 Exin Gorgoneis Allecto infecta venenis  
 Principio Latium et Laurentis tecta tyranni  
 Celsa petit, tacitumque obsedit limen Amatæ,  
 Quam super adventu Teucrûm Turnique hymenæis  
 Femineæ ardentem curæque iræque coquebant. 345  
 Huic dea cæruleis unum de crinibus anguem  
 Conjicit, inque sinum præcordia ad intima subdit:  
 Quo furibunda domum monstro permisceat omnem.  
 Ille, inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus,  
 Volvitur attactu nullo, fallitque furentem, 350  
 Vipeream inspirans animam; fit tortile collo  
 Aurum ingens coluber, fit longæ tænia vittæ,  
 Innectitque comas, et membris lubricus errat.  
 Ac dum prima lues udo sublapsa veneno  
 Pertentat sensus, atque ossibus implicat ignem: 355  
 Necdum animus toto percepit pectore flammam:  
 Mollius et solito matrum de more loquuta est;  
 Multa super natæ lacrimans Phrygiisque hymenæis:  
 "Exsulibusne datur ducenda Lavinia Teucris,  
 "O genitor? nec te miseret gnatæque tuique? 360  
 "Nec matris miseret, quam primo aquilone relinquet  
 "Perfidus, alta petens, abducta virgine, prædo?  
 (128)

" At non sic Phrygius penetrat Lacedæmona pastor,  
 " Ledaamque Helenam Trojanas vexit ad urbes !  
 " Quid tua sancta fides ? quid cura antiqua tuorum, 365  
 " Et consanguineo toties data dextera Turno ?  
 " Si gener externa petitur de gente Latinis,  
 " Idque sedet, Faunisque premunt te jussa parentis :  
 " Omnem equidem sceptris terram, quæ libera nostris  
 " Dissidet, externam reor, et sic dicere divos. 370  
 " Et Turno, si prima domus repetatur origo,  
 " Inachus Acrisiusque patres, mediæque Mycenæ."  
 His ubi nequidquam dictis experta Latinum  
 Contra stare videt, penitusque in viscera lapsum  
 Serpentis furiale malum, totamque pererrat : 375  
 Tum vero infelix, ingentibus excita monstria,  
 Immensam sine more furit lymphata per urbem :  
 Ceu quondam torto volitans sub verbere turbo,  
 Quem pueri magno in gyro vacua atria circum  
 Intenti ludo exercent ; ille actus habena 380  
 Curvatis fertur spatiis ; stupet inscia supra  
 Impubesque manus, mirata volubile buxum ;  
 Dant animos plagæ. Non cursu segnior illo  
 Per medias urbes agitur populosque feroces.  
 Quin etiam in silvas, simulato numine Bacchi, 385  
 Majus adorta nefas, majoremque orsa furorem,  
 Evolat, et natam frondosis montibus abdit ;  
 Quo thalamum eripiat Teucris, tædasque moretur ;  
 Evocet Bacche, fremens, solum te virgine dignum,  
 Vociferans ; etenim molles tibi sumere thyrsos, 390  
 Te lustrare choro, sacrum tibi pascere crinem.  
 Fama volat ; Furiisque accensas pectore matres  
 Idem omnes simul ardor agit nova quærere tecta.  
 Deservere domos ; ventis dant colla comasque.  
 Ast aliæ tremulis ululatibus æthera complent, 395  
 Pampineasque gerunt incinctæ pellibus hastas.  
 Ipsa inter medias flagrantem fervida pinum  
 Sustinet, ac natæ Turnique canit hymenæos,  
 Sanguineam torquens aciem, torvumque repente  
 Clamat : " Io matres, audite, ubi quæque, Latinæ : 400  
 " Si qua piis animis manet infelicis Amatæ  
 " Gratia, si juris materni cura remordet,  
 " Solvite crinales vittas, capite orgia mecum !"  
 Talem inter silvas, inter deserta ferarum,  
 (129)

Reginam Allecto stimulis agit undique Bacchi. 405  
 Postquam visa satis primos acuisse furores,  
 Consiliumque omnemque domum vertisse Latini;  
 Protinus hinc fuscis tristis Dea tollitur alis  
 Audacis Rutuli ad muros,—quam dicitur urbem  
 Acrisioneis Danaë fundasse colonis,— 410  
 Præcipiti delata Noto. Locus Ardea quondam  
 Dictus avis; et nunc magnum tenet Ardea nomen;  
 Sed fortuna fuit. Tectis his Turnus in altis  
 Jam mediam nigra carpebat nocte quietem.  
 Allecto torvam faciem et furialia membra 415  
 Exuit; in vultus sese transformat aniles,  
 Et frontem obscenam rugis arat; induit albos  
 Cum vitta crines; tum ramum innectit olivæ;  
 Fit Calybe Junonis anus templique sacerdos;  
 Et juveni ante oculos his se cum vocibus offert: 420  
 “Turne, tot incassum fusos patiere labores,  
 “Et tua Dardaniis transcribi scepra colonis?  
 “Rex tibi conjugium et quæsitæ sanguine dotes  
 “Abnegat, externusque in regnum quæritur heres.  
 “I nunc, ingratis offer te, irrise, periclis; 425  
 “Tyrrhenas, i, sterne acies; tege pace Latinos.  
 “Hæc adeo tibi me, placida quum nocte jaceres,  
 “Ipsa palam fari omnipotens Saturnia jussit.  
 “Quare age, et armari pubem portisque moveri  
 “Lætus in arma para, et Phrygios, qui flumine pulchro  
 “Consedere, duces pictasque exure carinas. 431  
 “Cælestum vis magna jubet. Rex ipse Latinus,  
 “Ni dare conjugium et dicto parere fatetur,  
 “Sentiat, et tandem Turnum experiatur in armis.”  
 Hic juvenis, vatem irridens, sic orsa vicissim 435  
 Ore refert: “Classes invectas Thybridis undam,  
 “Non, ut rere, meas effugit nuntius aures—  
 “Ne tantos mihi finge metus—nec regia Juno  
 “Immemor est nostri.  
 “Sed te victa situ verique effeta senectus, 440  
 “O mater, curis nequidquam exercet, et arma  
 “Regum inter falsa vatem formidine ludit.  
 “Cura tibi divûm effigies et templa tueri;  
 “Bella viri pacemque gerant, quis bella gerenda.”  
 Talibus Allecto dictis exarsit in iras. 445  
 At juveni oranti subitus tremor occupat artus;

Deriguere oculi : tot Erinys sibilat hydrys,  
 Tantaque se facies aperit. Tum, flammea torquens  
 Lumina, cunctantem et quærentem dicere plura  
 Reppulit, et geminos erexit crinibus angues, 450  
 Verberaque insonuit, rabidoque hæc addidit ore :  
 " En, ego victa situ, quam veri effeta senectus  
 " Arma inter regum falsa formidine ludit ;  
 " Respice ad hæc : adsum dirarum ab sede sororum ;  
 " Bella manu letumque gero." 455  
 Sic effata facem juveni conjecit, et atro  
 Lumine fumantes fixit sub pectore tædas.  
 Olli somnum ingens rumpit pavor, ossaque et artus  
 Perfundit toto proruptus corpore sudor.  
 Arma amens fremit, arma toro tectisque requirit. 460  
 Sævitur amor ferri et scelerata insania belli ;  
 Ira super : magno veluti quum flamma sonore  
 Virgea suggeritur costis undantis æni,  
 Exsultantque æstu latices ; furit intus aquai  
 Fumidus atque alte spumis exuberat amnis ; 465  
 Nec jam se capit unda ; volat vapor ater ad auras.  
 Ergo iter ad regem polluta pace Latinum  
 Indicit primis juvenum, et jubet arma parari,  
 Tutari Italiam, detrudere finibus hostem ;  
 Se satis ambobus Teucrisque venire Latinisque. 470  
 Hæc ubi dicta dedit, divosque in vota vocavit,  
 Certatim sese Rutuli exhortantur in arma.  
 Hunc decus egregium formæ movet atque juventæ,  
 Hunc atavi reges, hunc claris dextera factis.  
 Dum Turnus Rutulos animis audacibus implet, 475  
 Allecto in Teucros Stygiis se concitat alis ;  
 Arte nova speculata locum, quo litore pulcher  
 Insidiis cursuque feras agitabat Iulus,  
 Hic subitam canibus rabiem Cocytia virgo  
 Objicit, et noto nares contingit odore, 480  
 Ut cervum ardentes agerent : quæ prima laborum  
 Causa fuit, belloque animos accendit agrestes.  
 Cervus erat forma præstanti et cornibus ingens,  
 Tyrrhidæ pueri quem matris ab ubere raptum  
 Nutribant Tyrrheusque pater, cui regia parent 485  
 Armenta, et late custodia credita campi.  
 Adsuetum imperiis soror omni Silvia cura  
 Mollibus intexens ornat cornua sertis,



Pectebatque ferum, puroque in fonte lavabat. Ille, manum patiens, mensæque adsuetus herili, Errabat silvis; rursusque ad limina nota Ipse domum sera quamvis se nocte ferebat. Hunc procul errantem rabidæ venantis Iuli Commoveere canes, fluvio quum forte secundo Deflueret, ripaque æstus viridante levaret.	490     495
Ipse etiam, eximiæ laudis succensus amore, Ascanius curvo direxit spicula cornu: Nec dextræ erranti deus afuit; actaque multo Perque uterum sonitu perque ilia venit arundo. Saucius at quadrupes nota intra tecta refugit, Successitque gemens stabulis, questuque cruentus Atque imploranti similis tectum omne replebat. Silvia prima soror, palmis percussa lacertos, Auxilium vocat, et duros conclamat agrestes. Olli—pestis enim tacitis latet aspera silvis—	    500.  505
Improvisi adsunt, hic torre armatus obusto, Stipitis hic gravidis nodis; quod cuique repertum Rimanti, telum ira facit. Vocat agmina Tyrrheus, Quadrifidam quercum cuneis ut forte coactis Scindebat, rapta spirans immane securi.	   510
At sæva e speculis tempus dea nacta nocendi Ardua tecta petit stabuli, et de culmine summo Pastorale canit signum, cornuque recurvo Tartaream intendit vocem, qua protenus omne Contremuit nemus, et silvæ insonuere profundæ.	   515
Audiit et Triviæ longe lacus; audiit amnis Sulfurea Nar albus aqua, fontesque Velini; Et trepidæ matres pressere ad pectora natos. Tum vero ad vocem celeres, qua buccina signum Dira dedit, raptis concurrunt undique telis	   520
Indomiti agricolæ; nec non et Troia pubes Ascanio auxilium castris effundit apertis. Direxere acies. Non jam certamine agresti Stipitibus duris agitur sudibusve præustis; Sed ferro ancipiti decernunt, atraque late	  525
Horrescit strictis seges ensibus, æraque fulgent Sole lacescita, et lucem sub nubila jactant: Fluctus uti primo cœpit quum'albescere vento, Paullatim sese tollit mare et altius undas Erigit, inde imo consurgit ad æthera fundo.	   530

Hic juvenis primam ante aciem stridente sagitta,  
 Natorum Tyrrhei fuerat qui maximus, Almo  
 Sternitur; hæsit enim sub gutture vulnus, et udæ  
 Vocis iter tenuemque inclusit sanguine vitam.  
 Corpora multa viram circa, seniorque Galæsus, 535  
 Dum paci medium se offert; justissimus unus  
 Qui fuit, Ausoniisque olim ditissimus arvis:  
 Quinque greges illi balantum, quina redibant  
 Armenta, et terram centum vertebat aratris.

Atque ea per campos æquo dum Marte geruntur, 540  
 Promissi dea facta potens, ubi sanguine bellum  
 Imbuit, et primæ commisit funera pugnæ,  
 Deserit Hesperiam, et cæli conversa per auras  
 Junonem victrix affatur voce superba:

“En, perfecta tibi bello discordia tristi; 545

“Dic, in amicitiam coëant et fœdera jungant.

“Quandoquidem Ausonio respersi sanguine Teucros,

“Hoc etiam his addam, tua si mihi certa voluntas:

“Finitimas in bella feram rumoribus urbes,

“Accendamque animos insani Martis amore, 550

“Undique ut auxilio veniant; spargam arma per agros.”

Tum contra Juno: “Terrorum et fraudis abunde est:

“Stant belli causæ; pugnatur comminus armis;

“Quæ fors prima dedit, sanguis novus imbuit arma.

“Talia conjugia et tales celebrent hymenæos 555

“Egregium Veneris genus et rex ipse Latinus.

“Te super ætherias errare licentius auras,

“Haud Pater ille velit, summi regnator Olympi.

“Cede locis. Ego, si qua super fortuna laborum est,

“Ipsa regam.” Tales dederat Saturnia voces. 560

Illa autem attollit stridentes anguibus alas,

Cocytique petit sedem, supera ardua linquens.

Est locus Italiæ medio sub montibus altis,

Nobilis, et fama multis memoratus in oris,

Amsancti valles; densis hunc frondibus atrum 565

Urget utrimque latus nemoris, medioque fragosus

Dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens.

Hic specus horrendum et sævi spiracula Ditis

Monstrantur, ruptoque ingens Acheronte vorago

Pestiferas aperit fauces; quis condita Erinys, 570

Invisum numen, terras cælumque levabat.

Nec minus interea extremam Saturnia bello

Imponit regina manum. Ruit omnis in urbem  
 Pastorum ex acie numerus, cæsosque reportant  
 Almonem puerum fœdatique ora Galæsi; 575  
 Implorantque deos, obtestanturque Latinum.  
 Turnus adest, medioque in crimine cædis et igni  
 Terrorem ingeminat: Teucros in regna vocari;  
 Stirpem admisceri Phrygiam; se limine pelli.  
 Tum, quorum attonitæ Baccho nemora avia matres 580  
 Insultant thiasis,—neque enim leve nomen Amatæ—  
 Undique collecti coeunt, Martemque fatigant.  
 Illicet infandum cuncti contra omina bellum,  
 Contra fata deûm, perverso numine poscunt.  
 Certatim regis circumstant tecta Latini; 585  
 Ille, velut pelagi rupes immota, resistit,  
 Ut pelagi rupes, magno veniente fragore,  
 Quæ sese, multis circum latrantibus undis,  
 Mole tenet; scopuli nequidquam et spumea circum  
 Saxa fremunt, laterique illisa refunditur alga. 590  
 Verum, ubi nulla datur cæcum exsuperare potestas  
 Consilium, et sævæ nutu Junonis eunt res;  
 Multa deos aurasque pater testatus inanes,  
 “Frangimur heu fatis,” inquit, “ferimurque procella!  
 “Ipsi has sacrilego pendetis sanguine pœnas, 595  
 “O miser! Te, Turne, nefas, te triste manebit  
 “Supplicium, votisque deos venerabere seris.  
 “Nam mihi parta quies, omnisque in limine portus;  
 “Funere felici spoliior.” Nec plura locutus  
 Sepsit se tectis, rerumque reliquit habenas. 600  
 Mos erat Hesperio in Latio, quem protinus urbes  
 Albanæ coluere sacrum, nunc maxima rerum  
 Roma colit, quum prima movent in proelia Martem,  
 Sive Getis inferre manu lacrimabile bellum,  
 Hyrcanisve Arabisve parant, seu tendere ad Indos, 605  
 Auroramque sequi, Parthosque reposcere signa.  
 Sunt geminæ Belli portæ—sic nomine dicunt—  
 Religione sacræ et sævi formidine Martis:  
 Centum ærei claudunt vectes æternaque ferri  
 Robora; nec custos absistit limine Janus. 610  
 Has, ubi certa sedet patribus sententia pugnæ,  
 Ipse Quirinali trabea cinctuque Gabino  
 Insignis reserat stridentia limina Consul;  
 Ipse vocat pugnas; sequitur tum cetera pubes,

Æreaque assensu conspirant cornua rauco.	615
Hoc et tum Æneadis indicere bella Latinus	
More jubebatur, tristesque recludere portas.	
Abstinuit tactu pater, aversusque refugit	
Fœda ministeria, et cæcis se condidit umbris.	
Tum regina deûm cælo delapsa morantes	620
Impulit ipsa manu portas, et cardine verso	
Belli ferratos rumpit Saturnia postes.	
Ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante ;	
Pars pedes ire parat campis ; pars arduus altis	
Pulverulentus equis furit : omnes arma requirunt.	625
Pars leves clipeos et spicula lucida tergent	
Arvina pingui, subiguntque in cote secures ;	
Signaque ferre juvat, sonitusque audire tubarum.	
Quinque adeo magnæ positis incudibus urbes	
Tela novant, Atina potens Tiburque superbum,	630
Ardea Crustumerique et turrigeræ Antemnæ.	
Tegmina tuta cavant capitum, flectuntque salignas	
Umbonum crates ; alii thoracas aënos	
Aut leves ocreas lento ducunt argento.	
Vomeris huc et falcis honos, huc omnis aratri	635
Cessit amor ; recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses.	
Classica jamque sonant ; it bello tessera signum.	
Hic galeam tectis trepidus rapit ; ille frementes	
Ad juga cogit equos, clipeumque auroque trilicem	
Loricam induitur, fidoque accingitur ense.	640
Pandite nunc Heliconæ, deæ, cantusque movete,	
Qui bello exciti reges, quæ quemque secutæ	
Complerint campos acies ; quibus Itala jam tum	
Floruerit terra alma viris, quibus arserit armis ;	
Et meministis enim, divæ, et memorare potestis :	645
Ad nos vix tenuis famæ perlabitur aura.	
Primus init bellum Tyrrhenis asper ab oris	
Contemptor divûm Mezentius, agminaque armat.	
Filius huic juxta Lausus, quo pulchrior alter	
Non fuit, excepto Laurentis corpore Turni ;	650
Lausus, equûm domitor debellatorque ferarum,	
Ducit Agyllina nequidquam ex urbe secutos	
Mille viros ; dignus, patriis qui lætior esset	
Imperiis, et cui pater haud Mezentius esset.	
Post hos insignem palma per gramina currum	655
Victoresque ostentat equos satius Hercule pulchro	

Pulcher Aventinus, clipeoque insigne paternum  
 Centum angues cinctamque gerit serpentibus Hydram ;  
 Collis Aventini silva quem Rhea sacerdos  
 Furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras, 660  
 Mixta deo mulier, postquam Laurentia victor,  
 Geryone extincto, Tirynthius attigit arva,  
 Tyrrhenoque boves in flumine lavit Iberas.  
 Pila manu sævosque gerunt in bella dolones,  
 Et tereti pugnant mucrone veruque Sabello. 665  
 Ipse pedes, tegumen torquens immane leonis,  
 Terribili impexum seta, cum dentibus albis  
 Indutus capiti, sic regia tecta subibat,  
 Horridus, Herculeoque humeros innexus amictu.  
 Tum gemini fratres Tiburtia mœnia linquunt, 670  
 Fratris Tiburti dictam cognomine gentem,  
 Catillusque acerque Coras, Argiva juvenus ;  
 Et primam ante aciem densa inter tela feruntur,  
 Ceu duo nubigenæ quum vertice montis ab alto  
 Descendunt Centauri, Homolen Othrymque nivalem  
 Linquentes cursu rapido ; dat euntibus ingens 676  
 Silva locum, et magno cedunt virgulta fragore.  
 Nec Prænestinæ fundator defuit urbis,  
 Vulcano genitum pecora inter agrestia regem,  
 Inventumque focus omnis quem credidit ætas, 680  
 Cæculus. Hunc legio late comitatur agrestis ;  
 Quique altum Præneste viri, quique arva Gabinæ  
 Junonis, gelidumque Anienem, et roscida rivis  
 Hernica saxa colunt ; quos dives Anagnia pascit,  
 Quos, Amasene pater. Non illis omnibus arma 685  
 Nec clipei currusve sonant ; pars maxima glandes  
 Liventis plumbi spargit ; pars spicula gestat  
 Bina manu, fulvosque lupi de pelle galeros  
 Tegmen habent capiti ; vestigia nuda sinistri  
 Instituire pedis ; crudus tegit altera pero. 690  
 At Messapus, equûm domitor, Neptunia proles,  
 Quem neque fas igni cuiquam nec sternere ferro,  
 Jam pridem resides populos desuetaque bello  
 Agmina in arma vocat subito, ferrumque retractat.  
 Hi Fescenninas acies Æquosque Faliscos, 695  
 Hi Soractis habent arces Flaviniæque arva  
 Et Cimini cum monte lacum lucosque Capenos.  
 Ibant æquati numero, regemque caneabant ;  
 (136)

Ceu quondam nivei liquida inter nubila cycni,  
Quum sese e pastu referunt, et longa canoros 700  
Dant per colla modos; sonat amnis et Asia longe  
Pulsa palus.

Nec quisquam æratas acies ex agmine tanto  
Misceri putet; æriam sed gurgite ab alto  
Urgeri volucrum raucarum ad litora nubem. 705

Ecce Sabinorum prisco de sanguine magnum  
Agmen agens Clausus, magnique ipse agminis instar,  
Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens  
Per Latium, postquam in partem data Roma Sabinis.  
Una ingens Amiterna cohors priscique Quirites, 710

Ereti manus omnis oliviferaeque Mutusæ;  
Qui Nomentum urbem, qui Rosea rura Velini,  
Qui Tetricæ horrentis rupes, montemque Severum,  
Casperiamque colunt, Forulosque, et flumen Himellæ;  
Qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt, quos frigida misit 715  
Nursia, et Hortinæ classes, populi Latini,  
Quosque secans infaustum interluit Allia nomen:  
Quam multi Libyco volvuntur marmore fluctus,  
Sævus ubi Orion hibernis conditur undis;

Vel quum sole novo densæ torrentur aristæ, 720  
Aut Hermi campo, aut Lyciæ flaventibus arvis.  
Scuta sonant, pulsuque pedum conterrita tellus.

Hinc Agamemnonius, Trojani nominis hostis,  
Curru jungit Halæsus equos, Turnoque feroces  
Mille rapit populos; vertunt felicia Bacchi 725  
Massica qui rastris, et quos de collibus altis  
Aurunci misere patres Sidicinaque juxta

Æquora, quique Cales linquant, amnisque vadiosi  
Accola Vulturni, pariterque Saticulus asper,  
Oscorumque manus. Teretes sunt aclydes illis 730

Tela; sed hæc lento mos est aptare flagello.  
Lævas cetra tegit; falcati cominus enses.

Nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis,  
Cebale, quem generasse Telon Sebethide nympha  
Fertur, Teleboum Capreas quum regna teneret, 735

Jam senior; patriis sed non et filius arvis  
Contentus, late jam tum ditione premebat  
Sarrastes populos, et quæ rigat æquora Sarnus;  
Quique Rufas Batulumque tenent atque arva Celennæ,  
Et quos maliferae despectant mœnia Abellæ: 740

Teutonico ritu soliti torquere cateias;  
 Tegmina quīs capitum raptus de subere cortex,  
 Æratæque micant peltæ, micat æreus ensis.  
 Et te montosæ misere in prælia Nersæ,  
 Ufens, insignem fama et felicibus armis : 745  
 Horrida præcipue cui gens, assuetaque multo  
 Venatu nemorum, duris Æquicula glebis.  
 Armati terram exercent, semperque recentes  
 Convectare juvat prædas, et vivere raptō.  
 Quin et Marruvia venit de gente sacerdos, 750  
 Fronde super galeam et felici comptus oliva,  
 Archippi regis missu, fortissimus Umbro;  
 Vipereo generi et graviter spirantibus hydrys  
 Spargere qui somnos cantuque manuque solebat,  
 Mulcebatque iras, et morsus arte levabat. 755  
 Sed non Dardaniæ medicari cuspidis ictum  
 Evaluit; neque eum juvere in vulnera cantus  
 Somniferi et Marsis quæsitæ montibus herbæ.  
 Te nemus Anguitiæ, vitrea te Fucinus unda,  
 Te liquidi flevere lacus. 760  
 Ibat et Hippolyti proles pulcherrima bello  
 Virbius, insignem quem mater Aricia misit,  
 Eductum Egeriæ lucis, humentia circum  
 Litora, pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Dianæ.  
 Namque ferunt fama Hippolytum, postquam arte novercæ  
 Occiderit, patriasque explerit sanguine pœnas 766  
 Turbatus distractus equis, ad sidera rursus  
 Ætheria et superas cæli venisse sub auras,  
 Pæoniis revocatum herbis et amore Dianæ.  
 Tum Pater omnipotens, aliquem indignatus ab umbris  
 Mortalem infernis ad lumina surgere vitæ, 771  
 Ipse repertorem medicinæ talis et artis  
 Fulmine Phœbigenam Stygias detrusit ad undas.  
 At Trivia Hippolytum secretis alma recondit  
 Sedibus, et nymphæ Egeriæ nemorique relegat; 775  
 Solus ubi in silvis Italis ignobilis ævum  
 Exigeret, versoque ubi nomine Virbius esset.  
 Unde etiam templo Triviæ lucisque sacratis  
 Cornipedes arcentur equi; quod litore currum  
 Et juvenem monstris pavidi effudere marinis. 780  
 Filius arduos haud secius æquore campi  
 Exercebat equos, curruque in bella ruebat.

Ipse inter primos præstanti corpore Turnus  
 Vertitur arma tenens, et toto vertice supra est ;  
 Cui triplici crinita juba galea alta Chimæram 785  
 Sustinet, Ætnæos efflantem faucibus ignes ;  
 Tam magis illa fremens, et tristibus effera flammis,  
 Quam magis effuso crudescunt sanguine pugnæ.  
 At levem clipeum sublati cornibus Io  
 Auro insignibat, jam setis obsita, jam bos, 790  
 Argumentum ingens, et custos virginis Argus,  
 Cælataque amnem fundens pater Inachus urna.  
 Insequitur nimbus peditum, clipeataque totis  
 Agmina densentur campis, Argivaque pubes 795  
 Auruncæque manus, Rutuli, veteresque Sicani  
 Et Sacranæ acies, et picti scuta Labici ;  
 Qui saltus, Tiberine, tuos, sacrumque Numici  
 Litus arant, Rutulosque exercent vomere colles  
 Circæumque jugum ; quæ Jupiter Anxurus arvis 800  
 Præsidet, et viridi gaudens Feronia luco ;  
 Qua Saturæ jacet atra palus, gelidusque per imas  
 Quærit iter valles atque in mare conditur Ufens.  
 Hos super advenit Volscæ de gente Camilla,  
 Agmen agens equitum et florentes ære catervas,  
 Bellatrix ; non illa colo calathisve Minervæ 805  
 Femineas assueta manus, sed proelia virgo  
 Dura pati, cursuque pedum prævertere ventos.  
 Illa vel intactæ segetis per summa volaret  
 Gramina, nec teneras cursu læsisset aristas ;  
 Vel mare per medium, fluctu suspensa tumentis, 810  
 Ferret iter, celeres nec tingeret æquore plantas.  
 Illam omnis tectis agrisque effusa juvenus  
 Turbaque miratur matrum, et prospectat euntem,  
 Attonitis inhians animis, ut regius ostro  
 Velet honos leves humeros, et fibula crinem 815  
 Auro internectat, Lyciam ut gerat ipsa pharetram  
 Et pastorem præfixa cuspidè myrtum.



# ÆNEIDOS

## LIBER OCTAVUS.

Ut belli signum Laurenti Turnus ab arce  
Extulit, et rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu,  
Utque acres concussit equos, utque impulit arma :  
Extemplo turbati animi, simul omne tumultu  
Conjurat trepido Latium, sævitque juvenus 3  
Efferat. Ductores primi, Messapus et Ufens  
Contemptorque deum Mezentius, undique cogunt  
Auxilia, et latos vastant cultoribus agros.  
Mittitur et magni Venulus Diomedis ad urbem,  
Qui petat auxilium, et, Latio consistere Teucros, 10  
Advectum Ænean classi victosque Penates  
Inferre, et fatis regem se dicere posci,  
Edoceat, multasque viro se adjungere gentes  
Dardanio, et late Latio increbrescere nomen.  
Quid struat his cœptis, quem, si fortuna sequatur, 15  
Eventum pugnae cupiat, manifestius ipsi,  
Quam Turno regi aut regi apparere Latino.

Talia per Latium; quæ Laomedontius heros  
Cuncta videns magno curarum fluctuat æstu,  
Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc, 20  
In partesque rapit varias, perque omnia versat.  
Sicut aquæ tremulum labris ubi lumen aenis  
Sole repperctum aut radiantis imagine Lunæ  
Omnia pervolat late loca, jamque sub auras  
Erigitur, summique ferit laquearia tecti. 25  
Nox erat, et terras animalia fessa per omnes  
Alitum pecudumque genus sopor altus habebat :  
Quam pater in ripa gelidique sub ætheris axe

Æneas, tristi turbatus pectora bello,  
 Procubuit, seramque dedit per membra quietem. 30  
 Huic deus ipse loci fluvio Tiberinus amœno  
 Populeas inter senior se attollere frondes  
 Visus—eum tenuis glauco velabat amictu  
 Carbasus, et crines umbrosa tegebat arundo—  
 Tum sic affari et curas his demere dictis : 35  
 “ O sate gente deûm, Trojanam ex hostibus urbem  
 “ Qui revehis nobis, æternaque Pergama servas,  
 “ Exspectate solo Laurenti arvisque Latinis,  
 “ Hic tibi certa domus, certi, ne absiste, Penates ;  
 “ Neu belli terrere minis. Tumor omnis et iræ 40  
 “ Concessere deûm.  
 “ Jamque tibi, ne vana putes hæc fingere somnum,  
 “ Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus,  
 “ Triginta capitum fetus enixa, jacebit,  
 “ Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati. 45  
 “ Hic locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum ;  
 “ Ex quo ter denis urbem redeuntibus annis  
 “ Ascanius clari condet cognominis Albam.  
 “ Haud incerta cano. Nunc qua ratione, quod instat,  
 “ Expedias victor, paucis, adverte, docebo. 50  
 “ Arcades his oris—genus a Pallante profectum,  
 “ Qui regem Evandrum comites, qui signa secuti,  
 “ Delegere locum, et posuere in montibus urbem,  
 “ Pallantis proavi de nomine Pallanteum—  
 “ Hi bellum assidue ducunt cum gente Latina ; 55  
 “ Hos castris adhibe socios, et fœdera junge.  
 “ Ipse ego te ripis et recto flumine ducam,  
 “ Adversum remis superes subvectus ut amnem.  
 “ Surge age, nate dea, primisque cadentibus astris  
 “ Junoni fer rite preces, iramque minasque 60  
 “ Supplicibus supera votis. Mihi victor honorem  
 “ Persolves. Ego sum, pleno quem flumine cernis  
 “ Stringentem ripas et pingua culta secantem,  
 “ Cæruleus Thybris, cælo gratissimus amnis.  
 “ Hic mihi magna domus, celsis caput urbibus, exit.”  
 Dixit, deinde lacu Fluvius se condidit alto, 66  
 Ima petens. Nox Æneam somnusque reliquit ;  
 Surgit et, ætherii spectans orientia Solis  
 Lumina, rite cavis undam de flumine palmis  
 us t inæt, ac tales effundit ad æthera voces : 70

“ Nymphæ, Laurentes Nymphæ, genus amnibus unde  
 “ Tuque, o Thybri tuo genitor cum flumine sancto, [est,  
 “ Accipite Ænean, et tandem arcete periclis.  
 “ Quo te cumque lacus, miserantem incommoda nostra,  
 “ Fonte tenet, quocumque solo pulcherrimus exis; 75  
 “ Semper honore meo, semper celebrabere donis,  
 “ Corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum :  
 “ Adsis o tantum, et propius tua numina firmes !”

Sic memorat, geminasque legit de classe biremes,  
 Remigioque aptat; socios simul instruit armis. 80

Ecce autem subitum atque oculis mirabile monstrum,  
 Candida per silvam cum fetu concolor albo  
 Procubuit, viridique in litore conspicitur sus;  
 Quam pius Æneas tibi enim, tibi, maxima Juno,  
 Mactat, sacra ferens, et cum grege sistit ad aram. 85  
 Thybris ea fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem  
 Leniit; et tacita refluens ita substitit unda,  
 Mitis ut in morem stagni placidæque paludis  
 Sterneret æquor aquis, remo ut luctamen abesset.  
 Ergo iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo. 90

Labitur uncta vadis abies; mirantur et undæ,  
 Miratur nemus insuetum fulgentia longe  
 Scuta virum fluvio pictasque innare carinas,  
 Olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant,  
 Et longos superant flexus, variisque teguntur 95  
 Arboribus, viridesque secant placido æquore silvas.  
 Sol medium cæli conscenderat igneus orbem,  
 Quum muros arcemque procul ac rara domorum  
 Tecta vident, quæ nunc Romana potentia cælo  
 Æquavit; tum res inopes Evandrus habebat. 100  
 Ocius advertunt proras, urbique propinquant.

Forte die sollemnem illo rex Arcas honorem  
 Amphitryoniadæ magno divisque ferebat  
 Ante urbem in luco. Pallas huic filius una,  
 Una omnes juvenum primi pauperque senatus 105  
 Tura dabant, tepidusque cruor fumabat ad aras.  
 Ut celsas videre rates, atque inter opacum  
 Allabi nemus, et tacitis incumbere remis;  
 Terrentur visu subito, cunctique relictis  
 Consurgunt mensis. Audax quos rumpere Pallas 110  
 Sacra vetat, raptoque volat telo obvius ipse;  
 Et procul e tumulo: “ Juvenes, quæ caussa subegit

" Ignotas tentare vias? quo tenditis?" inquit. [arma?]  
 " Qui genus? unde domo? pacemne huc fertis, an  
 Tum pater Æneas puppi sic fatur ab alta, 115  
 Paciferæque manu ramum prætendit olivæ:  
 " Trojugenas ac tela vides inimica Latinis;  
 " Quos illi bello profugos egere superbo.  
 " Evandrum petimus. Ferte hæc et dicite, lectos  
 " Dardaniæ venisse duces, socia arma rogantes." 120  
 Obstupuit tanto percussus nomine Pallas:  
 " Egredere o quicumque es," ait, " coramque parentem  
 " Alloquere, ac nostris succede penetibus hospes!"  
 Excepitque manu, dextramque amplexus inhæsit.  
 Progressi subeunt luco, fluviumque relinquunt. 125  
 Tum regem Æneas dictis affatur amicis:  
 " Optime Graiugenâm, cui me Fortuna precari,  
 " Et vitta comptos voluit prætere ramos;  
 " Non equidem extimui, Danaûm quod ductor et Arcas,  
 " Quodque ab stirpe fores geminis conjunctus Atridis;  
 " Sed mea me virtus, et sancta oracula divûm, 131  
 " Cognatique patres, tua terris didita fama,  
 " Conjunxere tibi, et fatis egere volentem.  
 " Dardanus, Iliacæ primus pater urbis et auctor,  
 " Electra, ut Graii perhibent, Atlantide cretus, 135  
 " Advehitur Teucros; Electram maximus Atlas  
 " Edidit, ætherios humero qui sustinet orbes.  
 " Vobis Mercurius pater est, quem candida Maia  
 " Cyllenæ gelido conceptum vertice fudit;  
 " At Maiam, auditis si quidquam credimus, Atlas, 140  
 " Idem Atlas generat, cæli qui sidera tollit.  
 " Sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno.  
 " His fretus non legatos neque prima per artem  
 " Tentamenta tui pepigi: me, me ipse meumque  
 " Objeci caput, et supplex ad limina veni. 145  
 " Gens eadem, quæ te, crudeli Daunia bello  
 " Insequitur; nos si pellant, nihil afore credunt,  
 " Quin omnem Hesperiam penitus sua sub iuga mittant  
 " Et mare, quod supra, teneant, quodque alluit infra.  
 " Accipe, daque fidem. Sunt nobis fortia bello 150  
 " Pectora, sunt animi et rebus spectata juventus."  
 Dixerat Æneas. Ille os oculosque loquentis  
 Jam dudum et totum lustrabat lumine corpus.  
 Tum sic pauca refert: " Ut te, fortissime Teucrûm,  
 (143)

- " Accipio agnoscoque libens ! ut verba parentis 155  
 " Et vocem Anchisæ magni vultumque recorder !  
 " Nam memini Hesionæ visentem regna sororis  
 " Laomedontiadem Priamum, Salamina petentem,  
 " Protinus Arcadiæ gelidos invisere fines.  
 " Tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore juvena ; 160  
 " Mirabarque duces Teucros, mirabar et ipsum  
 " Laomedontiaden ; sed cunctis altior ibat  
 " Anchises. Mihi mens juvenali ardebat amore  
 " Compellare virum et dextræ conjungere dextram ;  
 " Accessi, et cupidus Phenei sub mœnia duxi. 165  
 " Ille mihi insignem pharetram Lyciasque sagittas  
 " Discedens chlamydemque auro dedit intertextam,  
 " Frenaque bina, meus quæ nunc habet, aurea, Pallas.  
 " Ergo et, quam petitis, juncta est mihi fœdere dextra ;  
 " Et, lux quum primum terris se crastina reddet, 170  
 " Auxilio lætos dimittam, opibusque juvabo.  
 " Interea sacra hæc, quando huc venistis amici,  
 " Annua, quæ differre nefas, celebrate faventes  
 " Nobiscum, et jam nunc sociorum assuescite mensis."  
 Hæc ubi dicta, dapes jubet et sublata reponi 175  
 Pocula, gramineoque viros locat ipse sedili ;  
 Præcipuumque toro et villosi pelle leonis  
 Accipit Ænean, solioque invitat acerno.  
 Tum lecti juvenes certatim aræque sacerdos  
 Viscera tosta ferunt taurorum, onerantque canistris 180  
 Dona laboratæ Cereris, Bacchumque ministrant.  
 Vescitur Æneas simul et Trojana juvenus  
 Perpetui tergo bovis et lustralibus extis.  
 Postquam exempta fames et amor compressus edendi,  
 Rex Evandrus ait : " Non hæc sollemnia nobis, 185  
 " Has ex more dapes, hanc tanti numinis aram  
 " Vana superstitio veterumque ignara deorum  
 " Imposuit ; sævis, hospes Trojane, periclis  
 " Servati facimus, meritosque novamus honores.  
 " Jam primum saxis suspensam hanc adspice rupem :  
 " Disjectæ procul ut moles, desertaque montis 191  
 " Stat domus, et scopuli ingentem traxere ruinam.  
 " Hic spelunca fuit, vasto submota recessu,  
 " Semihominis Caci facies quam dira tenebat,  
 " Solis inaccessam radiis ; semperque recenti 195  
 " Cæde tepebat humus, foribusque affixa superbis  
 (144)

- "Ora virūm tristi pendebant pallida tabo.  
 "Huic monstro Vulcanus erat pater: illius atros  
 "Ore vomens ignes magna se mole ferebat.  
 "Attulit et nobis aliquando optantibus ætas 200  
 "Auxilium adventumque dei. Nam maximus ultor,  
 "Tergemini nece Geryonæ spoliisque superbus,  
 "Alcides aderat, taurosque hac victor agebat  
 "Ingentes; vallemque boves amnemque tenebant.  
 "At furiis Caci mens effera, ne quid inausum 205  
 "Aut intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset,  
 "Quatuor a stabulis præstanti corpore tauros  
 "Avertit, totidem forma superante juvenas.  
 "Atque hos, ne qua forent pedibus vestigia rectis,  
 "Cauda in speluncam tractos versisque viarum 210  
 "Indiciis raptos saxo occultabat opaco.  
 "Quærenti nulla ad speluncam signa ferebant.  
 "Interea, quum jam stabulis saturata moveret  
 "Amphitryoniades armenta, abitumque pararet,  
 "Discessu mugire boves, atque omne querelis 215  
 "Impleri nemus, et colles clamore relinqui.  
 "Reddidit una boum vocem, vastoque sub antro  
 "Mugit, et Caci spem custodita fefellit.  
 "Hic vero Alcideæ furiis exarserat atro  
 "Felle dolor: rapit arma manu nodisque gravatum  
 "Robur, et aerii cursu petit ardua montis. 221  
 "Tum primum nostri Cacum videre timentem  
 "Turbatumque oculis. Fugit ilicet ocior Euro,  
 "Speluncamque petit; pedibus timor addidit alas.  
 "Ut sese inclusit, raptisque immane catenis 225  
 "Dejecit saxum, ferro quod et arte paterna  
 "Pendebat, fultosque emuniit objice postes;  
 "Ecce furens animis aderat Tirynthius, omnemque  
 "Accessum lustrans huc ora ferebat et illuc,  
 "Dentibus infrendens. Ter totum fervidus ira 230  
 "Lustrat Aventini montem; ter saxea tentat  
 "Limina nequidquam; ter fessus valle resedit.  
 "Stabat acuta silex, præcisus undique saxis  
 "Speluncæ dorso insurgens, altissima visu,  
 "Dirarum nidis domus opportuna volucrum; 235  
 "Hanc, ut prona jugo lævum incumbibat ad amnem,  
 "Dexter in adversum nitens concussit, et imis  
 "Avulsam solvit radicibus; inde repente

- " Impulit; impulsu quo maximus intonat æther,  
 " Dissultant ripæ, refluitque exterritus amnis. 240  
 " At specus et Caci detecta apparuit ingens  
 " Regia, et umbrosæ penitus patuere cavernæ:  
 " Non secus, ac si qua penitus vi terra dehiscens  
 " Infernas reseret sedes, et regna recludat  
 " Pallida, dis invisâ, superque immane barathrum 245  
 " Cernatur, trepidentque immisso lumine Manes.  
 " Ergo insperata deprensus in luce repente,  
 " Inclusumque cavo saxo, atque insueta rudentem,  
 " Desuper Alcides telis premit, omniaque arma  
 " Advocat, et ramis vastisque molaribus instat. 250  
 " Ille autem—neque enim fuga jam super ulla pericli—  
 " Faucibus ingentem fumum—mirabile dictu—  
 " Evomit, involvitque domum caligine cæca,  
 " Prospectum eripiens oculis, glomeratque sub antro  
 " Fumiferam noctem commixtis igne tenebris. 255  
 " Non tulit Alcides animis, seque ipse per ignem  
 " Præcipiti injecit saltu, qua plurimus undam  
 " Fumus agit, nebulaque ingens specus æstuat atra.  
 " Hic Cacum in tenebris incendia vana vomentem  
 " Corripit in nodum complexus, et angit inhærens 260  
 " Elisos oculos et siccum sanguine guttur.  
 " Panditur extemplo foribus domus atra revulsis;  
 " Abstractæque boves abjuratæque rapinæ  
 " Cælo ostenduntur, pedibusque informe cadaver  
 " Protrahitur. Nequeunt expleri corda tuendo 265  
 " Terribiles oculos, vultum villosaque setis  
 " Pectora semiferi atque extinctos faucibus ignes.  
 " Ex illo celebratus honos, lætique minores  
 " Servavere diem, primusque Potitius auctor  
 " Et domus Herculei custos Pinaria sacri. 270  
 " Hanc aram luco statuit, quæ Maxima semper  
 " Dicetur nobis, et erit quæ maxima semper.  
 " Quare agite, o juvenes, tantarum in munere laudum  
 " Cingite fronde comas, et pocula porgite dextris,  
 " Communemque vocate deum, et date vina volentes."  
 Dixerat; Herculeâ bicolor quum populus umbra 276  
 Velavitque comas foliisque innexa pependit,  
 Et sacer implevit dextram scyphus. Ocius omnes  
 In mensam læti libant, divosque precantur.  
 Devexo interea propior fit Vesper Olympo : 280  
 (146)

Jamque sacerdotes primusque Potitius ibant,  
 Pellibus in morem cincti, flammisque ferebant.  
 Instaurant epulas, et mensæ grata secundæ  
 Dona ferunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras.  
 Tum Salii ad cantus incensa altaria circum 285  
 Populeis adsunt evincti tempora ramis;  
 Hic juvenum chorus, ille senum; qui carmine laudes  
 Herculeas et facta ferunt: ut prima novercæ  
 Monstra manu geminosque premens eliserit angues;  
 Ut bello egregias idem disjecerit urbes 290  
 Trojamque Æchaliæque; ut duros mille labores  
 Rege sub Eurystheo fati Junonis iniquæ  
 Pertulerit. Tu nubigenas, invicte, bimbres  
 Hylæumque Pholiumque manu, tu Cresia mactas  
 Prodigia et vastum Nemea sub rupe leonem. 295  
 Te Stygii tremuere lacus, te janitor Orci  
 Ossa super recubans antro semiesa cruento;  
 Nec te ullæ facies, non terruit ipse Typhoeus,  
 Arduus arma tenens; non te rationis egentem  
 Lernæus turba capitum circumstetit anguis. 300  
 Salve, vera Jovis proles, decus addite divis,  
 Et nos et tua dexter adi pede sacra secundo.  
 Talia carminibus celebrant: super omnia Caci  
 Speluncam adjiciunt spirantemque ignibus ipsum.  
 Consonat omne nemus strepitu, collesque resultant.  
 Exin se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem 306  
 Perfectis referunt. Ibat rex obsitus ævo,  
 Et comitem Ænean juxta natumque tenebat  
 Ingrediens, varioque viam sermone levabat.  
 Miratur, facilesque oculos fert omnia circum 310  
 Æneas, capiturque locis, et singula lætus  
 Exquiratque auditque virum monumenta priorum.  
 Tum rex Evandrus Romanæ conditor arcis:  
 "Hæ nemora indigenæ Fauni Nymphæque tenebant,  
 "Gensque virum truncis et duro robore nata; 315  
 "Quis neque mos neque cultus erat; nec jungere tauros,  
 "Aut componere opes norant, aut parcere parto;  
 "Sed rami atque asper victu venatus alebat.  
 "Primus ab ætherio venit Saturnus Olympo,  
 "Arma Jovis fugiens, et regnis exsul adeptis; 320  
 "Is genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis  
 "Composuit, legesque dedit, Latiumque vocari  
 (147) o 2



- " Maluit, his quoniam latuisset tutus in oris.  
 " Aurea, quæ perhibent, illo sub rege fuere  
 " Sæcula; sic placida populos in pace regebat. 325  
 " Deterior donec paullatim ac decolor ætas  
 " Et belli rabies et amor successit habendi.  
 " Tum manus Ausonia et gentes venere Sicanae;  
 " Sæpius et nomen posuit Saturnia tellus.  
 " Tum reges asperque immani corpore Thybris; 330  
 " A quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Thybrim  
 " Diximus; amisit verum vetus Albula nomen.  
 " Me pulsum patria pelagique extrema sequentem  
 " Fortuna omnipotens et ineluctabile fatum  
 " His posuere locis; matrisque egere tremenda 335  
 " Carmentis Nymphæ monita et deus auctor Apollo."  
 Vix ea dicta: dehinc progressus monstrat et aram,  
 Et Carmentalem Romani nomine portam  
 Quam memorant, Nymphæ priscum Carmentis honorem,  
 Vatis fatidicæ; cecinit quæ prima futuros 340  
 Æneadas magnos et nobile Pallanteum.  
 Hinc lucum ingentem, quem Romulus acer asylum  
 Rettulit, et gelida monstrat sub rupe Lupercal,  
 Parrhasio dictum Panos de more Lycæi.  
 Necnon et sacri monstrat nemus Argileti, 345  
 Testaturque locum, et letum docet hospitis Argi.  
 Hinc ad Tarpeiam sedem et Capitolia ducit,  
 Aurea nunc, olim silvestribus horrida dumis.  
 Jam tum religio pavidos terrebat agrestes  
 Dira loci; jam tum silvam saxumque tremebant. 350  
 " Hoc nemus, hunc," inquit, " frondoso vertice collem,  
 " Quis deus, incertum est, habitat deus; Arcades ipsum  
 " Credunt se vidisse Jovem, quum sæpe nigrantem  
 " Ægida concuteret dextra, nimbosque cieret.  
 " Hæc duo præterea disiectis oppida muris 355  
 " Reliquias veterumque vides monumenta virorum.  
 " Hanc Janus pater, hanc Saturnus condidit arcem:  
 " Janiculum huic, illi fuerat Saturnia nomen."  
 Talibus inter se dictis ad tecta subibant  
 Pauperis Evandri, passimque armenta videbant 360  
 Romanoque foro et lautis mugire Carinis.  
 Ut ventum ad sedes, " Hæc," inquit, " limina victor  
 " Alcides subiit; hæc illum regia cepit.  
 " Aude, hospes, contemnere opes, et te quoque dignum  
 (148)

"Finge deo; rebusque veni non asper egenis." 365  
 Dixit, et angusti subter fastigia tecti  
 Ingentem Ænean duxit, stratisque locavit  
 Effultum foliis et pelle Libystidis ursæ.

Nox ruit et fuscis tellurem amplectitur alis.  
 At Venus haud animo nequidquam exterrita mater 370  
 Laurentumque minis et duro mota tumultu,  
 Vulcanum adloquitur, thalamoque hæc conjugis aureo  
 Incipit, et dictis divinum adspirat amorem:

"Dum bello Argolici vastabant Pergama reges  
 "Debita casurasque inimicis ignibus arces, 375

"Non ullum auxilium miseris, non arma rogavi  
 "Artis opisque tuæ; nec te, carissime conjux,  
 "Incassumve tuos volui exercere labores;  
 "Quamvis et Priami deberem plurima natis,  
 "Et durum Æneæ flevissem sæpe laborem. 380

Nunc Jovis imperiis Rutulorum constitit oris:  
 "Ergo eadem supplex venio, et sanctum mihi numen  
 "Arma rogo, genetrix nato. Te filia Nerei,  
 "Te potuit lacrimis Tithonia flectere conjux.  
 "Aspice, qui coeant populi, quæ mœnia clausis 385  
 "Ferrum acuunt portis in me excidiumque meorum."

Dixerat, et niveis hinc atque hinc diva lacertis  
 Cunctantem amplexu molli fovet. Ille repente  
 Accipit solitam flammam, notusque medullas  
 Intravit calor, et labefacta per ossa cucurrit. 390

Non secus atque olim, tonitru quum rupta corusco  
 Ignea rima micans percurrit lumine nimbos.  
 Sensit læta dolis et formæ conscia conjux.  
 Tum pater æterno fatur devinctus amore:

"Quid caussas petis ex alto? fiducia cessit 395  
 "Quo tibi, diva, mei? Similis si cura fuisset,

"Tum quoque fas nobis Teucros armare fuisset;  
 "Nec pater omnipotens Trojam nec fata vetabant  
 "Stare, decemque alios Priamum superesse per annos.  
 "Et nunc, si bellare paras, atque hæc tibi mens est,  
 "Quidquid in arte mea possum promittere curæ, 401

"Quod fieri ferro liquidove potest electro,  
 "Quantum ignes animæque valent; absiste precando  
 "Viribus indubitare tuis." Ea verba locutus  
 Optatos dedit amplexus, placidumque petivit 405  
 Conjugis infusus gremio per membra soporem.

Inde ubi prima quies medio jam noctis abactæ  
 Curriculo expulerat somnum, quum femina primum,  
 Cui tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minerva  
 Impositum, cinerem et sopitos suscitât ignes, 410  
 Noctem addens operi, famulasque ad lumina longo  
 Exercet penso, castum ut servare cubile  
 Conjugis et possit parvos educere natos :  
 Haud secus Ignipotens nec tempore segnior illo  
 Mollibus e stratis opera ad fabrilia surgit. 415  
 Insula Sicanium juxta latus Æoliamque  
 Erigitur Liparen, fumantibus ardua saxis ;  
 Quam subter specus et Cyclopum exesa caminis  
 Antra Ætnæa tonant, validique incudibus ictus  
 Auditi referunt gemitum, striduntque cavernis 420  
 Stricturæ Chalybum, et fornacibus ignis anhelat ;  
 Vulcani domus et Vulcania nomine tellus.  
 Hoc tunc Ignipotens cælo descendit ab alto.  
 Ferrum exercebant vasto Cyclopes in antro,  
 Brontesque Steropesque et nudus membra Pyracmon.  
 His informatum manibus jam parte polita 426  
 Fulmen erat ; toto genitor quæ plurima cælo  
 Dejecit in terras ; pars imperfecta manebat.  
 Tres imbris torti radios, tres nubis aquosæ  
 Addiderant, rutili tres ignis et alitis Austri. 430  
 Fulgores nunc terrificos sonitumque metumque  
 Miscebant operi, flammisque sequacibus iras.  
 Parte alia Marti currumque rotasque volucres  
 Instabant, quibus ille viros, quibus excitat urbes ;  
 Ægidaque horrifera, turbatæ Palladis arma, 435  
 Certatim squamis serpentum auroque polibant,  
 Connexosque angues, ipsamque in pectore divæ  
 Gorgona, desecto vertentem lumina collo.  
 " Tollite cuncta," inquit, " cœptosque auferte labores,  
 " Ætnæi Cyclopes, et huc advertite mentem. 440  
 " Arma acri facienda viro. Nunc viribus usus,  
 " Nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magistra.  
 " Præcipitate moras." Nec plura effatus ; at illi  
 Ocuis incubuere omnes pariterque laborem  
 Sortiti. Fluit æs rivis aurique metallum, 445  
 Vulnificusque chalybs vasta fornace liquescit.  
 Ingentem clipeum informant, unum omnia contra  
 Tela Latinorum, septenosque orbibus orbes

Impediunt. Alii ventosis foliis auras  
 Accipiunt redduntque; alii stridentia tingunt 450  
 Æra lacu; gemit impositis incudibus antrum;  
 Illi inter sese multa vi brachia tollunt  
 In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe massam.  
 Hæc pater Æoliis properat dum Lemnius oris,  
 Evandrum ex humili tecto lux suscitât alma 455  
 Et matutini volucrum sub culmine cantus.  
 Consurgit senior, tunicaque inducitur artus,  
 Et Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis.  
 Tum lateri atque humeris Tegeæum subligat ense,  
 Demissa ab læva pantheræ terga retorquens. 460  
 Necnon et gemini custodes limine ab alto  
 Præcedunt gressumque canes comitantur herilem.  
 Hospitis Æneæ sedem et secreta petebat,  
 Sermonum memor et promissi muneris, heros.  
 Nec minus Æneas se matutinus agebat. 465  
 Filius huic Pallas, illi comes ibat Achates.  
 Congressi jungunt dextras, mediisque resident  
 Ædibus, et licito tandem sermone fruuntur.  
 Rex prior hæc:  
 "Maxime Teucrorum ductor, quo sospite nunquam 470  
 "Res equidem Trojæ victas aut regna fatebor;  
 "Nobis ad belli auxilium pro nomine tanto  
 "Exigua vires. Hinc Tusco claudimur amni,  
 "Hinc Rutulus premit, et murum circumsonat armis.  
 "Sed tibi ego ingentes populos opulentaque regnis 475  
 "Jungere castra paro, quam fors inopina salutem  
 "Ostentat; Fatis huc te poscentibus affers.  
 "Haud procul hinc saxo incolitur fundata vetusto  
 "Urbis Agyllinæ sedes; ubi Lydia quondam  
 "Gens, bello præclara, jugis insedit Etruscis. 480  
 "Hanc multos florentem annos rex deinde superbo  
 "Imperio et sævis tenuit Mezentius armis.  
 "Quid memorem infandas cædes, quid facta tyranni  
 "Efferat? dî capiti ipsius generique reservent!  
 "Mortua quinetiam jungebat corpora vivis, 485  
 "Componens manibusque manus atque oribus ora—  
 "Tormenti genus—, et sanie taboque fluentes  
 "Complexu in misero longa sic morte necabat.  
 "At fessi tandem cives infanda furentem  
 "Armati circumsistunt ipsumque domumque; 490

"Obtruncant socios, ignem ad fastigia jactant.  
 "Ille inter cædem Rutulorum elapsus in agros  
 "Confugere, et Turni defendier hospitis armis.  
 "Ergo omnis furiis surrexit Etruria justis;  
 "Regem ad supplicium præsentî Marte reposcunt. 495  
 "His ego te, Ænea, ductorem millibus addam.  
 "Toto namque fremunt condensæ litore puppes,  
 "Signaque ferre jubent; retinet longævus haruspex  
 "Fata canens: 'O Mæoniæ delecta juvenus,  
 "'Flos veterum virtusque virûm, quos justus in hostem  
 "'Fert dolor, et merita accendit Mezentius ira; 501  
 "'Nulli fas Italo tantam subungere gentem:  
 "'Externos optate duces.' Tum Etrusca resedit  
 "Hoc acies campo, monitis exterrita divûm,  
 "Ipse oratores ad me regnique coronam 505  
 "Cum sceptro misit, mandatque insignia Tarchon,  
 "Succedam castris, Tyrrhenaque regna capessam.  
 "Sed mihi tarda gelu sæclisque effeta senectus  
 "Invidet imperium, seræque ad fortia vires.  
 "Natum exhortarer, ni, mixtus matre Sabella, 510  
 "Hinc partem patriæ traheret. Tu, cujus et annis  
 "Et generi fata indulgent, quem numina poscunt,  
 "Ingredere, o Teucrûm atque Italûm fortissime ductor.  
 "Hunc tibi præterea, spes et solatia nostri,  
 "Pallanta adjungam; sub te tolerare magistro 515  
 "Militiam et grave Martis opus, tua cernere facta  
 "Assuescat, primis et te miretur ab annis.  
 "Arcadas huic equites bis centum, robora pubis  
 "Lecta, dabo, totidemque suo tibi nomine Pallas."  
 "Vix ea fatus erat; defixique ora tenebant 520  
 "Æneas Anchisiades et fidus Achates,  
 "Multaque dura suo tristi cum corde putabant;  
 "Ni signum cælo Cytherea dedisset aperto.  
 "Namque improvise vibratus ab æthere fulgor  
 "Cum sonitu venit, et ruere omnia visa repente, 525  
 "Tyrrhenusque tubæ mugire per æthera clangor.  
 "Suspiciunt: iterum atque iterum fragor increpat ingens.  
 "Arma inter nubem cæli in regione serena  
 "Per sudum rutilare vident et pulsa tonare.  
 "Obstupere animis alii; sed Troïus heros 530  
 "Agnovit sonitum et divæ promissa parentis.  
 "Tum memorat: "Ne vero, hospes, ne quære profecto,  
 (152)

" Quem casum portenta ferant; ego poscor Olympo.  
 " Hoc signum cecinit missuram diva creatrix,  
 " Si bellum ingrueret, Vulcaniaque arma per auras 535  
 " Laturam auxilio.  
 " Heu quantæ miseris cædes Laurentibus instant!  
 " Quas poenas mihi, Turne, dabis! quam multa sub undas  
 " Scuta virûm galeasque et fortia corpora volves, 539  
 " Thybri pater! Poscant acies, et fœdera rumpant!"  
 Hæc ubi dicta dedit, solio se tollit ab alto;  
 Et primum Herculeis sopitas ignibus aras  
 Excitat, hesternumque Larem parvosque Penates  
 Lætus adit; mactant lectas de more bidentes  
 Evandrus pariter, pariter Trojana juvenus. 545  
 Post hinc ad naves graditur, sociosque revisit:  
 Quorum de numero, qui sese in bella sequantur,  
 Præstantes virtute legit; pars cetera prona  
 Fertur aqua, segnisque secundo defluit amni,  
 Nuntia ventura Ascanio rerumque patrisque. 550  
 Dantur equi Teucris Tyrrhena petentibus arva;  
 Ducunt exsortem Æneæ; quem fulva leonis  
 Pellis obit totum, præfulgens unguibus aureis.  
 Fama volat parvam subito vulgata per urbem,  
 Ocius ire equites Tyrrheni ad litora regis. 555  
 Vota metu duplicant matres, propiusque periclo  
 It timor, et major Martis jam apparet imago.  
 Tum pater Evandrus, dextram complexus euntis,  
 Hæret, inexpletus lacrimans, ac talia fatur:  
 " O mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos! 560  
 " Qualis eram, quum primam aciem Præneste sub ipsa  
 " Stravi, scutorumque incendi victor acervos,  
 " Et regem hac Erilum dextra sub Tartara misi!  
 " Nascenti cui tres animas Feronia mater—  
 " Horrendum dictu!—dederat, terna arma movenda;  
 " Ter leto sternendus erat: cui tunc tamen omnes 565  
 " Abstulit hæc animas dextra, et totidem exiit armis.  
 " Non ego nunc dulci amplexu divellerer usquam,  
 " Nate, tuo; neque finitimo Mezentius unquam  
 " Huic capiti insultans tot ferro sæva dedisset 570  
 " Funera, tam multis viduasset civibus urbem.  
 " At vos, o superi, et divûm tu maxime rector  
 " Jupiter, Arcadii, quæso, miserescite regis,  
 " Et patrias audite preces: Si numina vestra  
 (153)

" Incolumem Pallanta mihi, si fata reservant, 575  
 " Si visurus eum vivo et venturus in unum,  
 " Vitam oro; patior quemvis durare laborem;  
 " Sin aliquem infandum casum, Fortuna, minaris,  
 " Nunc, nunc o liceat crudelem abrumpere vitam,  
 " Dum curæ ambiguae, dum spes incerta futuri, 580  
 " Dum te, care puer, mea sola et sera voluptas,  
 " Complexu teneo; gravior neu nuntius aures  
 " Vulneret." Hæc genitor digressu dicta supremo  
 Fundebat; famuli collapsum in tecta ferebant.  
 Jamque adeo exierat portis equitatus apertis, 585  
 Æneas inter primos et fidus Achates,  
 Inde alii Trojæ proceres; ipse agmine Pallas  
 In medio, chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis;  
 Qualis ubi Oceani perfusus Lucifer unda,  
 Quem Venus ante alios astrorum diligit ignes, 590  
 Extulit os sacrum cælo, tenebrasque resolvit.  
 Stant pavidæ in muris matres, oculisque sequuntur.  
 Pulveream nubem et fulgentes ære catervas.  
 Olli per dumos, qua proxima meta viarum,  
 Armati tendunt. It clamor, et agmine facto 595  
 Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum.  
 Est ingens gelidum lucus prope Cæritis amnem,  
 Religione patrum late sacer; undique colles  
 Includere cavi, et nigra nemus abiete cingunt.  
 Silvano fama est veteres sacrasse Pelasgos, 600  
 Arvorum pecorisque deo, lucumque diemque,  
 Qui primi fines aliquando habuere Latinos.  
 Haud procul hinc Tarcho et Tyrrheni tuta tenebant  
 Castra locis, celsoque omnis de colle videri  
 Jam poterat legio, et latis tendebat in arvis. 605  
 Huc pater Æneas et bello lecta juvenus  
 Succedunt, fessique et equos et corpora curant.  
 At Venus ætherios inter dea candida nimbos  
 Dona ferens aderat; natumque in valle reducta  
 Ut procul et gelido<sup>1</sup> secretum flumine vidit, 610  
 Talibus affata est dictis, seque obtulit ultro:  
 " En perfecta mei promissa conjugis arte  
 " Munera: ne mox aut Laurentes, nate, superbos,  
 " Aut acrem dubites in prælia poscere Turnum."

<sup>1</sup> *Vulg.* egelido.

Dixit, et amplexus nati Cytherea petivit; 615  
 Arma sub adversa posuit radiantia quercu.  
 Ille, deæ donis et tanto lætus honore,  
 Expleri nequit, atque oculos per singula volvit,  
 Miraturque, interque manus et brachia versat  
 Terribilem cristis galeam flammisque vomentem, 620  
 Fatiferumque ensem, loricam ex ære rigentem,  
 Sanguineam, ingentem, qualis quum cærulea nubes  
 Solis inardescit radiis longeque refulget;  
 Tum leves ocreas electro auroque recocto,  
 Hastamque et elipei non enarrabile textum. 625  
 Illic res Italas Romanorumque triumphos,  
 Haud vatam ignarus venturique inscius ævi,  
 Fecerat Ignipotens; illic genus omne futuræ  
 Stirpis ab Ascanio pugnataque in ordine bella.  
 Fecerat et viridi fetam Mavortis in antro 630  
 Procubuisse lupam; geminos huic ubera circum  
 Ludere pendentes pueros, et lambere matrem  
 Impavidos; illam tereti cervice reflexam  
 Mulcere alternos, et corpora fingere lingua.  
 Nec procul hinc Romam et raptas sine more Sabinas  
 Consessu cavæ, magnis Circensibus actis, 636  
 Addiderat, subitoque novum consurgere bellum  
 Romulidis Tatioque seni Curibusque severis.  
 Post idem, inter se posito certamine, reges  
 Armati Jovis ante aram paterasque tenentes 640  
 Stabant, et cæsa jungebant fœdera porca.  
 Haud procul inde citæ Metum in diversa quadrigæ  
 Distulerant—at tu dictis, Albane, maneres!—  
 Raptabatque viri mendacis viscera Tullus  
 Per silvam, et sparsi rorabant sanguine vepres. 645  
 Nec non Tarquinium ejectum Porsenna jubebat  
 Accipere, ingentique urbem obsidione premebat;  
 Æneadæ in ferrum pro libertate ruebant.  
 Illum indignanti similem similemque minanti  
 Aspiceres; pontem auderet quia vellere Cocles, 650  
 Et fluvium vinclis innaret Clœlia ruptis.  
 In summo custos Tarpeïæ Manlius arcis  
 Stabat pro templo, et Capitolia celsa tenebat,  
 Romuleoque recens horrebat regia culmo.  
 Atque hic auratis volitans argenteus anser 655  
 Porticibus, Gallos in limine adesse, canebat;



Galli per dumos aderant, arcemque tenebant,  
 Defensi tenebris et dono noctis opacæ :  
 Aurea cæsaries ollis atque aurea vestis :  
 Virgatis lucent sagulis ; tum lactea colla 660  
 Auro innectuntur ; duo quisque Alpina coruscant  
 Gæsa manu, scutis protecti corpora longis.  
 Hic exsultantes Salios nudosque Lupercos,  
 Lanigerosque apices et lapsa ancilia cælo  
 Extuderat ; castæ ducebant sacra per urbem 665  
 Pilentis matres in mollibus. Hinc procul addit  
 Tartareas etiam sedes, alta ostia Ditis,  
 Et scelorum pœnas, et te, Catilina, minaci  
 Pendentem scopulo, Furiarumque ora trementem ;  
 Secretosque pios ; his dantem jura Catonem. 670  
 Hæc inter tumidi late maris ibat imago  
 Aurea ; sed fluctu spumabant cærule cano ;  
 Et circum argento clari delphines in orbem  
 Æquora verrebant caudis, æstumque secabant.  
 In medio classes æratas, Actia bella, 675  
 Cernere erat ; totumque instructo Marte videres  
 Fervere Leucaten, auroque effulgere fluctus.  
 Hinc Augustus agens Italos in proelia Cæsar  
 Cum Patribus populoque, Penatibus et magnis dīs,  
 Stans celsa in puppi : geminas cui tempora flammæ  
 Læta vomunt, patriumque aperitur vertice sidus. 680  
 Parte alia ventis et dīs Agrippa secundis  
 Arduus agmen agens : cui, belli insigne superbum,  
 Tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona.  
 Hinc ope barbarica variisque Antonius armis, 685  
 Victor ab Auroræ populis et litore rubro,  
 Ægyptum viresque Orientis et ultima secum  
 Bactra vehit ; sequiturque, nefas ! Ægyptia conjux.  
 Una omnes ruere, ac totum spumare reductis  
 Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus æquor. 690  
 Alta petunt : pelago credas innare revulsas  
 Cycladas, aut montes concurrere montibus altos :  
 Tanta mole viri turritis puppibus instant.  
 Stuppea flamma manu telisque volatile ferrum  
 Spargitur ; arva nova Neptunia cæde rubescunt. 695  
 Regina in mediis patrio vocat agmina sistro ;  
 Necdum etiam geminos a tergo respicit angues ;  
 Omnigenumque detum monstra et latrator Anubis  
 (156)

Contra Neptunum et Venerem contraque Minervam  
 Tela tenent. Sæviti medio in certamine Mavors 700  
 Cælatus ferro, tristesque ex æthere Diræ;  
 Et scissa gaudens vadit Discordia palla;  
 Quam cum sanguineo sequitur Bellona flagello.  
 Actius hæc cernens arcum intendebat Apollo  
 Desuper: omnis eo terrore Ægyptus et Indi, 705  
 Omnis Arabs, omnes vertebant terga Sabæi.  
 Ipsa videbatur ventis regina vocatis  
 Vela dare, et laxos jam jamque immittere funes.  
 Illam inter cædes pallentem morte futura  
 Fecerat Ignipotens undis et Iapyge ferri; 710  
 Contra autem magno mærentem corpore Nilum  
 Pandentemque sinus, et tota veste vocantem  
 Cæruleum in gremium latebrosa que flumina victos.  
 At Cæsar, triplici invectus Romana triumpho  
 Mœnia, dis Italis votum immortale sacrabat 715  
 Maxima ter centum totam delubra per urbem.  
 Lætitia ludisque viæ plausuque fremebant;  
 Omnibus in templis matrum chorus, omnibus aræ;  
 Ante aras terram cæsi stravere juvenci.  
 Ipse, sedens niveo candentis limine Phœbi, 720  
 Dona recognoscit populorum, aptatque superbis  
 Postibus; incedunt victæ longo ordine gentes,  
 Quam variæ linguis, habitu tam vestis et armis.  
 Hic Nomadum genus et discinctos Mulciber Afros,  
 Hic Lelegas Carasque sagittiferosque Gelonos 725  
 Finxerat; Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis;  
 Extremique hominum Morini, Rhenusque bicornis;  
 Indomitique Dahæ, et pontem indignatus Araxes.  
 Talia per clipeum Vulcani, dona parentis,  
 Miratur, rerumque ignarus imagine gaudet, 730  
 Attollens humero famamque et fata nepotum.

# ÆNEIDOS

## LIBER NONUS.

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ARQUE ea diversa penitus dum parte geruntur,  
Irim de cælo misit Saturnia Juno  
Audacem ad Turnum. Luco tum forte parentis  
Pilumni Turnus sacrata valle sedebat.  
Ad quem sic roseo Thaumantias ore locuta est : 5  
“ Turne, quod optanti divûm promittere nemo  
“ Auderet, volvenda dies, en, attulit ultro.  
“ Æneas, urbe et sociis et classe relicta,  
“ Sceptra Palatini sedemque petit Evandri.  
“ Nec satis : extremas Corythi penetravit ad urbes ; 10  
“ Lydorumque manum collectos armat agrestes.  
“ Quid dubitas ? nunc tempus equos, nunc poscere cur-  
“ Rumpe moras omnes, et turbata arripe castra.” [rus.  
Dixit, et in cælum paribus se sustulit alis,  
Ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum. 15  
Agnovit juvenis, duplicesque ad sidera palmas  
Sustulit, ac tali fugientem est voce secutus :  
“ Iri, decus cæli, quis te mihi nubibus actam  
“ Detulit in terras ? unde hæc tam clara repente  
“ Tempestas ? medium video discedere cælum, 20  
“ Palantesque polo stellas. Sequor omina tanta,  
“ Quisquis in arma vocas.” Et sic effatus ad undam  
Processit, summoque hausit de gurgite lymphas,  
Multa deos orans, oneravitque æthera votis.  
Jamque omnis campis exercitus ibat apertis, 25  
Dives equâ, dives pictai vestis et auri.  
Messapus primas acies, postrema coercent  
Tyrrhidæ juvenes ; medio dux agmine Turnus  
(158)

\*Vertitur arma tenens, et toto vertice supra est.\*  
 Ceu, septem surgens sedatis amnibus, altus 30  
 Per tacitum Ganges, aut pingui flumine Nilus  
 Quum refuit campis, et jam se condidit alveo.  
 Hic subitam nigro glomerari pulvere nubem  
 Prospiciunt Teucrici, ac tenebras insurgere campis.  
 Primus ab adversa conclamat mole Caius : 35  
 “ Quis globus, o cives, caligine volvitur atra ?  
 “ Ferte citi ferrum, date tela, ascendite muros !  
 “ Hostis adest, eia ! ” Ingenti clamore per omnes  
 Condunt se Teucrici portas, et mœnia complent.  
 Namque ita discedens præceperat optimus armis 40  
 Æneas : si qua interea Fortuna fuisset,  
 Neu struere auderent aciem, neu credere campo ;  
 Castra modo et tutos servarent aggere muros.  
 Ergo, etsi conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat,  
 Objiciunt portas tamen, et præcepta facessunt, 45  
 Armatique cavis expectant turribus hostem.  
 Turnus, ut ante volans tardum præcesserat agmen,  
 Viginti lectis equitum comitatus et urbi  
 Improvisus adest ; maculis quem Thracicus albis  
 Portat equus, cristaque tegit galea aurea rubra. 50  
 “ Ecquis erit, mecum, juvenes, qui primus in hostem— ?  
 “ En ! ” ait ; et jaculum attorquens emittit in auras,  
 Principium pugnae, et campo sese arduus infert.  
 Clamore excipiunt socii, fremituque sequuntur  
 Horrisono ; Teucricam mirantur inertia corda ; 55  
 Non æquo dare se campo, non obvia ferre  
 Arma viros, sed castra fovere. Huc turbidus atque huc  
 Lustrat equo muros, aditumque per avia quærit.  
 Ac veluti pleno lupus insidiatus ovili  
 Quum fremit ad caulas, ventos perpessus et imbres, 60  
 Nocte super media ;—tuti sub matribus agni  
 Balatum exercent ; ille asper et improbus ira  
 Sævit in absentes ; collecta fatigat edendi  
 Ex longo rabies, et siccae sanguine fauces—  
 Haud aliter Rutulo muros et castra tuenti 65  
 Ignescunt iræ ; duris dolor ossibus ardet ;  
 Qua tentet ratione aditus, et quæ via clausos  
 Excutiat Teucros vallo, atque effundat in æquum.  
 Classem, quæ lateri castrorum adjuncta latebat,  
 Aggeribus septam circum et fluvialibus undis, 70  
 (159) P 2

Invadit, sociosque incendia poscit ovantes :  
 Atque manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet.  
 Tum vero incumbunt ; urguet præsentia Turni ;  
 Atque omnis facibus pubes accingitur atris.  
 Diripuerunt focos ; piceum fert fumida lumen 75  
 Tæda, et commixtam Vulcanus ad astra favillam.  
 Quis deus, o Musæ, tam sæva incendia Teucris  
 Avertit ? tantos ratibus quis depulit ignes ?  
 Dicite. Prisca fides facta, sed fama perennis.  
 Tempore quo primum Phrygia formabat in Ida 80  
 Æneas classem, et pelagi petere alta parabat ;  
 Ipsa deûm fertur genetrix Berecynthia magnum  
 Vocibus his affata Jovem : " Da, nate, petenti,  
 " Quod tua cara parens domito te poscit Olympo.  
 " Pineæ silvæ mihi, multos dilecta per annos ; 85  
 " Lucus in arce fuit summa, quo sacra ferebant,  
 " Nigranti picea trabibusque obscurus acernis :  
 " Has ego Dardanio juveni, quum classis egeret,  
 " Lætæ dedi ; nunc sollicitam timor anxius angit.  
 " Solve metus, atque hoc precibus sine posse parentem,  
 " Neu cursu quassatæ ullo, neu turbine venti 91  
 " Vincantur. Prosit nostris in montibus ortas."  
 Filius huic contra, torquet qui sidera mundi :  
 " O genetrix, quo fata vocas ? aut quid petis istis ?  
 " Mortaline manu factæ immortale carinæ 95  
 " Fas habeant ; certusque incerta pericula lustret  
 " Æneas ? cui tanta deo permissa potestas ?  
 " Immo, ubi defunctæ finem portusque tenebunt  
 " Ausonios olim, quæcunque evaserit undis,  
 " Dardaniumque ducem Laurentia vexerit arva, 100  
 " Mortalem eripiam formam, magnique jubebo  
 " Æquoris esse deas, qualis Nereia Doto  
 " Et Galatea secant spumantem pectore pontum."  
 Dixerat : idque ratum Stygii per flumina fratris,  
 Per pice torrentes atraque voragine ripas 105  
 Adnuat, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum.  
 Ergo aderat promissa dies, et tempora Parcæ  
 Debita complerant : quum Turni injuria Matrem  
 Admonuit ratibus sacris depellere tædas.  
 Hic primum nova lux oculis offulsit, et ingens 110  
 Visus ab Aurora cælum transcurrere nimbus  
 Idæique chori ; tum vox horrenda per auras  
 (160)

Excidit, et Troâm Rutulorumque agmina complet :  
 " Ne trepidate meas, Teucrici, defendere naves,  
 " Neve armate manus ; maria ante exurere Turno, 115  
 " Quam sacras dabitur pinus. Vos ite solutæ,  
 " Ite deæ pelagi ; Genetrix jubet." Et sua quæque  
 Continuo puppes abrumpunt vincula ripis,  
 Delphinumque modo demersis æquora rostris  
 Ima petunt. Hinc virginæ,—mirabile monstrum !—  
 \*Quot prius æratæ steterant ad litora proræ,\* 121  
 Reddunt se totidem facies, pontoque feruntur.  
 Obstupere animi Rutulis ; conterritus ipse  
 Turbatus Messapus equis ; cunctatur et amnis  
 Rauca sonans, revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto. 125  
 At non audaci Turno fiducia cessit ;  
 Ultro animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro :  
 " Trojanos hæc monstra petunt ; his Jupiter ipse  
 " Auxilium solitum eripuit ; non tela neque ignes  
 " Exspectant Rutulos. Ergo maria invia Teucris, 130  
 " Nec spes ulla fugæ ; rerum pars altera adempta est :  
 " Terra autem in nostris manibus ; tot millia, gentes  
 " Arma ferunt Italæ. Nil me fatalia terrent,  
 " Si qua Phryges præ se jactant, responsa deorum.  
 " Sat fatis Venerique datum, tetigere quod arva 135  
 " Fertilis Ausoniæ Troes. Sunt et mea contra  
 " Fata mihi, ferro sceleratam excindere gentem,  
 " Conjuge prærepta ; nec solos tangit Atridas  
 " Iste dolor, solisque licet capere arma Mycenis.  
 " Sed perisse semel satis est. Peccare fuisset 140  
 " Ante satis, penitus modo non genus omne perosos  
 " Feminæ. Quibus hæc medii fiducia valli.  
 " Fossarumque moræ, leti discrimina parva,  
 " Dant animos. At non viderunt mœnia Trojæ  
 " Neptuni fabricata manu considerare in ignes ? 145  
 " Sed vos, o lecti, ferro quis scindere vallum  
 " Apparat, et mecum invadit trepidantia castra ?  
 " Non armis mihi Vulcani, non mille carinis  
 " Est opus in Teucros ; addant se protinus omnes  
 " Etrusci socios. Tenebras et inertia furta 150  
 " \*Palladii, cæsis summæ custodibus arcis,\*  
 " Ne timeant ; nec equi cæca condemur in alvo ;  
 " Luce, palam, certum est igni circumdare muros.  
 " Haud sibi cum Danaïs rem faxo et pube Pelasga  
 (161)

"Esse putent, decimum quos distulit Hector in annum.  
 "Nunc adeo, melior quoniam pars acta diei, 156  
 "Quod superest, læti bene gestis corpora rebus  
 "Procurate, viri, et pugnam sperate parari."  
 Interea vigilum excubiis obsidere portas  
 Cura datur Messapo, et mœnia cingere flammis. 160  
 Bis septem Rutuli, muros qui milite servant,  
 Delecti; ast illos centeni quemque sequuntur  
 Purpurei cristis juvenes auroque corusci.  
 Discurrunt, variantque vices, fusique per herbam  
 Indulgent vino, et vertunt crateras ahenos. 165  
 Collucent ignes: noctem custodia ducit  
 Insomnem ludo.  
 Hæc super e vallo prospectant Troes, et armis  
 Alta tenent; necnon trepidi formidine portas  
 Explorant, pontesque et propugnacula jungunt; 170  
 Tela gerunt. Instant Mnestheus acerque Serestus:  
 Quos pater Æneas, si quando adversa vocarent,  
 Rectores juvenum et rerum dedit esse magistros.  
 Omnis per muros legio, sortita periculum,  
 Excubat, exercetque vices, quod cuique tenendum est.  
 Nisus erat portæ custos, acerrimus armis, 176  
 Hyrtacides; comitem Æneæ quem miserat Ida  
 Venatrix, jaculo celerem levibusque sagittis;  
 Et juxta comes Euryalus, quo pulchrior alter  
 Non fuit Æneadûm, Trojana neque induit arma; 180  
 Ora puer prima signans intonsa juventa.  
 His amor unus erat, pariterque in bella ruebant;  
 Tum quoque communi portam statione tenebant.  
 Nisus ait: "Dine hunc ardorem mentibus addunt,  
 "Euryale? an sua cuique deus fit dira cupido? 185  
 "Aut pugnam, aut aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum  
 "Mens agitat mihi; nec placida contenta quiete est.  
 "Cernis, quæ Rutulos habeat fiducia rerum.  
 "Lumina rara micant; somno vinoque soluti  
 "Procubuere; silent late loca. Percipe porro, 190  
 "Quid dubitem, et quæ nunc animo sententia surgat.  
 "Ænean acciri omnes, populusque patresque,  
 "Exposcunt, mittique viros, qui certa reportent.  
 "Si, tibi quæ posco, promittunt—nam mihi facti  
 "Fama sat est—, tumulto videor reperire sub illo 195  
 "Posse viam ad muros et mœnia Pallantea."

Obstupuit magno laudum percussus amore  
 Euryalus; simul his ardentem affatur amicum:  
 "Mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus,  
 "Nise, fugis? solum te in tanta pericula mittam? 200  
 "Non ita me genitor, bellis assuetus Opheltes,  
 "Argolicum terrorem inter Trojæque labores  
 "Sublatum erudiit; nec tecum talia gessi,  
 "Magnanimum Ænean et fata extrema secutus.  
 "Est hic, est animus lucis contemptor, et istam 205  
 "Qui vita bene credat emi, quo tendis, honorem."  
 Nisus ad hæc: "Equidem de te nil tale verebar;  
 "Nec fas; non. Ita me referat tibi magnus ovantem  
 "Jupiter, aut quicumque oculis hæc aspicit æquis.  
 "Sed si quis,—quæ multa vides discrimine tali— 210  
 "Si quis in adversum rapiat casusve deusve,  
 "Te superesse velim; tua vita dignior ætas.  
 "Sit, qui me raptum pugna pretiove redemptum  
 "Mandet humo solita; aut, si qua id Fortuna vetabit,  
 "Absentis ferat inferias, decoretque sepulcro. 215  
 "Neu matri miseræ tanti sim caussa doloris:  
 "Quæ te sola, puer, multis e matribus ausa,  
 "Persequitur, magni nec mœnia curat Acestæ."  
 Ille autem: "Caussas nequidquam nectis inanes,  
 "Nec mea jam mutata loca sententia cedit. 220  
 "Acceleremus!" ait. Vigiles simul excitat. Illi  
 Succedunt, servantque vices; statione relicta  
 Ipse comes Niso graditur, regemque requirunt.  
 Cetera per terras omnes animalia somno  
 Laxabant curas et corda oblita laborum; 225  
 Ductores Teucrûm primi, delecta juvenus,  
 Consilium summis regni de rebus habebant,  
 Quid facerent, quisve Æneæ jam nuntius esset;  
 Stant longis adnixa hastis et scuta tenentes  
 Castrorum et campi medio. Tum Nisus et una 230  
 Euryalus confestim alacres admittier orant:  
 Rem magnam, pretiumque moræ fore. Primus Iulus  
 Accepit trepidos, ac Nisum dicere jussit.  
 Tum sic Hyrtacides: "Audite o mentibus æquis,  
 "Æneadæ, neve hæc nostris spectentur ab annis, 235  
 "Quæ ferimus. Rutuli somno vinoque soluti  
 "Conticuere; locum insidiis conspeximus ipsi,  
 "Qui patet in bivio portæ, quæ proxima ponto;  
 (163)



- " Interrupti ignes, aterque ad sidera fumus  
 " Erigitur; si fortuna permittitis uti, 240  
 " Quæsitum Ænean et mœnia Pallantea:  
 " Mox hic cum spoliis, ingenti cæde peracta,  
 " Adfore cernetis. Nec nos via fallit euntes:  
 " Vidimus obscuris primam sub vallibus urbem  
 " Venatu assiduo et totum cognovimus amnem." 245  
 Hic annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes:  
 " Dî patrii, quorum semper sub numine Troja est,  
 " Non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis,  
 " Quum tales animos juvenum et tam certa tulistis  
 " Pectora." Sic memorans humeros dextrasque tenebat  
 Amborum, et vultum lacrimis atque ora rigabat: 251  
 " Quæ vobis, quæ digna, viri, pro laudibus istis,  
 " Præmia posse rear solvi? pulcherrima primum  
 " Dî moresque dabunt vestri: tum cetera reddet  
 " Actutum pius Æneas, atque integer ævi 255  
 " Ascanius, meriti tanti non immemor unquam."  
 " Immo ego vos, cui sola salus genitore reducto,"  
 Excipit Ascanius, " per magnos, Nise, Penates  
 " Assaracique Larem et canæ penetralia Vestæ,  
 " Obtestor; quæcumque mihi fortuna fidesque est, 260  
 " In vestris pono gremiis: revocate parentem,  
 " Reddite conspectum; nihil illo triste recepto.  
 " Bina dabo argento perfecta atque aspera signis  
 " Pocula, devicta genitor quæ cepit Arisba,  
 " Et tripodas geminos, auri duo magna talenta, 265  
 " Cratera antiquum, quem dat Sidonia Dido.  
 " Si vero capere Italiam sceptrisque potiri  
 " Contigerit victori et prædæ dicere sortem:  
 " Vidisti, quo Turnus equo, quibus ibat in armis  
 " Aureus; ipsum illum, clipeum cristasque rubentes  
 " Excipiam sorti, jam nunc tua præmia, Nise. 271  
 " Præterea bis sex genitor lectissima matrum  
 " Corpora captivosque dabit, suæque omnibus arma;  
 " Insuper his, campi quod rex habet ipse Latinus.  
 " Te vero, mea quem spatiis propioribus ætas 275  
 " Insequitur, venerande puer, jam pectore toto  
 " Accipio, et comitem casus complector in omnes.  
 " Nulla meis sine te, quæretur gloria rebus;  
 " Seu pacem seu bella geram, tibi maxima rerum  
 " Verborumque fides." Contra quem talia fatur 280

Euryalus : " Me nulla dies tam fortibus ausis  
 " Dissimilem arguerit ; tantum Fortuna secunda  
 " Haud adversa cadat. Sed te super omnia dona  
 " Unum oro : genetrix Priami de gente vetusta  
 " Est mihi, quam miseram tenuit non Ilia tellus 285  
 " Mecum excedentem, non mœnia regis Acestæ.  
 " Hanc ego nunc ignaram hujus quodcumque pericli est  
 " Inque salutatam linquo ; Nox et tua testis  
 " Dexterâ, quod nequeam lacrimas perferre parentis.  
 " At tu, oro, solare inopem, et succurre relictæ. 290  
 " Hanc sine me spem ferre tui : audentior ibo  
 " In casus omnes." Percussa mente dedere  
 Dardanidæ lacrimas ; ante omnes pulcher Iulus ;  
 Atque animum patriæ strinxit pietatis imago.  
 Tum sic effatur : 295  
 " Sponde digna tuis ingentibus omnia cœptis :  
 " Namque erit ista mihi genetrix, nomenque Creüsæ  
 " Solum defuerit, nec partum gratia talem  
 " Parva manet. Casus factum quicumque sequentur ;  
 " Per caput hoc juro, per quod pater ante solebat : 300  
 " Quæ tibi polliceor reduci rebusque secundis,  
 " Hæc eadem matrique tuæ generique manebunt."  
 Sic ait illacrimans ; humero simul exuit ense  
 Auratum, mira quem fecerat arte Lycaon  
 Gnosius, atqueabilem vagina aptarat eburna. 305  
 Dat Niso Mnestheus pellem horrentisque leonis  
 Exuvias ; galeam fidus permutat Aletes.  
 Protinus armati incedunt : quos omnis euntes  
 Primorum manus ad portas, juvenumque senumque,  
 Prosequitur votis. Necnon et pulcher Iulus, 310  
 Ante annos animumque gerens curamque virilem,  
 Multa patri mandata dabat portanda ; sed auræ  
 Omnia discerpunt, et nubibus irrita donant.  
 Egressi superant fossas, noctisque per umbram  
 Castra inimica petunt, multis tamen ante futuri 315  
 Exitio. Passim somno vinoque per herbam  
 Corpora fusa vident, arrectos litore currus,  
 Inter lora rotasque viros, simul arma jacere,  
 Vina simul. Prior Hyrtacides sic ore locutus :  
 " Euryale, audendum dextra. Nunc ipsa vocat res. 320  
 " Hac iter est. Tu, ne qua manus se attollere nobis  
 " A tergo possit, custodi et consule longe.

"Hæc ego vasta dabo, et lato te limite ducam."  
 Sic memorat vocemque premit; simul ense superbum  
 Rhamnetem aggreditur, qui forte tapetibus altis 325  
 Exstructus toto proflabat pectore somnum,  
 Rex idem et regi Turno gratissimus augur;  
 Sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem.  
 Tres juxta famulos temere inter tela jacentes  
 Armigerumque Remi premit, aurigamque sub ipsis 330  
 Nactus equis; ferroque secat pendentia colla.  
 Tum caput ipsi aufert domino, truncumque relinquit  
 Sanguine singultantem; atro tepefacta cruore [que  
 Terra torique madent. Necnon Lamyrumque Lamum-  
 Et juvenem Serranum, illa qui plurima nocte 335  
 Luserat, insignis facie, multoque jacebat  
 Membra deo victus; felix, si protinus illum  
 Æquasset nocti ludum in lucemque tulisset:  
 Impastus ceu plena leo per ovilia turbans—  
 Suadet enim vesana fames—manditque trahitque 340  
 Molle pecus mutumque metu; fremit ore cruento.  
 Nec minor Euryali cædes: incensus et ipse  
 Perfurit; ac multam in medio sine nomine plebem,  
 Fadumque Herbesumque subit Rhœtumque Abarimque,  
 Ignaros; Rhœtum vigilantem et cuncta videntem; 345  
 Sed magnum metuens se post cratera tegebat;  
 Pectore in adverso totum cui comminus ensem  
 Condidit assurgenti, et multa morte recepit.  
 Purpuream vomit ille animam, et cum sanguine mixta  
 Vina refert moriens. Hic furto fervidus instat; 350  
 Jamque ad Messapi socios tendebat; ibi ignem  
 Deficere extremum et religatos rite videbat  
 Carpere gramen equos: breviter quum talia Nisus—  
 Sensit enim nimia cæde atque cupidine ferri—  
 "Absistamus," ait; "nam lux inimica propinquat. 355  
 "Poenarum exhaustum satis est; via facta per hostes."  
 Multa virum solido argento perfecta relinquunt  
 Armaque craterasque simul pulchrosque tapetas.  
 Euryalus phaleras Rhamnetis et aurea bullis  
 Cingula, Tiburti Remulo ditissimus olim 360  
 Quæ mittit dona, hospitio quum jungeret absens,  
 Cædicus; ille suo moriens dat habere nepoti;  
 \*Post mortem bello Rutuli pugnaque potiti: \*  
 Hæc rapit, atque humeris nequidquam fortibus aptat.

Tum galeam Messapi habilem cristisque decoram 365  
Induit. Excedunt castris, et tuta capessunt.

Interea præmissi equites ex urbe Latina,  
Cetera dum legio campis instructa moratur,  
Ibant et Turno regi responsa ferebant,  
Ter centum, scutati omnes, Volscente magistro. 370  
Jamque propinquabant castris murosque subibant,  
Quum procul hos lævo flectentes limite cernunt;  
Et galea Euryalum sublustri noctis in umbra  
Prodidit immemorem, radiisque adversa refulsit.  
Haud temere est visum. Conclamat ab agmine Vol-  
scens:

“State viri! quæ caussa viæ? quive estis in armis? 376

“Quove tenetis iter?” Nihil illi tendere contra;

Sed celerare fugam in silvas, et fidere nocti.

Objiciunt equites sese ad divortia nota

Hinc atque hinc, omnemque abitum custode coronant.

Silva fuit late dumis atque ilice nigra 381

Horrida, quam densi complerant undique sentes;

Rara per occultos lucebat semita calles.

Euryalum tenebræ ramorum onerosaque præda

Impediunt, fallitque timor regione viarum. 385

Nisus abit: jamque imprudens evaserat hostes

Atque locos, qui post Albæ de nomine dicti

Albani: tum rex stabula alta Latinus habebat:

Ut stetit et frustra absentem respexit amicum:

“Euryale infelix, qua te regione reliqui? 390

“Quave sequar, rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens

“Fallacis silvæ?” Simul et vestigia retro

Observata legit, dumisque silentibus errat.

Audit equos, audit strepitus et signa sequentum. 394

Nec longum in medio tempus, quum clamor ad aures

Pervenit, ac videt Euryalum; quem jam manus omnis

Fraude loci et noctis, subito turbante tumultu,

Oppressum rapit et conantem plurima frustra.

Quid faciat? qua vi juvenem, quibus audeat armis

Eripere? an sese medios moriturus in enses 400

Inferat, et pulchram properet per vulnera mortem?

Ocius adducto torquens hastile lacerto,

Suspiciens altam Lunam sic voce precatur:

“Tu, dea, tu præsens nostro succurre labori,

“Astrorum decus et nemorum Latonia custos; 405

" Si qua tuis unquam pro me pater Hyrtacus aris  
 " Dona tulit, si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi,  
 " Suspendive tholo, aut sacra ad fastigia fixi:  
 " Hunc sine me turbare globum, et rege tela per  
   auras."  
 Dixerat; et toto connixus corpore ferrum 410  
 Conjicit: hasta volans noctis diverberat umbras,  
 Et venit aversi in tergum Sulmonis, ibique  
 Frangitur, ac fisso transit præcordia ligno.  
 Volvitur ille vomens calidum de pectore flumen  
 Frigidus, et longis singultibus ilia pulsat. 415  
 Diversi circumspiciunt. Hoc acrior idem  
 Ecce aliud summa telum librabat ab aure.  
 Dum trepidant, iit hasta Tago per tempus utrumque  
 Stridens, trajectoque hæsit tepefacta cerebro.  
 Sævit atrox Volscens, nec teli conspicit usquam 420  
 Auctorem, nec quo se ardens immittere possit.  
 " Tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine pœnas  
 " Persolves amborum," inquit; simul ense recluso  
 Ibat in Euryalum. Tum vero exterritus, amens  
 Conclamat Nisus; nec se celare tenebris 425  
 Amplius, aut tantum potuit perferre dolorem:  
 " Me, me, adsum, qui feci, in me convertite ferrum,  
 " O Rutuli! mea fraus omnis; nihil iste nec ausus,  
 " Nec potuit; cælum hoc et conscia sidera testor.  
 " Tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum." 430  
 Talia dicta dabat; sed viribus ensis adactus  
 Transabiit costas, et candida pectora rumpit.  
 Volvitur Euryalus leto, pulchrosque per artus  
 It cruor, inque humeros cervix collapsa recumbit;  
 Purpureus veluti quum flos, succisus aratro, 435  
 Languescit moriens, lassove papavera collo  
 Demisere caput, pluvia quum forte gravantur.  
 At Nisus ruit in medios, solumque per omnes  
 Volscentem petit; in solo Volscente moratur.  
 Quem circum glomerati hostes hinc comminus atque hinc  
 Proturbant. Instat non secius, ac rotat ensem 441  
 Fulmineum; donec Rutuli clamantis in ore  
 Condidit adverso, et moriens animam abstulit hosti.  
 Tum super exanimum sese projecit amicum  
 Confossus, placidaque ibi demum morte quievit. 445  
 Fortunati ambo! si quid mea carmina possunt,  
   (168)

Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ævo :  
Dum domus Æneæ Capitoli immobile saxum  
Accolet, imperiumque pater Romanus habebit.

Victores præda Rutuli spoliisque potiti 450  
Volscentem exanimum flentes in castra ferebant.

Nec minor in castris luctus, Rhamneta reperto  
Exsangui, et primis una tot cæde peremptis

Serranoque Numaque. Ingens concursus ad ipsa  
Corpora seminecesque viros tepidaque recentem 455

Cæde locum et plenos spumanti sanguine rivos.  
Agnoscent spolia inter se, galeamque nitentem  
Messapi, et multo phaleras sudore receptas.

Et jam prima novo spargebat lumine terras  
Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile, 460

Jam sole infuso, jam rebus luce relectis.

Turnus in arma viros, armis circumdatus ipse,  
Suscitat æratasque acies : in prælia cogit

Quisque suas, variisque acuunt rumoribus iras.  
Quin ipsa arrectis—visu miserabile!—in hastis 465

Præfigunt capita, et multo clamore sequuntur,  
Euryali et Nisi.

Æneadæ duri murorum in parte sinistra  
Opposuerunt aciem, nam dextera cingitur amni,

Ingentesque tenent fossas, et turribus altis 470  
Stant mæsti; simul ora virum præfixa movebant,

Nota nimis miseris atroque fluentia tabo.

Interea pavidam volitans pennata per urbem  
Nuntia Fama ruit, matrisque allabitur aures

Euryali. At subitus miseræ calor ossa reliquit; 475  
Excussi manibus radii revolutaque pensa.

Evolat infelix, et, femineo ululatu,

Scissa comam, muros amens atque agmina cursu

Prima petit; non illa virum, non illa pericli

Telorumque memor; cælum dehinc questibus implet :

“ Hunc ego te, Euryale, aspicio? tune ille senectæ 481

“ Sera meæ requies potuisti linquere solam,

“ Crudelis? nec te, sub tanta pericula missum,

“ Affari extremum miseræ data copia matri?

“ Heu, terra ignota canibus date præda Latinis 485

“ Alitibusque jaces! nec te tua funere mater

“ Produxi, pressive oculos, aut vulnera lavi,

“ Veste tegens; tibi quam noctes festina diesque

" Urgebam, et tela curas solabar aniles.  
 " Quo sequar ? aut quæ nunc artus avulsaque membra  
 " Et funus lacerum tellus habet ? hoc mihi de te, 491  
 " Nate, refers ? hoc sum terraque marique secuta ?  
 " Figite me, si qua est pietas ; in me omnia tela  
 " Conjicite, o Rutuli ; me primam absumite ferro ;  
 " Aut tu, magne pater divûm, miserere, tuoque 495  
 " Invisum hoc detrude caput sub Tartara telo :  
 " Quando aliter nequeo crudelem abrumpere vitam."  
 Hoc fletu concussi animi, mæstusque per omnes  
 It gemitus ; torpent infractæ ad prælia vires.  
 Illam incendentem luctus Idæus et Actor, 500  
 Ilionei monitu et multum lacrimantis Iuli,  
 Corripiunt, interque manus sub tecta reponunt.  
 At tuba terribilem sonitum procul ære canoro  
 Increpuit ; sequitur clamor, cælumque remugit.  
 Accelerant acta pariter testudine Volæci, 505  
 Et fossas implere parant, ac vellere vallum.  
 Quærunt pars aditum, et scalis adscendere muros ;  
 Qua rara est acies, interlucetque corona  
 Non tam spissa viris. Telorum effundere contra  
 Omne genus Teucris, ac duris detrudere contis, 510  
 Assueti longo muros defendere bello.  
 Saxa quoque infesto volvebant pondere, si qua  
 Possent tectam aciem perrumpere : quum tamen omnes  
 Ferre juvat subter densa testudine casus.  
 Nec jam sufficiunt ; nam, qua globus imminet ingens,  
 Immanem Teucris molem volvuntque ruuntque, 516  
 Quæ stravit Rutulos late, armorumque resolvit  
 Tegmina. Nec curant cæco contendere Marte  
 Amplius audaces Rutuli, sed pellere vallo  
 Missilibus certant. 520  
 Parte alia horrendus visu quassabat Etruscam  
 Pinum, et fumiferos infert Mezentius ignes ;  
 At Messapus equûm domitor, Neptunia proles,  
 Rescindit vallum, et scalas in mœnia poscit.  
 Vos, o Calliope, precor, adspirate canenti ; 525  
 Quas ibi tunc ferro strages, quæ funera Turnus  
 Ediderit ; quem quisque virum demiserit Orco ;  
 Et mecum ingentes oras evolcite belli.  
 \*Et meministis enim, divæ, et memorare potestis.\*  
 Turris erat vasto suspectu et pontibus altis, 530  
 (170)

Opportuna loco; summis quam viribus omnes  
 Expugnare Itali summaque evertere opum vi  
 Certabant, Troes contra defendere saxis,  
 Perque cavas densi tela intorquere fenestras.  
 Princeps ardentem coniecit lampada Turnus, 535  
 Et flammam affixit lateri; quæ plurima vento  
 Corripuit tabulas, et postibus hæsit adesis.  
 Turbati trepidare intus, frustra que malorum  
 Velle fugam. Dum se glomerant, retroque residunt  
 In partem, quæ peste caret: tum pondere turris 540  
 Procubuit subito, et cælum tonat omne fragore.  
 Semineces ad terram, immani mole secuta,  
 Confixique suis telis et pectora duro  
 Transfossi ligno veniunt. Vix unus Helenor  
 Et Lycus elapsi; quorum primævus Helenor, 545  
 Mæonio regi quem serva Licymnia furtim  
 Sustulerat, vetitisque ad Trojam miserat armis,  
 Ense levis nudo parmaque inglorius alba.  
 Isque ubi se Turni media inter millia vidit,  
 Hinc acies atque hinc acies adstare Latinas; 550  
 Ut fera, quæ, densa venantum sæpta corona,  
 Contra tela furit, seseque haud nescia morti  
 Injicit, et saltu supra venabula fertur:  
 Haud aliter juvenis medios moriturus in hostes  
 Irruit, et, qua tela videt densissima, tendit. 555  
 At pedibus longe melior Lycus inter et hostes  
 Inter et arma fuga muros tenet, altaque certat  
 Prendere tecta manu, sociûmque attingere dextras.  
 Quem Turnus, pariter cursu teloque secutus,  
 Increpat his victor: "Nostrasne evadere, demens, 560  
 "Sperasti te posse manus?" simul arripit ipsum  
 Pendentem, et magna muri cum parte revellit:  
 Qualis ubi aut leporem, aut candenti corpore cycnum  
 Sustulit alta petens pedibus Jovis armiger uncis,  
 Quæsitum aut matri multis balatibus agnum 565  
 Martius a stabulis rapuit lupo. Undique clamor  
 Tollitur. Invadunt, et fossas aggere complent;  
 Ardentes tædas alii ad fastigia jactant.  
 Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis  
 Lucetium, portæ subeuntem ignesque ferentem, 570  
 Emathionæ Liger, Corynæum sternit Asilas:  
 Hic jaculo bonus, hic longe fallente sagitta;



Ortygium Cæneus, victorem Cænea Turnus;  
 Turnus Itym Cloniumque, Dioxippum Promolumque,  
 Et Sagarim, et summis stantem pro turribus Idan; 575  
 Privernum Capys. Hunc primo levis hasta Themillæ  
 Strinxerat: ille manum projecto tegmine demens  
 Ad vulnus tulit; ergo alis allapsa sagitta,  
 Et lævo infixæ est lateri manus, abditaque intus  
 Spiramenta animæ letali vulnere rupit. 580  
 Stabat in egregiis Arcentis filius armis,  
 Pictus acu chlamydem et ferrugine clarus Hibera,  
 Insignis facie, genitor quem miserat Arcens,  
 Eductum matris luco Symæthia circum  
 Flumina: pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Palici. 585  
 Stridentem fundam positus Mezentius hastis  
 Ipse ter adducta circum caput egit habena;  
 Et media adversi liquefacto tempora plumbo  
 Diffidit, ac multa porrectum extendit arena.  
 Tum primum bello celerem intendisse sagittam 590  
 Dicitur, ante feras solitus terrere fugaces,  
 Ascanius, fortemque manu fudisse Numanum,  
 Cui Remulo cognomen erat; Turnique minorem  
 Germanam nuper thalamo sociatus habebat.  
 Is primam ante aciem digna atque indigna relatu 595  
 Vociferans, tumidusque novo præcordia regno  
 Ibat, et ingentem sese clamore ferebat:  
 "Non pudet obsidione iterum valloque teneri,  
 "Bis capti Phryges, et morti prætere muros?  
 "En, qui nostra sibi bello connubia poscunt! 600  
 "Quis deus Italiam, quæ vos dementia adegit?  
 "Non hic Atridæ, nec fandi fictor Ulixes.  
 "Durum ab stirpe genus, natos ad flumina primum  
 "Deferimus, sævoque gelu duramus et undis;  
 "Venatu invigilant pueri, silvasque fatigant; 605  
 "Flectere ludus equos, et spicula tendere cornu.  
 "At patiens operum parvoque assueta Juventus  
 "Aut rastris terram domat, aut quatit oppida bello.  
 "Omne ævum ferro teritur, versaque juvencum  
 "Terga fatigamus hasta; nec tarda senectus 610  
 "Debilitat vires animi, mutatque vigorem.  
 "Canitiem galea premimus; semperque recentes  
 "Comportare juvat prædas, et vivere raptò.  
 "Vobis picta croco et fulgenti murice vestis;  
 (172)

" Desidiæ cordi ; juvat indulgere choreis ; 615  
 " Et tunicæ manicas, et habent redimicula mitræ.  
 " O vere Phrygiæ, neque enim Phryges, ite per alta  
 " Dindyma, ubi assuetus biforem dat tibia cantum.  
 " Tympana vos buxusque vocat Berecynthia Matris  
 " Idææ. Sinite arma viris, et cedite ferro." 620  
 Talia jactantem dictis ac dira canentem  
 Non tulit Ascanius ; nervoque obversus equino  
 Contendit telum, diversaque brachia ducens  
 Constitit, ante Jovem supplex per vota precatus :  
 " Jupiter omnipotens, audacibus adnue cœptis. 625  
 " Ipse tibi ad tua templa feram sollemnia dona,  
 " Et statuam ante aras aurata fronte juvencam  
 " Candentem, pariterque caput cum matre ferentem,  
 " Jam cornu petat et pedibus qui spargat arenam."  
 Audiit et cæli genitor de parte serena 630  
 Intonuit lævum ; sonat una fatifer arcus.  
 Effugit horrendum stridens adducta sagitta,  
 Perque caput Remuli venit, et cava tempora ferro  
 Trajicit. " I, verbis virtutem illude superbis ! 634  
 " Bis capti Phryges hæc Rutulis responsa remittunt."  
 Hoc tantum Ascanius. Teucri clamore sequuntur,  
 Lætitiæque fremunt ; animosque ad sidera tollunt.  
 Ætheria tum forte plaga crinitus Apollo  
 Desuper Ausonias acies urbemque videbat,  
 Nube sedens, atque his victorem affatur Iulum : 640  
 " Macte nova virtute, puer ; sic itur ad astra,  
 " Dis genite et geniture deos. Jure omnia bella  
 " Gente sub Assaraci fato ventura resident ;  
 " Nec te Troja capit." Simul hæc effatus ab alto  
 Æthere se mittit, spirantes dimovet auras, 645  
 Ascaniumque petit. Formam tum vertitur oris  
 Antiquum in Buten. Hic Dardanio Anchisæ  
 Armiger ante fuit fidusque ad limina custos ;  
 Tum comitem Ascanio pater addidit. Ibat Apollo  
 Omnia longævo similis, vocemque coloremque 650  
 Et crines albos et sæva sonoribus arma ;  
 Atque his ardentem dictis affatur Iulum :  
 " Sit satis, Ænide, telis impune Numanum  
 " Oppetisse tuis ; primam hanc tibi magnus Apollo  
 " Concedit laudem, et paribus non invidet armis ; 655  
 " Cetera parce, puer, bello." Sic orsus Apollo

Mortales medio aspectus sermone reliquit,  
 Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.  
 Agnovere deum procures divinaque tela  
 Dardanidæ, pharetramque fuga sensere sonantem. 660  
 Ergo avidum pugnae dictis ac numine Phœbi  
 Ascanium prohibent; ipsi in certamina rursus  
 Succedunt, animasque in aperta pericula mittunt.

It clamor totis per propugnacula muris:  
 Intendunt acres arcus, amentaque torquent. 665  
 Sternitur omne solum telis; tum scuta cavæque  
 Dant sonitum flictu galeæ; pugna aspera surgit:  
 Quantus ab occasu veniens pluvialibus Hædis  
 Verberat imber humum, quam multa grandine nimbi  
 In vada præcipitant, quum Jupiter horridus austris 670  
 Torquet aquosam hiemem, et cælo cava nubila rumpit.

Pandarus et Bitias, Idæo Alcanore creti,  
 Quos Jovis eduxit luco silvestris Iæra,  
 Abietibus juvenes patriis et montibus æquos,  
 Portam, quæ ducis imperio commissa, recludunt 675  
 Freti armis, ultroque invitant mœnibus hostem.  
 Ipsi intus dextra ac læva pro turribus adstant  
 Armati ferro et cristis capita alta corusci;  
 Quales aëriæ liquentia flumina circum,  
 Sive Padi ripis, Athesim seu propter amœnum, 680  
 Consurgunt geminæ quercus, intonsaque cælo  
 Attollunt capita, et sublimi vertice nutant.

Irrumpunt, aditus Rutuli ut videre patentes.  
 Continuo Quercens et pulcher Aquicolus armis  
 Et præceps animi Tmarus et Mavortius Hæmon 685  
 Agminibus totis aut versi terga dedere,  
 Aut ipso portæ posuere in limine vitam.  
 Tum magis increscunt animis discordibus iræ;  
 Et jam collecti Troes glomerantur eodem,  
 Et conferre manum et procurrare longius audent. 690

Ductori Turno, diversa in parte furenti  
 Turbantique viros, perfertur nuntius, hostem  
 Fervere cæde nova, et portas præbere patentes.  
 Deserit inceptum, atque immani concitus ira  
 Dardaniam ruit ad portam fratresque superbos; 695  
 Et primum Antiphaten, is enim se primus agebat,  
 Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti,  
 Conjecto sternit jaculo: volat Itala cornus

Aëra per tenerum, stomachoque infixæ sub altum  
 Pectus abit; reddit specus atri vulneris undam 700  
 Spumantem, et fixo ferrum in pulmone tepescit.  
 Tum Meropem atque Erymanta manu, tum sternit  
 Aphidnum,  
 Tum Bitian ardentem oculis animisque frementem,  
 Non jaculo: neque enim jaculo vitam ille dedisset;  
 Sed magnum stridens contorta falarica venit, 705  
 Fulminis acta modo; quam nec duo taurea terga,  
 Nec duplici squama lorica fidelis et auro  
 Sustinuit: collapsa ruunt immania membra.  
 Dat tellus gemitum, et clipeum super intonat ingens.  
 Talis in Euboïco Baiarum litore quondam 710  
 Saxea pila cadit, magnis quam molibus ante  
 Constructam ponto jaciunt; sic illa ruinam  
 Prona trahit, penitusque vadis illisa recumbit;  
 Miscent se maria, et nigræ attolluntur arenæ.  
 Tum sonitu Prochyta alta tremit, durumque cubile 715  
 Inarime Jovis imperiis imposita Typhæo.  
 Hic Mars armipotens animum viresque Latinis  
 Addidit, et stimulos acres sub pectore vertit;  
 Immisitque Fugam Teucris atrumque Timorem.  
 Undique conveniunt, quoniam data copia pugnae, 720  
 Bellatorque animo deus incidit.  
 Pandarus ut fuso germanum corpore cernit,  
 Et quo sit fortuna loco, qui casus agat res:  
 Portam vi multa converso cardine torquet,  
 Obnixus latis humeris, multosque suorum 725  
 Mœnibus exclusos duro in certamine linquit;  
 Ast alios secum includit recipitque ruentes,  
 Demens, qui Rutulûm in medio non agmine regem  
 Viderit irrumpentem, ultroque incluserit urbi,  
 Immanem veluti pecora inter inertia tigrim. 730  
 Continuo nova lux oculis effulsit, et arma  
 Horrendum sonuere; tremunt in vertice cristæ  
 Sanguineæ, clipeoque micantia fulmina mittit.  
 Agnoscunt faciem invisam atque immania membra  
 Turbati subito Æneadæ. Tum Pandarus ingens 735  
 Emicat, et mortis fraternæ fervidus ira  
 Effatur: "Non hæc dotalis regia Amatæ;  
 "Nec muris cohibet patriis media Ardea Turnum.  
 "Castra inimica vides; nulla hinc exire potestas."  
 (175)

Olli subridens sedato pectore Turnus : 740  
 " Incipe, si qua animo virtus, et consere dextram ;  
 " Hic etiam inventum Priamo narrabis Achillen."  
 Dixerat. Ille rudem nodis et cortice crudo  
 Intorquet summis adnexus viribus hastam.  
 Excepere auræ vulnus ; Saturnia Juno 745  
 Detorsit veniens ; portæque infigitur hasta.  
 " At non hoc telum, mea quod vi dextera versat,  
 " Effugies ; neque enim is teli nec vulneris auctor."  
 Sic ait, et sublatum alte consurgit in ense,  
 Et mediam ferro gemina inter tempora frontem 750  
 Dividit, impubesque immani vulnere malas.  
 Fit sonus ; ingenti concussa est pondere tellus.  
 Collapsos artus atque arma cruenta cerebro  
 Sternit humi moriens ; atque illi partibus æquis  
 Huc caput atque illuc humero ex utroque pendit. 755  
 Diffugiunt versi trepida formidine Troes.  
 Et, si continuo victorem ea cura subisset,  
 Rumpere claustra manu sociosque immittere portis,  
 Ultimus ille dies bello gentique fuisset.  
 Sed furor ardentem cædisque insana cupido 760  
 Egit in adversos.  
 Principio Phalerim et succiso poplite Gygen  
 Excipit ; hinc raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas  
 In tergum : Juno vires animumque ministrat.  
 Addit Halym comitem, et confixa Phegea parma ; 765  
 Ignaros deinde in muris Martemque cientes  
 Alcandrumque Haliumque Noemonaque Prytanimque.  
 Lyncea tendentem contra sociosque vocantem  
 Vibranti gladio connixus ab aggere dexter  
 Occupat ; huic uno dejectum comminus ictu 770  
 Cum galea longe jacuit caput. Inde ferarum  
 Vastatorem Amycum, quo non felicior alter  
 Unguere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno ;  
 Et Clytium Æoliden, et amicum Crethea Musis,  
 Crethea Musarum comitem, cui carmina semper 775  
 Et citharæ cordi, numerosque intendere nervis ;  
 Semper equos atque arma virum pugnasque canebat.  
 Tandem ductores, audita cæde suorum,  
 Conveniunt Teucri, Mnestheus acerque Serestas ;  
 Palantesque vident socios hostemque receptum. 780  
 (176)

Et Mnestheus: "Quo deinde fugam, quo tenditis?"  
inquit.

"Quos alios muros, quæ jam ultra mœnia habetis?"

"Unus homo, et vestris, o cives, undique sæptus

"Aggeribus, tantas strages impune per urbem

"Ediderit? juvenum primos tot miserit Orco? 785

"Non infelicis patriæ veterumque deorum

"Et magni Æneæ segnes miseretque pudetque?"

Talibus accensi firmanantur, et agmine denso

Consistunt. Turnus paullatim excedere pugna,

Et fluvium petere ac partem, quæ cingitur unda. 790

Acrius hoc Teucris clamore incumbere magno,

Et glomerare manum: ceu sævum turba leonem

Quum telis premit infensis; at territus ille,

Asper, acerba tuens, retro redit; et neque terga

Ira dare aut virtus patitur, nec tendere contra, 795

Ille quidem hoc cupiens, potis est per tela virosque.

Haud aliter retro dubius vestigia Turnus

Improperata refert, et mens exæstuat ira.

Quin etiam bis tum medios invaserat hostes;

Bis confusa fuga per muros agmina vertit. 800

Sed manus e castris propere coit omnis in unum;

Nec contra vires audet Saturnia Juno

Sufficere; æriam cælo nam Jupiter Irim

Demisit, germanæ haud mollia jussa ferentem,

Ni Turnus cedat Teucrorum mœnibus altis. 805

Ergo nec clipeo juvenis subsistere, tantum

Nec dextra valet: injectis sic undique telis

Obruitur. Strepit assiduo cava tempora circum

Tinnitu galea, et saxis solida æra fatiscunt;

Discussæque jubæ capiti; nec sufficit umbo 810

Ictibus; ingeminant hastis et Troes et ipse

Fulmineus Mnestheus. Tum toto corpore sudor

Liquitur, et piceum—nec respirare potestas—

Flumen agit; fessus quatit æger anhelitus artus.

Tum demum præceps saltu sese omnibus armis 815

In fluvium dedit. Ille suo cum gurgite flavo

Accepit venientem, ac mollibus extulit undis;

Et lætum sociis abluta cæde remisit.

# ÆNEIDOS

## LIBER DECIMUS.

PANDITUR interea domus omnipotentis Olympi,  
Conciliumque vocat divûm pater atque hominum rex  
Sideream in sedem : terras unde arduus omnes,  
Castraque Dardanidûm aspectat populosque Latinos.  
Considunt tectis bipatentibus. Incipit ipse : 5  
" Cælicolæ magni, quianam sententia vobis  
" Versa retro, tantumque animis certatis iniquis ?  
" Abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris.  
" Quæ contra vetitum discordia ? quis metus aut hos  
" Aut hos arma sequi, ferrumque lacescere suasit ? 10  
" Adveniet justum pugnæ, ne arcessite, tempus,  
" Quum fera Carthago Romanis arcibus olim  
" Exitium magnum atque Alpes immittet apertas :  
" Tum certare odiis, tum res rapuisse licebit.  
" Nunc sinite ; et placitum læti componite fœdus." 15  
Jupiter hæc paucis ; at non Venus aurea contra  
Pauca refert :  
" O Pater, o hominum rerumque æterna potestas,—  
" Namque aliud quid sit, quod jam implorare queamus ?—  
" Cernis, ut insultent Rutuli, Turnusque feratur 20  
" Per medios insignis equis, tumidusque secundo  
" Marte ruat ? Non clausa tegunt jam mœnia Teucros ;  
" Quin intra portas atque ipsis prœlia miscent  
" Aggeribus murorum ; et inundant sanguine fossæ.  
" Æneas ignarus abest. Nunquamne levare 25  
" Obsidione sines ? Muris iterum imminet hostis  
" Nascentis Trojæ, nec non exercitus alter ;  
(178)

- " Atque iterum in Teucros Ætolis surgit ab Arpis  
 " Tydides. Equidem, credo, mea vulnera restant,  
 " Et tua progenies mortalia demoror arma! 30  
 " Si sine pace tua atque invito numine Troes  
 " Italiam petiere; luant peccata, neque illos  
 " Juveris auxilio: sin tot responsa secuti,  
 " Quæ Superi Manesque dabant; cur nunc tua quisquam  
 " Vertere jussa potest? aut cur nova condere fata? 35  
 " Quid repetam exustas Erycino in litore classes?  
 " Quid tempestatum regem ventosque furentes  
 " Æolia excitos? aut actam nubibus Irim?  
 " Nunc etiam manes—hæc intentata manebat  
 " Sors rerum—movet; et superis immissa repente 40  
 " Allecto medias Italûm bacchata per urbes.  
 " Nil super imperio moveor: speravimus ista,  
 " Dum fortuna fuit: vincant, quos vincere mavis.  
 " Si nulla est regio, Teucris quam det tua conjux  
 " Dura: per eversæ, genitor, fumantia Trojæ 45  
 " Excidia obtestor: liceat dimittere ab armis  
 " Incolumem Ascanium, liceat superesse nepotem.  
 " Æneas sane ignotis jactetur in undis,  
 " Et, quamcumque viam dederit Fortuna, sequatur;  
 " Hunc tegere et diræ valeam subducere pugnæ. 50  
 " Est Amathus, est celsa Paphus atque alta Cythera,  
 " Idaliæque domus: positis inglorius armis  
 " Exigat hic ævum. Magna ditione jubeto  
 " Carthago premat Ausoniam: nihil urbibus inde  
 " Obstabit Tyriis. Quid pestem evadere belli 55  
 " Juvit, et Argolicos medium fugisse per ignes,  
 " Totque maris vastæque exhausta pericula terræ,  
 " Dum Latium Teucris recidivæque Pergama quærant?  
 " Non satius, cineres patriæ insedissem supremos  
 " Atque solum, quo Troja fuit? Xanthum et Simoenta  
 " Redde, oro, miseris; iterumque revolvere casus 61  
 " Da, pater, Iliacos Teucris." Tum regia Juno  
 " Acta furore gravi: " Quid me alta silentia cogis  
 " Rumpere, et obductum verbis vulgare dolorem?  
 " Ænean hominum quisquam divûmque subegit 65  
 " Bella sequi, aut hostem regi se inferre Latino?  
 " Italiam petiit fatis auctoribus, esto,  
 " Caesandræ impulsus furiis: num linquere castra  
 " Hortati sumus, aut vitam committere ventis?



- " Num puerō summam belli, num credere muros? 70  
 " Tyrrhenamque fidem aut gentes agitare quietas?  
 " Quis deus in fraudem, quæ dura potentia nostri  
 " Egit? Ubi hic Juno demissave nubibus Iris?  
 " Indignum est, Italos Trojam circumdare flammis  
 " Nascentem, et patria Turnum consistere terra, 75  
 " Cui Pilumnus avus, cui diva Venilia mater.  
 " Quid, face Trojanos atra vim ferre Latinis?  
 " Arva aliena jugo premere, atque avertere prædas?  
 " Quid, soceros legere, et gremiis abducere pactas?  
 " Pacem orare manu, præfigere puppibus arma? 80  
 " Tu potes Ænean manibus subducere Graiū,  
 " Proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendere inanes;  
 " Et potes in totidem classem convertere Nymphas:  
 " Nos aliquid Rutulos contra juvisse, nefandum est?  
 " Æneas ignarus abest: ignarus et absit. 85  
 " Est Paphus Idaliūque tibi, sunt alta Cythera:  
 " Quid gravidam bellis urbem et corda aspera tentas?  
 " Nosne tibi fluxas Phrygiæ res vertere fundo  
 " Conamur? nos? an miseros qui Troas Achivis  
 " Objecit? quæ caussa fuit, consurgere in arma 90  
 " Europamque Asiamque, et fœdera solvere furto?  
 " Me duce Dardanius Spartam expugnavit adulter?  
 " Aut ego tela dedi, fovive Cupidine bella?  
 " Tum decuit metuisse tuis; nunc sera querelis  
 " Haud justis assurgis, et irrita jurgia jactas." 95  
 Talibus orabat Juno: cunctique fremebant  
 Cælicolæ assensu vario: ceu flamina prima  
 Quum deprensa fremunt silvis, et cæca volutant  
 Murmura, venturos nautis prodentia ventos.  
 Tum pater omnipotens, rerum cui prima potestas, 100  
 Infit—eo dicente deū domus alta silescit,  
 Et tremefacta solo tellus, silet arduus æther;  
 Tum Zephyri posuere; premit placida æquora pontus:—  
 " Accipite ergo animis atque hæc mea figite dicta.  
 " Quandoquidem Ausonios conjungi fœdere Teucris 105  
 " Haud licitum; nec vestra capit discordia finem:  
 " Quæ cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat  
 spem,  
 " Tros Rutulusve fuat, nullo discrimine habebō;  
 " Seu fatis Italū castra obsidione tenentur,  
 " Sive errore malo Trojæ monitisque sinistris. 110  
 (180)

"Nec Rutulos solvo. Sua cuique exorsa laborem  
 "Fortunamque ferent. Rex Jupiter omnibus idem.  
 "Fata viam invenient." Stygii per flumina fratris,  
 Per pice torrentes atraque voragine ripas  
 Adnuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum. 115  
 Hic finis fandi. Solio tum Jupiter aureo  
 Surgit, cælicolæ medium quem ad limina ducunt.  
 Interea Rutuli portis circum omnibus instant  
 Sternere cæde viros, et mœnia cingere flammis.  
 At legio Æneadûm vallis obsessa tenetur; 120  
 Nec spes ulla fugæ. Miseri stant turribus altis  
 Nequidquam, et rara muros cinxere corona.  
 Asius Imbrasides Hicetaoniusque Thymœtes  
 Assaracique duo et senior cum Castore Thymbris  
 Prima acies; hos germani Sarpedonis ambo 125  
 Et Clarus et Themon Lycia comitantur ab alta.  
 Fert ingens toto connixus corpore saxum,  
 Haud partem exiguam montis, Lyrnesius Acmon,  
 Nec Clytio genitore minor, nec fratre Menestheo.  
 Hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis, 130  
 Molirique ignem, nervoque aptare sagittas.  
 Ipse inter medios, Veneris justissima cura,  
 Dardanius caput, ecce, puer detectus honestum,  
 Qualis gemma, micat, fulvum quæ dividit aurum,  
 Aut collo decus aut capiti; vel quale per artem 135  
 Inclusum buxo aut Oricia terebintho  
 Lucet ebur; fusos cervix cui lactea crines  
 Accipit et molli subnectens circulus auro.  
 Te quoque magnanimæ viderunt, Ismare, gentes  
 Vulnera dirigere et calamos armare veneno, 140  
 Mæonia generose domo; ubi pinguis culta  
 Exercentque viri, Pactolusque irrigat auro.  
 Aduit et Mnestheus, quem pulsi pristina Turni  
 Aggere murorum sublimem gloria tollit,  
 Et Capys: hinc nomen Campanæ ducitur urbi. 145  
 Illi inter sese duri certamina belli  
 Contulerant: media Æneas freta nocte secabat.  
 Namque ut, ab Evandro castris ingressus Etruscis,  
 Regem adit, et regi memorat nomenque genusque;  
 Quidve petat, quidve ipse ferat, Mezentius arma 150  
 Quæ sibi conciliet, violentaque pectora Turni  
 Edocet; humanis quæ sit fiducia rebus

Admonet, immiscètque preces : haud fit mora ; Tarcho  
 Jungit opes, fœdusque ferit ; tum libera fati  
 Classem conscendit jussis gens Lydia divûm, 155  
 Externo commissa duci. Æneïa puppis  
 Prima tenet, rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones ;  
 Imminet Ida super, profugis gratissima Teucris.  
 Hic magnus sedet Æneas, secumque volutat  
 Eventus belli varios ; Pallasque sinistro 160  
 Affixus lateri jam quærit sidera, opacæ  
 Noctis iter, jam quæ passus terraque marique.  
 Pandite nunc Helicon, deæ, cantusque movete,  
 Quæ manus interea Tuscis comitetur ab oris  
 Ænean, armetque rates, pelagoque vehatur. 165  
 Massicus ærata princeps secat æquora Tigri :  
 Sub quo mille manus juvenum, qui mœnia Clusi,  
 Quique urbem liquere Cosas : quis tela sagittæ  
 Corytisque leves humeris et letifer arcus.  
 Una torvus Abas : huic totum insignibus armis 170  
 Agmen, et aurato fulgebat Apolline puppis.  
 Sexcentos illi dederat Populonia mater  
 Expertos belli juvenes ; ast Ilva trecentos  
 Insula, inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis.  
 Tertius, ille hominum divûmque interpres Asilas, 175  
 Cui pecudum fibræ, cæli cui sidera parent  
 Et linguæ voluerum et præsagi fulminis ignes,  
 Mille rapit densos acie atque horrentibus hastis.  
 Hos parere jubent Alpheæ ab origine Pisæ,  
 Urbs Etrusca solo. Sequitur pulcherrimus Astur, 180  
 Astur equo fidens et versicoloribus armis.  
 Ter centum adjiciunt,—mens omnibus una sequendi,—  
 Qui Cærete domo, qui sunt Minionis in arvis ;  
 Et Pyrgi veteres, intempestæque Gravisçæ.  
 Non ego te, Ligurum ductor fortissime bello, 185  
 Transierim, Cinyra, et paucis comitate Cupavo,  
 Cujus olorinæ surgunt de vertice pennæ,—  
 Crimen amor vestrum,—formæque insigne paternæ :  
 Namque ferunt luctu Cycnum Phaëthontis amati,  
 Populeas inter frondes umbramque sororum 190  
 Dum canit, et mæstum Musa solatur amorem,  
 Canentem molli pluma duxisse senectam,  
 Linquentem terras, et sidera voce sequentem.  
 Filius, æquales comitatus classe catervas,

Ingentem remis Centaurum promovet; ille 195  
Instat aquæ, saxumque undis immane minatur  
Arduus, et longa sulcat maria alta carina.

Ille etiam patriis agmen ciet Ocnus ab oris,  
Fatidicæ Mantus et Tusci filius amnis,  
Qui muros matrisque dedit tibi, Mantua, nomen, 200  
Mantua, dives avis: sed non genus omnibus unum.

Gens illi triplex, populi sub gente quaterni;  
Ipsa caput populis; Tusco de sanguine vires.  
Hinc quoque quingentos in se Mezentius armat,  
Quos patre Benaco velatus arundine glauca 205  
Mincius infesta ducebat in æquora pinu.

It gravis Aulestes, centenaque arbore fluctus  
Verberat assurgens: spumant vada marmore verso.  
Hunc vehit immanis Triton et cærule concha  
Exterrens freta; cui laterum tenuis hispida nanti 210  
Frons hominem præfert, in pristin desinit alvus;  
Spumea semifero sub pectore murmurat unda.  
Tot lecti procures ter denis navibus ibant  
Subsidio Trojæ, et campos salis ære secabant.

Jamque dies cælo concesserat, almaque curru 215  
Noctivago Phœbe medium pulsabat Olympum:  
Æneas—neque enim membris dat cura quietem—

Ipsæ sedens clavumque regit velisque ministrat.  
Atque illi medio in spatio chorus, ecce, suarum  
Occurrit comitum: Nymphæ, quas alma Cybebe 220  
Numen habere maris Nymphasque e navibus esse  
Jusserat, innabant pariter fluctusque secabant,  
Quot prius æratæ steterant ad litora proræ.  
Agnoscent longe regem, lustrantque choreis.

Quarum quæ fandi doctissima Cymodocea 225  
Pone sequens dextra puppim tenet, ipsaque dorso  
Eminet, ac læva tacitis subremigat undis.

Tum sic ignarum alloquitur: "Vigilasne, deum gens,  
"Ænea? vigila, et velis immitte rudentes.

"Nos sumus, Idææ sacro de vertice pinus, 230

"Nunc pelagi Nymphæ, classis tua. Perfidus ut nos

"Præcipites ferro Rutulus flammaque premebat,

"Rupimus invitæ tua vincula, teque per æquor

"Quærimus. Hanc Genetrix faciem miserata refecit,

"Et dedit esse deas, ævumque agitare sub undis. 235

"At puer Ascanius muro fossisque tenetur

"Tela inter media atque horrentes Marte Latinos.  
 "Jam loca jussa tenet forti permixtus Etrusco  
 "Arcas eques. Medias illis opponere turmas,  
 "Ne castris jungant, certa est sententia Turno. 240  
 "Surge age, et Aurora socios veniente vocari  
 "Primus in arma jube, et clipeum cape, quem dedit ipse  
 "Invictum Ignipotens, atque oras ambiit auro.  
 "Crastina lux, mea si non irrita dicta putaris,  
 "Ingentes Rutulæ spectabit cædis acervos." 245  
 Dixerat, et dextra discedens impulit altam,  
 Haud ignara modi, puppim. Fugit illa per undas  
 Ocior et jaculo et ventos æquante sagitta.  
 Inde aliæ celerant cursus. Stupet inscius ipse  
 Tros Anchisiades; animos tamen omine tollit. 250  
 Tum breviter supera aspectans convexa precat:   
 "Alma parens Idæa deûm, cui Dindyma cordi  
 "Turrigeræque urbes bijugique ad frena leones;  
 "Tu mihi nunc pugnae princeps, tu rite propinques  
 "Augurium, Phrygibusque adsis pede, diva, secundo."  
 Tantum effatus. Et interea revoluta ruebat 256  
 Matura jam luce dies, noctemque fugarat:  
 Principio sociis edicit, signa sequantur,  
 Atque animos aptent armis, pugnaeque parent se.  
 Jamque in conspectu Teucros habet et sua castra, 260  
 Stans celsa in puppi: clipeum quum deinde sinistra  
 Extulit ardentem. Clamorem ad sidera tollunt  
 Dardanidæ e muris; spes addita suscitât iras;  
 Tela manu jaciunt: quales sub nubibus atris  
 Strymonidæ dant signa grues, atque æthera tranant 265  
 Cum sonitu, fugiuntque Notos clamore secundo.  
 At Rutulo regi ducibusque ea mira videri  
 Ausoniis; donec versas ad litora puppes  
 Respiciunt, totumque allabi classibus æquor.  
 Ardet apex capiti, cristisque a vertice flamma 270  
 Funditur, et vastos umbo vomit aureus ignes:  
 Non secus ac liquida si quando nocte cometæ  
 Sanguinei lugubre rubent, aut Sirius ardor;  
 Ille sitim morbosque ferens mortalibus ægris,  
 Nascitur, et lævo contristat lumine cælum. 275  
 Haud tamen audaci Turno fiducia cessit  
 Litora præcipere, et venientes pellere terra.  
 \*Ultrô animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultrô:\*

" Quod votis optastis, adest, perfringere dextra.  
 " In manibus Mars ipse, viri. Nunc conjugis esto 280  
 " Quisque suæ tectique memor; nunc magna referto  
 " Facta, patrum laudes. Ulro occurramus ad undam,  
 " Dum trepidi, egressique labant vestigia prima.  
 " Audentes Fortuna juvat."  
 Hæc ait, et secum versat, quos ducere contra, 285  
 Vel quibus obsessos possit concredere muros.  
 Interea Æneas socios de puppibus altis  
 Pontibus exponit. Multi servare recursus  
 Languentis pelagi, et brevibus se credere saltu;  
 Per remos alii. Speculatus litora Tarcho, 290  
 Qua vada non spirant, nec fracta remurmurat unda,  
 Sed mare inoffensum crescenti allabitur æstu,  
 Advertit subito proras, sociosque precatur:  
 " Nunc, o lecta manus, validis incumbite remis;  
 " Tollite, ferte rates; inimicam findite rostris 295  
 " Hanc terram, sulcumque sibi premat ipsa carina.  
 " Frangere nec tali puppim statione recuso;  
 " Arrepta tellure semel." Quæ talia postquam  
 Effatus Tarchon, socii consurgere tonsis,  
 Spumantesque rates arvis inferre Latinis, 300  
 Donec rostra tenent siccum, et sedere carinæ  
 Omnes innocuæ; sed non puppis tua, Tarcho.  
 Namque inflicta vadis dorso dum pendet iniquo,  
 Anceps sustentata diu, fluctusque fatigat:  
 Solvitur, atque viros mediis exponit in undis; 305  
 Fragmina remorum quos et fluitantia transtra  
 Impediunt, retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens.  
 Nec Turnum segnis retinet mora; sed rapit acer  
 Totam aciem in Teucros, et contra in litore sistit.  
 Signa canunt. Primus turmas invasit agrestes 310  
 Æneas, omen pugnæ, stravitque Latinos,  
 Occiso Therone, virum qui maximus ultro  
 Ænean petit; huic gladio perque ærea suta,  
 Per tunicam squalentem auro, latus haurit apertum.  
 Inde Lichan ferit, exsectum jam matre perempta, 315  
 Et tibi, Phœbe, sacrum, casus evadere ferri  
 Quod licuit parvo. Nec longe, Cissea durum  
 Immanemque Gyan, sternentes agmina clava,  
 Dejecit leto: nihil illos Hercules arma  
 Nec validæ juvere manus genitorque Melampus, 320  
 (185) R 3

Alcidae comes, usque graves dum terra labores  
 Præbuit. Ecce Pharo, voces dum jactat inertes,  
 Interquens jaculum clamanti sistit in ore.  
 Tu quoque, flaventem prima lanugine malas  
 Dum sequeris Clytium infelix, nova gaudia, Cydon, 325  
 Dardanea stratus dextra, securus amorum,  
 Qui juvenum tibi semper erant, miserande, jaoeres :  
 Ni fratrum stipata cohors foret obvia, Phorci  
 Progenies, septem numero, septenaque tela  
 Conjiciunt : partim galea clipeoque resultant 330  
 Irrita ; deflexit partim stringentia corpus  
 Alma Venus. Fidum Æneas affatur Achaten :  
 " Suggere tela mihi ; non ullum dextera frustra  
 " Torserit in Rutulos, steterunt quæ in corpore Graiâm  
 " Iliacis campis." Tum magnam corripit hastam, 335  
 Et jacit ; illa volans clipei transverberat æra  
 Mæonis, et thoraca simul cum pectore rampit.  
 Huic frater subit Alcanor, fratremque ruentem  
 Sustentat dextra ; trajecto missa lacerto  
 Protinus hasta fugit, servatque cruenta tenorem, 340  
 Dexteræque ex humero nervis moribunda pependit.  
 Tum Numitor, jaculo fratris de corpore raptò,  
 Ænean petiit ; sed non et figere contra  
 Est licitum, magnique femur perstrinxit Achatæ.  
 Hic Curibus, fidens primævo corpore, Clausus 345  
 Advenit, et rigida Dryopem ferit eminus hasta  
 Sub mentum graviter pressa, pariterque loquentis  
 Vocem animamque rapit trajecto gutture ; at ille  
 Fronte ferit terram, et crassum vomit ore cruorem.  
 Tres quoque Threïcios Boreæ de gente suprema, 350  
 Et tres, quos Idas pater et patria Ismara mittit,  
 Per varios sternit casus. Accurrit Halesus  
 Auruncæque manus ; subit et Neptunia proles,  
 Insignis Messapus equis. Expellere tendunt  
 Nunc hi, nunc illi ; certatur limine in ipso 355  
 Ausoniæ. Magno discordes æthere venti  
 Prælia ceu tollunt, animis et viribus æquis ;  
 Non ipsi inter se, non nubila, non mare cedit ;  
 Anceps pugna diu ; stant obnixa omnia contra :  
 Haud aliter Trojanæ acies aciesque Latinæ 360  
 Concurrent, hæret pede pes densusque viro vir.  
 At parte ex alia, qua saxa rotantia late  
 (186).

## ÆNEIDOS LIB. X. (368—402.)

Impulerat torrens arbusta<sup>que</sup> diruta ripis,  
 Arcadas, insuetos acies inferre pedestres,  
 Ut vidit Pallas Latio dare terga sequaci, 365  
 Aspera quis natura loci dimittere quando  
 Suasit equos : unum quod rebus restat egenis,  
 Nunc prece, nunc dictis virtutem accendit amaris :  
 " Quo fugitis, socii ? per vos et fortia facta,  
 " Per ducis Evandri nomen devicta<sup>que</sup> bella 370  
 " Spem<sup>que</sup> meam, patriæ quæ nunc subit æmula laudi,  
 " Fidite ne pedibus. Ferro rumpenda per hostes  
 " Est via. Qua globus ille virum densissimus urget,  
 " Hac vos et Pallanta ducem patria alta reposcit.  
 " Numina nulla premunt ; mortali urgemur ab hoste  
 " Mortales ; totidem nobis animæ<sup>que</sup> manus<sup>que</sup>. 376  
 " Ecce, maris magna claudit nos objice pontus ;  
 " Deest jam terra fugæ. Pelagus Trojamne petemus ?"  
 Hæc ait, et medius densos prorumpit in hostes,  
 Obvius huic primum, fatis adductus iniquis, 380  
 Fit Lagos : hunc, magno vellit dum pondere saxum,  
 Intorto figit telo, discrimina coctis  
 Per medium qua spina dabat ; hastam<sup>que</sup> receptat  
 Ossibus hærentem. Quem non super occupat Hisbo,  
 Ille quidem hoc sperans : nam Pallas ante ruentem,  
 Dum furit, incautum crudeli morte sodalis, 386  
 Excipit, atque ensem tumido in pulmone recondit.  
 Hinc Sthenelum petit, et Rhœti de gente vetusta  
 Anchemolum, thalamos ausum incestare novercæ.  
 Vos etiam gemini Rutulis cecidistis in arvis, 390  
 Daucia, Laride Thyra<sup>berque</sup>, simillima proles,  
 Indiscreta suis gratus<sup>que</sup> parentibus error ;  
 At nunc dura dedit vobis discrimina Pallas :  
 Nam tibi, Thymbre, caput Evandrius abstulit ensis ;  
 Te decisa suum, Laride, dextera quærit ; 395  
 Semianimes<sup>que</sup>\* micant digiti, ferrum<sup>que</sup> retractant.  
 Arcadas accessos monitu et præclara tuentes  
 Facta viri mixtus dolor et pudor armat in hostes.  
 Tum Pallas bijugis fugientem Rhœtea præter  
 Trajicit. Hoc spatium tantum<sup>que</sup> moræ fuit Ilo. 400  
 Ilo namque procul validam direxerat hastam,  
 Quam medius Rhœteus intercipit, optime Teuthra,

\* *Al. semianimesque.*



Te fugiens fratremque Tyren, curruque volutus;  
 Cædit semianimis Rutulorum calcibus arva.  
 Ac velut, optato ventis æstate coortis, 405  
 Dispersa immittit silvis incendia pastor;  
 Corruptis subito mediis, extenditur una  
 Horrida per latos acies Vulcania campos;  
 Ille sedens victor flammæ despectat ovantes:  
 Non aliter socium virtus coit omnis in unum, 410  
 Teque juvat, Palla. Sed bellis acer Halesus  
 Tendit in adversos, seque in sua colligit arma,  
 Hic mactat Ladona Pheretaque Demodocumque:  
 Strymonio dextram fulgenti deripit ense  
 Elatam in jugulum; saxo ferit ora Thoantis, 415  
 Ossaque dispersit cerebro permixta cruento.  
 Fata canens silvis genitor celarat Halesum;  
 Ut senior leto canentia lumina solvit,  
 Injecere manum Parcæ, telisque sacrarunt  
 Evandri. Quem sic Pallas petit ante precatus: 420  
 "Da nunc, Thybri pater, ferro, quod missile libro,  
 "Fortunam atque viam duri per pectus Halesi.  
 "Hæc arma exuviasque viri tua quercus habebit."  
 Audiit illa deus: dum textit Imaona Halesus,  
 Arcadio infelix telo dat pectus inermum. 425  
 At non cæde viri tanta perterrita Lausus,  
 Pars ingens belli, sinit agmina: primus Abantem  
 Oppositum interimit, pugnae nodumque moramque.  
 Sternitur Arcadiæ proles, sternuntur Etrusci,  
 Et vos, o Graiis imperdita corpora, Teucri. 430  
 Agmina concurrunt ducibusque et viribus æquis.  
 Extremi addensent acies; nec turba moveri  
 Tela manusque sinit. Hinc Pallas instat et urget,  
 Hinc contra Lausus; nec multum discrepat ætas,  
 Egregii forma; sed quis fortuna negarat 435  
 In patriam reditus. Ipsos concurrere passus  
 Haud tamen inter se magni regnator Olympi:  
 Mox illos sua fata manent majore sub hoste.  
 Interea soror alma monet succedere Lauso  
 Turnum, qui volucris curru medium secatur agmen. 440  
 Ut vidit socios: "Tempus desistere pugnae;  
 "Solutus ego in Pallanta feror; soli mihi Pallas  
 "Debetur; cuperem ipse parens spectator adesset."  
 Hæc ait; et socii cesserunt æquore jussu.

At Rutulūm abscessu juvenis tum jussa superba 445  
 Miratus stupet in Turno, corpusque per ingens  
 Lumina volvit, obitque truci procul omnia visu;  
 Talibus et dictis it contra dicta tyranni:  
 "Aut spoliis ego jam raptis laudabor opimis,  
 "Aut leto insigni. Sorti pater æquus utrique est. 450  
 "Tolle minas." Fatus medium procedit in æquor.  
 Frigidus Arcadibus coit in præcordia sanguis.  
 Desiluit Turnus bijugis; pedes apparat ire  
 Comminus. Utque leo, specula quum vidit ab alta  
 Stare procul campis meditantem in proelia taurum 455  
 Advolat; haud alia est Turni venientis imago.  
 Hunc ubi contiguum missæ fore credidit hastæ,  
 Ire prior Pallas, si qua fors adjuvet ausum  
 Viribus imparibus, magnumque ita ad æthera fatur:  
 "Per patris hospitium et mensas, quas advena adisti,  
 "Te precor, Alcide, cœptis ingentibus adsis! 461  
 "Cernat semineci sibi me rapere arma cruenta;  
 "Victoremque ferant morientia lumina Turni."  
 Audiit Alcides juvenem, magnumque sub imo  
 Corde premit gemitum, lacrimasque effundit inanes.  
 Tum Genitor natum dictis affatur amicis: 466  
 "Stat sua cuique dies; breve et irreparabile tempus  
 "Omnibus est vitæ; sed famam extendere factis,  
 "Hoc virtutis opus. Trojæ sub mœnibus altis  
 "Tot gnati cecidere deūm; quin occidit una 470  
 "Sarpedon, mea progenies. Etiam sua Turnum  
 "Fata vocant, metasque dati pervenit ad ævi."  
 Sic ait, atque oculos Rutulorum rejicit arvis.  
 At Pallas magnis emittit viribus hastam,  
 Vaginaque cava fulgentem deripit ense. 475  
 Illa volans, humeri surgunt qua tegmina summa,  
 Incidit, atque, viam clipei molita per oras,  
 Tandem etiam magno strinxit de corpore Turni.  
 Hic Turnus ferro præfixum robur acuto  
 In Pallanta diu librans jacit, atque ita fatur: 480  
 "Aspice, num mage sit nostrum penetrabile telum."  
 Dixerat; at clipeum, tot ferri terga, tot æris  
 Quum pellis totiens obeat circumdata tauri,  
 Vibranti medium cuspis transverberat ictu,  
 Loricæque moras et pectus perforat ingens. 485  
 Ille rapit calidum frustra de vulnere telum:

Una eademque via sanguis animusque sequuntur.  
 Corruit in vulnus; sonitum super arma dedere;  
 Et terram hostilem moriens petit ore cruento.  
 Quem Turnus super assistens: 490  
 "Arcades, hæc," inquit, "memores mea dicta referte  
 "Evandro: Qualem meruit, Pallanta remitto.  
 "Quisquis honos tumuli, quidquid solamen humandi est,  
 "Largior. Haud illi stabunt Æneia parvo  
 "Hospitia." Et lævo pressit pede, talia fatus, 495  
 Exanimem, rapiens immania pondera baltei  
 Impressumque nefas: una sub nocte jugali  
 Cæsa manus juvenum fœde, thalamique cruenti;  
 Quæ Clonus Eurytides multo cælaverat auro;  
 Quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio gaudetque potitus. 500  
 Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futuræ,  
 Et servare modum, rebus sublata secundis!  
 Turno tempus erit, magno quum optaverit emptum  
 Intactum Pallanta, et quum spolia ista diemque  
 Oderit. At socii multo gemitu lacrimisque 505  
 Impositum scuto referunt Pallanta frequentes.  
 O dolor atque decus magnum rediture parenti!  
 Hæc te prima dies bello dedit, hæc eadem aufert,  
 Quum tamen ingentes Rutulorum linquis acervos!  
 Nec jam fama mali tanti, sed certior auctor 510  
 Advolat Æneæ, tenui discrimine leti  
 Esse suos: tempus, versis succurrere Teucris.  
 Proxima quæque metit gladio, latumque per agmen  
 Ardens limitem agit ferro, te, Turne, superbum  
 Cæde nova quærens. Pallas, Evander, in ipsis 515  
 Omnia sunt oculis; mensæ, quas advena primas  
 Tunc adiit, dextræque datæ. Sulmone creatos  
 Quatuor hic juvenes, totidem, quos educat Ufens,  
 Viventes rapit, inferias quos immolet umbris,  
 Captivoque rogi perfundat sanguine flammæ. 520  
 Inde Mago procul infensam contenderat hastam.  
 Ille astu subit; at tremebunda supervolat hasta;  
 Et genua amplectens effatur talia supplex:  
 "Per patrios Manes et spes surgentis Iuli,  
 "Te precor, hanc animam serves gnatoque patrique.  
 "Est domus alta; jacent penitus defossa talenta 526  
 "Cælati argenti; sunt auri pondera facti  
 "Infectique mihi. Non hic victoria Teucrûm  
 (190)

"Vertitur; aut anima una dabit discrimina tanta."  
 Dixerat. Æneas contra cui talia reddit: 530  
 "Argenti atque auri memoras quæ multa talenta,  
 "Gnatis parce tuis; belli commercia Turnus  
 "Sustulit ista prior jam tum Pallante perempto.  
 "Hoc patris Anchisæ Manes, hoc sentit Iulus."  
 Sic fatus galeam læva tenet, atque reflexa 535  
 Cervice orantis capulo tenus applicat ensem.  
 Nec procul Hæmonides, Phœbi Triviæque sacerdos,  
 Infula cui sacra redimibat tempora vitta,  
 Totus collucens veste atque insignibus armis.  
 Quem congressus agit campo, lapsumque superstans  
 Immolat, ingentique umbra tegit; arma Serestus 541  
 Lecta refert humeris, tibi, rex Gradive, tropæum.  
 Instaurant acies Vulcani stirpe creatus  
 Cæculus et veniens Marsorum montibus Umbro.  
 Dardanides contra furit. Anxuris ense sinistram 545  
 Et totum clipei ferro dejecerat orbem;—  
 Dixerat ille aliquid magnum, vimque affore verbo  
 Crediderat, cæloque animum fortasse ferebat,  
 Canitiemque sibi et longos promiserat annos;—  
 Tarquitus exsultans contra fulgentibus armis, 550  
 Silvicolæ Fauno Dryope quem nympa crearat,  
 Obvius ardenti sese obtulit: ille reducta  
 Loricam clipeique ingens onus impedit hasta;  
 Tum caput orantis nequidquam et multa parantis  
 Dicere deturbat terræ, truncumque tepentem 555  
 Provolvens, super hæc inimico pectore fatur:  
 "Istic nunc, metuende, jace! Non te optima mater  
 "Condet humi, patrioque onerabit membra sepulcro;  
 "Alitibus linquere feris; aut gurgite mersum  
 "Unda feret, piscesque impasti vulnera lambent." 560  
 Protinus Antæum et Lucam, prima agmina Turni,  
 Persequitur, fortemque Numam fulvumque Camertem,  
 Magnanimo Volscente satum; ditissimus agri  
 Qui fuit Ausonidum, et tacitis regnavit Amyclis.  
 Ægæon qualis, centum cui brachia dicunt 565  
 Centenasque manus, quinquaginta oribus ignem  
 Pectoribusque arsisse, Jovis quum fulmina contra  
 Tot paribus streperet clipeis, tot stringeret enses:  
 Sic toto Æneas desævit in æquore victor,  
 Ut semel intepuit mucro. Quin ecce Niphæi 570  
 (191)

Quadrijuges in equos adversaque pectora tendit;  
 Atque illi longe gradientem et dira frementem  
 Ut videre, metu versi retroque ruentes  
 Effunduntque ducem, rapiuntque ad litora currus.  
 Interea bijugis infert se Lucagus albis 575  
 In medios fraterque Liger; sed frater habenis  
 Flectit equos, strictum rotat acer Lucagus ensem.  
 Haud tulit Æneas tanto fervore furentes:  
 Irruit, adversaque ingens apparuit hasta.  
 Cui Liger: 580  
 "Non Diomedis equos, nec currus cernis Achilli,  
 "Aut Phrygiæ campos: nunc belli finis et ævi  
 "His dabitur terris." Vesano talia late  
 Dicta volant Ligeri; sed non et Troïus heros  
 Dicta parat contra; jaculum nam torquet in hostem.  
 Lucagus ut pronus pendens in verbera telo 586  
 Admonuit bijugos; projecto dum pede lævo  
 Aptat se pugnae: subit oras hasta per imas  
 Fulgentis clipei, tum lævum perforat inguen;  
 Excussus curru moribundus volvitur arvis. 590  
 Quem pius Æneas dictis affatur amaris:  
 "Lucage, nulla tuos currus fuga segnis equorum  
 "Prodidit, aut vanæ vertere ex hostibus umbræ.  
 "Ipse rotis saliens juga deseris." Hæc ita fatus  
 Arripuit bijugos. Frater tendebat inertes 595  
 Infelix palmas, curru delapsus eodem:  
 "Per te, per qui te talem genuere parentes,  
 "Vir Trojane, sine hanc animam, et miserere precantis."  
 Pluribus oranti Æneas: "Haud talia dudum  
 "Dicta dabas. Morere, et fratrem ne desere frater."  
 Tum, latebras animæ, pectus mucrone recludit. 601  
 Talia per campos edebat funera ductor  
 Dardanius, torrentis aquæ vel turbinis atri  
 More furens. Tandem erumpunt et castra relinquunt  
 Ascanius puer et nequidquam obsessa juvenus. 605  
 Junonem interea compellat Jupiter ultro:  
 "O germana mihi atque eadem gratissima conjux,  
 "Ut rebare, Venus—nec te sententia fallit—  
 "Trojanas sustentat opes: non vivida bello  
 "Dextra viris animusque ferox patiensque pericli." 610  
 Cui Juno submissa: "Quid, o pulcherrime conjux,  
 "Sollicitas ægram et tua tristia dicta timentem?  
 (192)

" Si mihi, quæ quondam fuerat, quamque esse decebat  
 " Vis in amore foret ! Non hoc mihi namque negares,  
 " Omnipotens, quin et pugnæ subducere Turnum, 615  
 " Et Dauno possem incolumem servare parenti.  
 " Nunc pereat, Teucrisque pio det sanguine pœnas.  
 " Ille tamen nostra deducit origine nomen,  
 " Pilumnusque illi quartus pater ; et tua larga  
 " Sæpe manu multisque oneravit limina donis." 620  
 Cui rex ætherii breviter sic fatus Olympi :  
 " Si mora præsentis leti tempusque caduco  
 " Oratur juveni, meque hoc ita ponere sentis :  
 " Tolle fuga Turnum, atque instantibus eripe fati.  
 " Hactenus indulsisse vacat. Sin altior istis 625  
 " Sub precibus venia ulla latet, totumque moveri  
 " Mutarive putas bellum : spes pascis inanes."  
 Et Juno allacrimans : " Quid, si, quæ voce gravaris,  
 " Mente dares, atque hæc Turno rata vita maneret ?  
 " Nunc manet insontem gravis exitus : aut ego veri  
 " Vana feror. Quod ut o potius formidine falsa 631  
 " Ludar, et in melius tua, qui potes, orsa reflectas !"  
 Hæc ubi dicta dedit, cælo se protinus alto  
 Misit, agens hiemem, nimbo succincta, per auras ;  
 Iliacamque aciem et Laurentia castra petivit. 635  
 Tum dea nube cava tenuem sine viribus umbram  
 In faciem Æneæ—visu mirabile monstrum—  
 Dardaniis ornat telis ; clipeumque jubaque  
 Divini assimulat capitis ; dat inania verba,  
 Dat sine mente sonum, gressusque effingit euntis ; 640  
 Morte obita quales fama est volitare figuras,  
 Aut quæ sopitos deludunt somnia sensus.  
 At primas læta ante acies exsultat imago,  
 Irritatque virum telis, et voce lacessit.  
 Instat cui Turnus, stridentemque eminus hastam 645  
 Conjicit ; illa dato vertit vestigia tergo.  
 Tum vero Ænean aversum ut cedere Turnus  
 Credidit, atque animo spem turbidus hausit inanem :  
 " Quo fugis, Ænea ? thalamos ne desere pactos !  
 " Hac dabitur dextra tellus quæsita per undas." 650  
 Talia vociferans sequitur, strictumque coruscat  
 Mucronem ; nec ferre videt sua gaudia ventos.  
 Forte ratis celsi conjuncta crepidine saxi  
 Expositis stabat scalis et ponte parato ;

Qua rex Clusinis advectus Osinius oris. 655  
 Huc sese trepida Æneæ fugientis imago  
 Conjicit in latebras; nec Turnus segnior instat,  
 Exsuperatque moras, et pontes transilit altos.  
 Vix proram attigerat: rumpit Saturnia funem,  
 Avulsamque rapit revoluta per æquora navem. 660  
 Tum levis haud ultra latebras jam quærit imago,  
 Sed sublime volans nubi se immiscuit atræ.  
 Illum autem Æneas absentem in prælia poscit.  
 Obvia multa virûm demittit corpora morti:  
 Quum Turnum medio interea fert æquore turbo. 665  
 Respicit ignarus rerum ingratusque salutis,  
 Et duplices cum voce manus ad sidera tendit:  
 "Omnipotens genitor, tanton' me crimine dignum  
 "Duxisti, et tales voluisti expendere pœnas?  
 "Quo feror? unde abii? quæ me fuga, quemve reducit?  
 "Laurentesne iterum muros aut castra videbo? 671  
 "Quid manus illa virûm, qui me meaue arma secuti?  
 "Quosne—nefas—omnes infanda in morte reliqui?  
 "Et nunc palantes video, gemitumque cadentum  
 "Accipio. Quid ago? aut quæ jam satis ima dehiscat  
 "Terra mihi? Vos o potius miserescite, venti! 676  
 "In rupes, in saxa—volens vos Turnus adoro—  
 "Ferte ratem, sævisque vadis immittite Syrtis,  
 "Quo neque me Rutuli, nec conscia fama sequatur."  
 Hæc memorans animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat illuc;  
 An sese mucrone ob tantum dedecus amens 681  
 Induat, et crudum per costas exigit ensẽm;  
 Fluctibus an jaciat mediis, et litora nando  
 Curva petat, Teucrûmque iterum se reddat in arma.  
 Ter conatus utramque viam: ter maxima Juno 685  
 Continuit, juvenemque animi miserata repressit.  
 Labitur alta secans fluctuque æstuque secundo,  
 Et patris antiquam Dauni defertur ad urbem.  
 At Jovis interea monitis Mezentius ardens  
 Succedit pugnae, Teucrosque invadit ovantes. 690  
 Concurrunt Tyrrhenæ acies, atque omnibus uni,  
 Uni odiisque viro telisque frequentibus instant.  
 Ille, velut rupes, vastum quæ prodit in æquor,  
 Obvia ventorum furiis expostaque ponto,  
 Vim cunctam atque minas perfert cœlique marisque,  
 Ipsa immota manens: prolem Dolichaonis Hebrum 696  
 (194)

Sternit humi, cum quo Latagum Palnumque fugacem :  
 Sed Latagum saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis  
 Occupat os faciemque adversam ; poplite Palnum  
 Succiso volvi segnem sinit ; armaque Lauso 700  
 Donat habere humeris, et vertice figere cristas.  
 Nec non Evanthen Phrygium, Paridisque Mimanta  
 Æqualem comitemque, una quem nocte Theano  
 In lucem genitori Amyco dedit, et face prægnans  
 Cisseis regina Parin : Paris urbe paterna 705  
 Occubat ; ignarum Laurens habet ora Mimanta.  
 Ac velut ille canum morau de montibus altis  
 Actus aper, multos Vesulus quem pinifer annos  
 Defendit, multosque palus Laurentia, silva  
 Pastus arundinea, postquam inter retia ventum est, 710  
 Substitit, infremuitque ferox, et inhorruit armos ;  
 Nec cuiquam irasci propiusque accedere virtus,  
 Sed jaculis tutisque procul clamoribus instant :  
 Ille autem impavidus partes cunctatur in omnes,  
 Dentibus infrendens, et tergo decutit hastas : 715  
 Haud aliter, justæ quibus est Mezentius iræ,  
 Non ulli est animus stricto concurrere ferro ;  
 Missilibus longe et vasto clamore laceasant.  
 Venerat antiquis Corythi de finibus Aeron,  
 Graius homo, infectos linquens profugus hymenæos :  
 Hunc ubi miscentem longe media agmina vidit, 721  
 Purpureum pennis et pactæ conjugis ostro :  
 Impastus stabula alta leo ceu sæpe peragrans—  
 Suadet enim vesana fames—si forte fugacem  
 Conspexit capream, aut surgentem in cornua cervum,  
 Gaudet, hians immane, comasque arrexat, et hæret 726  
 Visceribus super incumbens ; lavit improba teter  
 Ora cruor :  
 Sic ruit in densos alacer Mezentius hostes.  
 Sternitur infelix Aeron, et calcibus atram 730  
 Tundit humum exspirans, infractaque tela cruentat.  
 Atque idem fugientem haud est dignatus Oroden  
 Sternere, nec jacta cæcum dare ensipide vulnus :  
 Obvius adversoque occurrit, seque viro vir  
 Contulit, haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis. 735  
 Tum super abjectum posito pede nixus et hasta :  
 “ Pars belli haud temnenda, viri, jacet altus Orodes.”  
 Conclamaet socii lætum præana secuti.



Ille autem exspirans: "Non me, quicumque es, inulto,  
 "Victor, nec longum lætabere: te quoque fata 740  
 "Prospectant paria, atque eadem mox arva tenebis."  
 Ad quem subridens mixta Mezentius ira:  
 "Nunc morere! Ast de me divum pater atque homi-  
 num rex  
 "Viderit!" Hoc dicens eduxit corpore telum.  
 Olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget 745  
 Somnus; in æternam clauduntur lumina noctem.  
 Cædicus Alcathoum obtruncat, Sacrator Hydaspem;  
 Partheniumque Rapo et prædurum viribus Orsen;  
 Messapus Cloniumque Lycaoniumque Ericeten;  
 Illum infrenis equi lapsu tellure jacentem, 750  
 Hunc peditem pedes. Et Lycius processerat Agis;  
 Quem tamen haud expers Valerus virtutis avitæ  
 Dejicit; at Thronium Salius, Saliumque Nealces,  
 Insignis jaculo et longe fallente sagitta.  
 Jam gravis æquabat luctus et mutua Mavors 755  
 Funera; cædebant pariter pariterque ruebant  
 Victores victique; neque his fuga nota, neque illis.  
 Di Jovis in tectis iram miserantur inanem  
 Amborum, et tantos mortalibus esse labores;  
 Hinc Venus, hinc contra spectat Saturnia Juno; 760  
 Pallida Tisiphone media inter millia sævit.  
 At vero ingentem quatiens Mezentius hastam  
 Turbidas ingreditur campo. Quam magnus Orion,  
 Quum pedes incedit medii per maxima Nerei  
 Stagna viam scindens, humero supereminet undas; 765  
 Aut, summis referens annosam montibus ornum,  
 Ingrediturque solo et caput inter nubila condit:  
 Talis se vastis infert Mezentius armis.  
 Huic contra Æneas, speculatus in agmine longo,  
 Obvius ire parat. Manet imperterritus ille, 770  
 Hostem magnanimum opperiens, et mole sua stat;  
 Atque oculis spatium emensus, quantum satis hastæ:  
 "Dextra, mihi deus, et telum, quod missile libro,  
 "Nunc adsint! Voveo prædonis corpore raptis  
 "Indutum spoliis ipsum te, Lause, tropæum 775  
 "Æneæ." Dixit, stridentemque eminus hastam  
 Jecit; at illa volans clipeo est excussa, proculque  
 Egregium Antoren latus inter et ilia figit:  
 Herculis Antoren comitem, qui missus ab Argis  
 (196)

Hæserat Evandro, atque Itala consederat urbe.	780
Sternitur infelix alieno vulnere, cælumque	
Aspicit, et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos.	
Tum pius Æneas hastam jacit: illa per orbem	
Ære cavum triplici, per lineæ terga tribusque	
Transiit intextum tauris opus, inaque sedit	785
Inguine; sed vires hand pertulit. Ocius ense	
Æneas, viso Tyrrheni sanguine lætus,	
Eripit a femine, et trepidanti fervidus instat.	
Ingemuit cari graviter genitoris amore,	
Ut vidit, Lausus, lacrimæque per ora volutæ.	790
Hic mortis duræ casum tuæque optima facta,	
Si qua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas,	
Non equidem, nec te, juvenis memorande, silebo.	
Ille pedem referens et inutilis, inque ligatus	
Cedebat, clipeoque inimicum hastile trahebat.	795
Proripuit juvenis, seseque immiscuit armis;	
Jamque assurgentis dextra plagamque ferentis	
Æneæ subiit mucronem, ipsumque morando	
Sustinuit; socii magno clamore sequuntur,	
Dum genitor nati parma protectus abiret;	800
Telaque conjiciunt, proturbantque eminus hostem	
Missilibus. Furit Æneas, tectusque tenet se,	
Ac velut, effusa si quando grandine nimbi	
Præcipitant, omnis campis diffugit arator,	
Omnis et agricola, et tuta latet arce viator	805
Aut amnis ripis, aut alti fornice saxi,	
Dum pluit in terris; ut possint, sole reducto,	
Exercere diem; sic obrutas undique telis	
Æneas nubem belli, dum detonet, omnis	
Sustinet, et Lausum increpitat, Lausoque minatur:	810
"Quo moriture ruis, majoraque viribus audes?	
"Fallit te incautum pietas tua." Nec minus ille	
Exultat demens. Sævæ jamque altius iræ	
Dardanio surgunt ductori, extremaque Lauso	
Parcæ fila legunt: validum namque exigit ensam	815
Per medium Æneas juvenem, totumque recondit,	
Transiit et parmam muero, levia arma minacis,	
Et tunicam, molli mater quam neverat auro;	
Implevitque sinum sanguis; tum vita per auras	
Concessit mæsta ad Manes, corpusque reliquit.	820

At vero ut vultum vidit morientis et ora,  
 Ora modis Anchisiades pallentia miris,  
 Ingemuit miserans graviter dextramque tetendit,  
 Et mentem patriæ subiit pietatis imago.  
 " Quid tibi nunc, miserande puer, pro laudibus istis,  
 " Quid pius Æneas tanta dabit indole dignum? 826  
 " Arma, quibus lætatus, habe tua; teque parentum  
 " Manibus et cineri, si qua est ea cura, remitto.  
 " Hoc tamen infelix miseram solabere mortem:  
 " Æneæ magni dextra cadis." Increpat ultro 830  
 Cunctantes socios, et terra sublevat ipsum,  
 Sanguine turpantem comptos de more capillos.  
 Interea genitor Tiberini ad fluminis undam  
 Vulnere siccat lymphis, corpusque levabat  
 Arboris acclinis trunco. Procul ærea ramis 835  
 Dependet galea, et prato gravia arma quiescunt.  
 Stant lecti circum juvenes; ipse æger, anhelans,  
 Colla fovet, fusus propexam in pectore barbam;  
 Multa super Lauso rogitat, multosque remittit,  
 Qui revocent, mæstique ferant mandata parentis. 840  
 At Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant  
 Flentes, ingentem, atque ingenti vulnere victum.  
 Agnovit longe gemitum præsaga mali mens.  
 Canitiem multo deformat pulvere, et ambas  
 Ad cælum tendit palmas, et corpore inhæret. 845  
 " Tantane me tenuit vivendi, nate, voluptas,  
 " Ut pro me hostili paterer succedere dextræ,  
 " Quem genui? Tuane hæc genitor per vulnera ævor,  
 " Morte tua vivens? Heu, nunc misero mihi demum  
 " Exitium infelix; nunc alte vulnus adactum! 850  
 " Idem ego, nate, tuum maculavi crimine nomen,  
 " Pulsus ob invidiam solio sceptrisque paternis.  
 " Debueram patriæ pœnas odiisque meorum;  
 " Omnes per mortes animam sontem ipse dedissem! 854  
 " Nunc vivo, neque adhuc homines lucemque relinquo!  
 " Sed linquam." Simul hoc dicens attollit in ægrum  
 Se femur, et, quamquam vis alto vulnere tardat,  
 Haud dejectus equum duci jubet. Hoc decus illi,  
 Hoc solamen erat; bellis hoc victor abibat  
 Omnibus. Alloquitur mœrentem, et talibus infit: 860  
 " Rhæbe, diu—res si qua diu mortalibus ulla est—

" Viximus. Aut hodie victor spolia illa cruenta  
 " Et caput Æneæ referes, Lausique dolorum  
 " Ultor eris mecum : aut, aperit si nulla viam vis,  
 " Occumbes pariter. Neque enim, fortissime, credo  
 " Jussa aliena pati et dominos dignabere Teucros." 866  
 Dixit, et exceptus tergo consueta locavit  
 Membra, manusque ambas jaculis oneravit acutis,  
 Ære caput fulgens, cristaque hirsutus equina.  
 Sic cursum in medios rapidus dedit. Æstuat ingens  
 Uno in corde pudor, mixtoque insania luctu, 871  
 \*Et Furiis agitatus amor, et conscia virtus.\*  
 Atque hic Ænean magna ter voce vocavit.  
 Æneas—agnovit enim—lætusque precatur :  
 " Sic pater ille deûm faciat, sic altus Apollo ! 875  
 " Incipias conferre manum."  
 Tantum effatus, et infesta subit obviu8 hasta.  
 Ille autem : " Quid me, erepto, sævissime, nato  
 " Terres ? hæc via sola fuit, qua perdere posses.  
 " Nec mortem horremus, nec divûm parcimus ulli. 880  
 " Desine. Jam venio moriturus, et hæc tibi porto  
 " Dona prius." Dixit, telumque intorsit in hostem ;  
 Inde aliud super atque aliud figitque, volatque  
 Ingenti gyro : sed sustinet aureus umbo.  
 Ter circum adstantem lævos equitavit in orbes, 885  
 Tela manu jaciens ; ter secum Troïus heros  
 Immanem ærato circumfert tegmine silvam.  
 Inde ubi tot traxisse moras, tot spicula tædet  
 Vellere, et urgetur pugna congressus iniqua :  
 Multa movens animo jam tandem erumpit, et inter 890  
 Bellatoris equi cava tempora conjicit hastam.  
 Tollit se arrectum quadrupes, et calcibus auras  
 Verberat, effusumque equitem super ipse secutus  
 Implicat, ejectoque incumbit cernuus armo.  
 Clamore incendunt cælum Troesque Latinique. 895  
 Advolat Æneas, vaginaque eripit ensem,  
 Et super hæc : " Ubi nunc Mezentius acer et illa  
 " Effera vis animi ?" Contra Tyrrhenus, ut auras  
 Suspiciens hausit cælum mentemque recepit :  
 " Hostis amare, quid increpitas mortemque minaris ?  
 " Nullum in cæde nefas ; nec sic ad proelia veni ; 901  
 " Nec tecum meus hæc pepigit mihi fœdera Lausus.

ÆNEIDÆ LIB. I. (903—908.)

“ Unum hoc per, si ~~qua~~ est victis venia hostibus, oro :  
“ Corpus humo patiare tegi. Scio acerba meorum  
“ Circumstare odia : hunc, oro, defende furorem, 905  
“ Et me consortem nati concede sepulcro.”  
Hæc loquitur, juguloque haud inscius accipit ensē,  
Undantique animam diffundit in arma cruore.

# ÆNEIDOS

## LIBER UNDECIMUS.

OCEANUM interea surgens Aurora reliquit.  
Æneas, quamquam et sociis dare tempus humanis  
Præcipitant curæ, turbataque funere mens est,  
Vota deûm primo victor solvebat Eoo.  
Ingentem quercum decisis undique ramis 5  
Constituit tumulo, fulgentiaque induit arma,  
Mezenti ducis exuvias, tibi, magne, tropæum,  
Bellipotens. Aptat rorantes sanguine cristas  
Telaque trunca viri et bis sex thoraca petitem  
Perfossumque locis, clipeumque ex ære sinistræ 10  
Subligat, atque ensem collo suspendit eburnum.  
Tum socios—namque omnis eum stipata tegebat  
Turba ducum—sic incipiens hortatur ovantes :  
“ Maxima res effecta, viri ; timor omnis abesto,  
“ Quod superest ; hæc sunt spolia et de rege superbo  
“ Primitiæ ; manibusque meis Mezentius hic est. 16  
“ Nunc iter ad regem nobis murosque Latinos.  
“ Arma parate, animis et spe præsumite bellum ;  
“ Ne qua mora ignaros, ubi primum vellere signa  
“ Adnuerint superi, pubemque educere castris, 20  
“ Impediat, segnisve metu sententia tardet.  
“ Interea socios inhumataque corpora terræ  
“ Mandemus : qui solus honos Acheronte sub imo est.  
“ Ite,” ait ; “ egregias animas, quæ sanguine nobis  
“ Hanc patriam peperere suo, decorate supremis 25  
“ Muneribus ; mæstamque Evandri primus ad urbem  
“ Mittatur Pallas, quem non virtutis egentem  
“ Abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo.”

Sic ait illacrimans, recipitque ad limina gressum ;  
 Corpus ubi exanimi positum Pallantis Acœtes 30  
 Servabat senior, qui Parrhasio Evandro  
 Armiger ante fuit ; sed non felicibus æque  
 Tum comes auspiciis caro datus ibat alumno.  
 Circum omnis famulûmque manus Trojanaque turba  
 Et mæstum Iliades crinem de more solutæ. 35  
 Ut vero Æneas foribus sese intulit altis,  
 Ingentem gemitum tunsis ad sidera tollunt  
 Pectoribus, mæstoque immugit regia luctu.  
 Ipse, caput nivei fultum Pallantis et ora  
 Ut vidit, levique patens in pectore vulnus 40  
 Cuspidis Ausoniæ, lacrimis ita fatur obortis :  
 "Tene," inquit, "miserande puer, quum læta veniret,  
 "Invidit Fortuna mihi, ne regna videres  
 "Nostra, neque ad sedes victor veherere paternas ?  
 "Non hæc Evandro de te promissa parenti 45  
 "Discedens dederam, quum me complexus euntem  
 "Mitteret in magnum imperium, metuensque moneret,  
 "Acres esse viros, cum dura prœlia gente.  
 "Et nunc ille quidem spe multum captus inani  
 "Fors et vota facit, cumulatque altaria donis : 50  
 "Nos juvenem exanimum et nil jam cœlestibus ullis  
 "Debentem vano mæsti comitamur honore.  
 "Infelix, nati funus crudele videbis !  
 "Hi nostri reditus, expectatique triumphi ?  
 "Hæc mea magna fides ? At non, Evandre, pudendis  
 "Vulneribus pulsum aspicias ; nec sospite dirum 56  
 "Optabis nato funus pater. Hei mihi, quantum  
 "Præsidium Ausonia, et quantum tu perdis, Iule !"  
 Hæc ubi deflevit, tolli miserabile corpus  
 Imperat, et toto lectos ex agmine mittit 60  
 Mille viros, qui supremum comitentur honorem,  
 Intersintque patris lacrimis : solatia luctus  
 Exigua ingentis, misero sed debita patri.  
 Haud segnes alii crates et molle fenetrum  
 Arbuteis texunt virgis et vimine querno, 65  
 Exstructosque toros obtentu frondis inumbrant.  
 Hic juvenem agresti sublimem stramine ponunt :  
 Qualem virgineo demessum pollice florem  
 Seu mollis violæ, seu languentis hyacinthi,  
 Cui neque fulgor adhuc, nec dum sua forma recessit ;  
 (202)

Non jam mater alit tellus viresque ministrat.	71
Tunc geminas vestes auroque ostroque rigentes	
Extulit Æneas, quas illi læta laborum	
Ipsa suis quondam manibus Sidonia Dido	
Fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro.	75
Harum unam juveni supremum mæstus honorem	
Induit, arsurasque comas obnubit amictu ;	
Multaque præterea Laurentis præmia pugnae	
Aggerat, et longo prædam jubet ordine duci.	
Addit equos et tela, quibus spoliaverat hostem.	80
Vinxerat et post terga manus, quos mitteret umbris	
Inferias, cæso sparsurus sanguine flammam ;	
Indutosque jubet truncos hostilibus armis	
Ipsos ferre duces, inimicaque nomina figi.	
Ducitur infelix ævo confectus Acætes,	85
Pectora nunc fœdans pugnis, nunc unguibus ora ;	
Sternitur, et toto projectus corpore terræ.	
Ducunt et Rutulo perfusos sanguine currus.	
Post bellator equus, positus insignibus, Æthon	
It lacrimans, guttisque humectat grandibus ora.	90
Hastam alii galeamque ferunt ; nam cetera Turnus	
Victor habet. Tum mæsta phalanx, Teucrique sequun-	
Tyrrhenique omnes et versis Arcades armis.	[tur
Postquam omnis longe comitum processerat ordo,	
Substitit Æneas, gemituque hæc addidit alto :	95
“ Nos alias hinc ad lacrimas eadem horrida belli	
“ Fata vocant. Salve æternum mihi, maxume Palla,	
“ Æternumque vale.” Nec plura effatus ad altos	
Tendebat muros, gressumque in castra ferebat.	
Jamque oratores aderant ex urbe Latina,	100
Velati ramis oleæ, veniamque rogantes :	
Corpora, per campos ferro quæ fusa jacebant,	
Redderet, ac tumulo sineret succedere terræ ;	
Nullum cum victis certamen et æthere cassis :	
Parceret hospitibus quondam socerisque vocatis.	105
Quos bonus Æneas, haud aspernanda precantes,	
Prosequitur venia, et verbis hæc insuper addit :	
“ Quenam vos tanto Fortuna indigna, Latini,	
“ Implicuit bello, qui nos fagiatis amicos ?	
“ Pacem me exanimis et Martis sorte peremptis	110
“ Oratis ? equidem et vivis concedere vellem.	
“ Nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent ;	



" Nec bellum cum gente gero : rex nostra reliquit  
 " Hospitia, et Turni potius se credidit armis.  
 " Æquius huic Turnum fuerat se opponere morti. 115  
 " Si bellum finire manu, si pellere Teucros  
 " Apparat, his mecum decuit concurrere telis ;  
 " Vixet, cui vitam deus aut sua dextra dedisset.  
 " Nunc ite, et miseris supponite civibus ignem."  
 Dixerat Æneas. Olli obstupere silentes, 120  
 Conversique oculos inter se atque ora tenebant.  
 Tum senior semperque odiis et crimine Drances  
 Infensus juveni Turno sic ore vicissim  
 Orsa refert : " O fama ingens, ingentior armis,  
 " Vir Trojane, quibus cælo te laudibus æquem ? 125  
 " Justitiæne prius mirer, belline laborum ?  
 " Nos vero hæc patriam grati referemus ad urbem ;  
 " Et te, si qua viam dederit fortuna, Latino  
 " Jungemus regi. Quærat sibi fœdera Turnus.  
 " Quin et fatales murorum attollere moles, 130  
 " Saxaque subvectare humeris Trojana juvabit."  
 Dixerat hæc, unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant.  
 Bis senos pepigere dies et pace sequestra  
 Per silvas Teucris mixtique impune Latini  
 Erravere jugis. Ferro sonat alta bipenni 135  
 Fraxinus ; evertunt actas ad sidera pinos ;  
 Robora nec cuneis et olentem scindere cedrum,  
 Nec plaustris cessant vectare gementibus ornos.  
 Et jam Fama volans, tanti prænuntia luctus,  
 Evandrum Evandrique domos et mœnia replet, 140  
 Quæ modo victorem Latio Pallanta ferebat.  
 Arcades ad portas ruere, et de more vetusto  
 Funereas rapuere faces ; lucet via longo  
 Ordine flammaram, et late discriminat agros.  
 Contra turba Phrygum veniens plangentia jungunt 145  
 Agmina. Quæ postquam matres succedere tectis  
 Viderunt, mæstam incendunt clamoribus urbem.  
 At non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere ;  
 Sed venit in medios. Feretro Pallanta reposito  
 Procubuit super, atque hæret lacrimansque gemensque,  
 Et via vix tandem vocis laxata dolore est : 151  
 " Non hæc, o Palla, dederas promissa parenti.  
 " Cautius ut sævo velles te credere Marti !  
 " Haud ignarus eram, quantum nova gloria in armis  
 (204)

" Et prædulce decus primo certamine posset. 155  
 " Primitiæ juvenis miseræ, bellique propinqui  
 " Dura rudimenta, et nulli exaudita deorum  
 " Vota precesque meæ ! tuque, o sanctissima conjux,  
 " Felix morte tua, neque in hunc servata dolorem !  
 " Contra ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes 160  
 " Restarem ut genitor. Troum socia arma secutum  
 " Obruerent Rutuli telis ! animam ipse dedissem,  
 " Atque hæc pompa domum me, non Pallanta, referret !  
 " Nec vos arguerim, Teucri, nec fœdera, nec, quas  
 " Junximus hospitio, dextras ; sors ista senectas 165  
 " Debita erat nostræ. Quod si immatura manebat  
 " Mors gnatum, cæsis Volscorum millibus ante,  
 " Ducentem in Latium Teucros cecidisse juvaret.  
 " Quin ego non alio digner te funere, Palla,  
 " Quam pius Æneas, et quam magni Phryges, et quam  
 " Tyrrhenique duces, Tyrrhenûm exercitus omnis. 171  
 " Magna tropæa ferunt, quos dat tua dextera leto.  
 " Tu quoque nunc stares immanis truncus in armis,  
 " Esset par ætas et idem si robur ab annis,  
 " Turne. Sed infelix Teucros quid demoror armis ?  
 " Vadite et hæc memores regi mandata referte : 176  
 " Quod vitam moror invisam, Pallante perempto,  
 " Dextera caussa tua est ; Turnum gnatoque patrique  
 " Quam debere vides. Meritis vacat hic tibi solus  
 " Fortunæque locus. Non vitæ gaudia quero, 180  
 " Nec fas ; sed gnato Manes perferre sub imos."

Aurora interea miseris mortalibus almam  
 Extulerat lucem, referens opera atque labores.  
 Jam pater Æneas, jam curvo in litore Tarchon  
 Constituere pyras : huc corpora quisque suorum 185  
 More tulere patrum ; subjectisque ignibus atris  
 Conditur in tenebras altum caligine cælum.  
 Ter circum accensos cincti fulgentibus armis  
 Decurrere rogos ; ter mæstum funeris ignem  
 Lustravere in equis, ululatusque ore dedere. 190  
 Spargitur et tellus lacrimis, sparguntur et arma ;  
 It cælo clamorque virûm clangorque tubarum.  
 Hinc alii spolia occisis derepta Latinis  
 Conjiciunt igni, galeas ensesque decoros  
 Frenaque ferventesque rotas ; pars munera nota, 195  
 Ipsorum clipeos et non felicia tela.

Multa boum circa mactantur corpora Morti ;  
 Setigerosque sues raptasque ex omnibus agris  
 In flammam jugulant pecudes. Tum litore toto  
 Ardentes spectant socios, semiustaque servant 200  
 Busta ; neque avelli possunt, nox humida donec  
 Invertit cælum stellis ardentibus aptum.

Nec minus et miseri diversa in parte Latini  
 Innumeras struxere pyras, et corpora partim  
 Multa virûm terræ infodiunt, avectaque partim 205  
 Finitimos tollunt in agros, urbique remittunt.  
 Cetera confusæque ingentem cædis acervum  
 Nec numero nec honore cremant ; tunc undique vasti  
 Certatim crebris collucent ignibus agri.

Tertia lux gelidam cælo dimoverat umbram : 210

Mærentes altum cinerem et confusa ruebant  
 Ossa focus, tepidoque onerabant aggere terræ.  
 Jam vero in tectis, prædivitis urbe Latini,  
 Præcipuus fragor et longi pars maxima luctus.  
 Hic matres miseræque nurus, hic cara sororum 215

Pectora mærentum puerique parentibus orbi  
 Dirum exsecrantur bellum Turnique hymenæos ;  
 Ipsum armis ipsumque jubent decernere ferro,  
 Qui regnum Italiæ et primos sibi poscat honores.  
 Ingravat hæc sævus Drances, solumque vocari 220

Testatur, solum posci in certamina Turnum.  
 Multa simul contra variis sententia dictis  
 Pro Turno ; et magnum reginæ nomen obumbrat ;  
 Multa virum meritis sustentat fama tropæis.

Hos inter motus, medio in flagrante tumultu, 225

Ecce super mæsti magna Diomedis ab urbe  
 Legati responsa ferunt : nihil omnibus actum  
 Tantorum impensis operum ; nil dona, neque aurum,  
 Nec magnas valuisse preces ; alia arma Latinis  
 Quærenda, aut pacem Trojano ab rege petendum. 230

Deficit ingenti luctu rex ipse Latinus.  
 Fatalem Ænean manifesto numine ferri,  
 Admonet ira deûm tumulique ante ora recentes.  
 Ergo concilium magnum primosque suorum 235

Imperio accitos alta intra limina cogit.  
 Olli convenere fluuntque ad regia plenis  
 Tecta viis. Sedet in mediis et maximus ævo  
 Et primus sceptris, haud læta fronte, Latinus.

Atque hic legatos Ætola ex urbe remissos,  
 Quæ referant, fari jubet, et responsa reposcit, 240  
 Ordine cuncta suo. Tum facta silentia linguis,  
 Et Venulus dicto parens ita farier inquit :  
 " Vidimus, o cives, Diomedem Argivæque castra ;  
 " Atque iter emensi casus superavimus omnes ;  
 " Contigimusque manum, qua concidit Iliæ tellus. 245  
 " Ille urbem Argyripam, patriæ cognomine gentis,  
 " Victor Gargani condebat Iapygis arvis.  
 " Postquam introgressi, et coram data copia fandi :  
 " Munera præferimus, nomen patriamque docemus ;  
 " Qui bellum intulerint, quæ caussa attraxerit Arpos.  
 " Auditis ille hæc placido sic reddidit ore : 251  
 " " O fortunatæ gentes, Saturnia regna,  
 " " Antiqui Ausonii, quæ vos fortuna quietos  
 " " Sollicitat, suadetque ignota lacescere bella ?  
 " " Quicumque Iliacos ferro violavimus agros, 255  
 " " —Mitto ea, quæ muris bellando exhausta sub altis,  
 " " Quos Simois premat ille viros,—infanda per orbem  
 " " Supplicia et scelerum pœnas expendimus omnes,  
 " " Vel Priamo miseranda manus ; scit triste Minervæ  
 " " Sidus et Euboicæ cautes ultorque Caphereus. 260  
 " " Militia ex illa diversum ad litus abacti,  
 " " Atrides Protei Menelaus adusque columnas  
 " " Exsulat ; Ætnæos vidit Cyclopas Ulixes.  
 " " Regna Neoptolemi referam, versosque Penatès  
 " " Idomenei ? Libycone habitantes litore Locros ? 265  
 " " Ipse Mycenæus magnorum ductor Achivûm  
 " " Conjugis infandæ prima intra limina dextra  
 " " Oppetiit ; devictam Asiam subsedit adulter.  
 " " Invidisse deos, patriis ut redditus aris  
 " " Conjugium optatum et pulchram Calydona viderem ?  
 " " Nunc etiam horribili visu portenta sequuntur, 271  
 " " Et socii amissi petierunt æthera pennis,  
 " " Fluminibusque vagantur aves—heu dira meorum  
 " " Supplicia !—et scopulos lacrimosis vocibus implent.  
 " " Hæc adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt 275  
 " " Tempore, quum ferro cælestia corpora demens  
 " " Appetii, et Veneris violavi vulnere dextram.  
 " " Ne vero, ne me ad tales impellite pugnâs.  
 " " Nec mihi cum Teucris ullum post eruta bellum  
 " " Pergama ; nec veterum memini lætorve malorum.

- "Munera, quæ patriis ad me portatis ab oris, 281  
 "Vertite ad Ænean. Stetimus tela aspera contra,  
 "Contulimusque manus: experto credite, quantus  
 "In clipeum assurgat, quo turbine torqueat hastam.  
 "Si duo præterea tales Idæa tulisset 285  
 "Terra viros, ultro Inachias venisset ad urbes  
 "Dardanus, et verèis lugeret Græcia fatis.  
 "Quidquid apud duræ cessatum est mœnia Trojæ,  
 "Hectoris Æneæque manu victoria Graiûm  
 "Hæsit, et in decimum vestigia retulit annum. 290  
 "Ambo animis, ambo insignes præstantibus armis;  
 "Hic pietate prior. Coeant in fœdera dextræ,  
 "Qua datur: ast, armis concurrant arma, cavete.  
 "Et responsa simul quæ sint, rex optime, regis  
 "Audisti, et quæ sit magno sententia bello." 295  
 Vix ea legati; variusque per ora cucurrit  
 Ausonidûm turbata fremor: ceu, saxa morantur  
 Quum rapidos amnes, fit clauso gurgite murmur,  
 Vicinæque fremunt ripæ crepitantibus undis.  
 Ut primum placati animi, et trepida ora quierunt, 300  
 Præfatus divos solio rex infit ab alto:  
 "Ante equidem summa de re statuissæ, Latini,  
 "Et vellem, et fuerat melius; non tempore tali  
 "Cogere concilium, quam muros assidet hostis.  
 "Bellum importunum, cives, cum gente deorum 305  
 "Invictisque viris gerimus, quos nulla fatigant  
 "Prælia, nec victi possunt absistere ferro.  
 "Spem si quam adscitis Ætolûm habuistis in armis,  
 "Ponite: spes sibi quisque. Sed hæc quam angusta,  
 videtis.  
 "Cetera qua rerum jaceant perculsæ ruina, 310  
 "Ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras.  
 "Nec quemquam incuso. Potuit quæ plurima virtus  
 "Esse, fuit; toto certatum est corpore regni.  
 "Nunc adeo, quæ sit dabiæ sententia menti,  
 "Expediam, et paucis—animos adhibete—docebo. 315  
 "Est antiquus ager Tusco mihi proximus amni,  
 "Longus in occasum, fines super usque Sicanos;  
 "Aurunci Rutulique serunt, et vomere duos  
 "Exercent colles, atque horatû asperrima pascunt.  
 "Hæc omnis regio, et celsi plaga pinea montis 320  
 "Cedat amicitis Teucrorum; et fœderis æquas  
 (208)

- " Dicamus leges, sociosque in regna vocemus ;  
 " Considant, si tantus amor, et mœnia condant.  
 " Sin alios fines aliamque capessere gentem  
 " Est animus, possuntque solo decedere nostro : 325  
 " Bis denas Italo texamus robore naves,  
 " Seu plures complere valent : jacet omnis ad undam  
 " Materies ; ipsi numerumque modumque carinis  
 " Præcipient ; nos æra, manus, navalia demus.  
 " Præterea, qui dicta ferant, et fœdera firment, 330  
 " Centum oratores prima de gente Latinos  
 " Ire placet, pacisque manu prætere ramos ;  
 " Munera portantes aurique eborisque talenta  
 " Et sellam regni trabeamque insignia nostri.  
 " Consulite in medium, et rebus succurrite fessis !" 335  
 Tum Drances, idem infensus, quem gloria Turni  
 Obliqua invidia stimulisque agitabat amaris,  
 Largus opum et lingua melior, sed frigida bello  
 Dextera, consiliis habitus non futilis auctor,  
 Seditione potens,—genus huic materna superbum 340  
 Nobilitas dabat, incertum de patre ferebat,—  
 Surgit, et his onerat dictis atque aggerat iras :  
 " Rem nulli obscuram nostræ nec vocis egentem  
 " Consulis, o bone rex. Cuncti se scire fatentur,  
 " Quid fortuna ferat populi ; sed dicere mussant. 345  
 " Det libertatem fandi flatusque remittat,  
 " Cujus ob auspiciu infaustum moresque sinistros—  
 " Dicam equidem, licet arma mihi mortemque minetur—  
 " Lumina tot cecidisse ducum, totamque videmus  
 " Consedis urbem luctu, dum Troia tentat 350  
 " Castra, fugæ fidens, et cælum territât armis.  
 " Unum etiam donis istis, quæ plurima mitti  
 " Dardanidis dicique jubes, unum, optime regum,  
 " Adjicias ; nec te ullius violentia vincat,  
 " Quin natam egregio genero dignisque hymenæis 355  
 " Des pater, et pacem hanc æterno fœdere jungas.  
 " Quod si tantus habet mentes et pectora terror,  
 " Ipsum obtestemur, veniamque oremus ab ipso ;  
 " Cedat, jus proprium regi patriæque remittat.  
 " Quid miseros toties in aperta pericula cives 360  
 " Projicis, o Latio caput horum et caussa malorum ?  
 " Nulla salus bello ; pacem te poscimus omnes,  
 " Turne, simul pacis solum inviolabile pignus.

- " Primus ego, invisum quem tu tibi fingis, et esse  
 " Nil moror, en supplex venio. Miserere tuorum, 365  
 " Pone animos, et pulsus abi. Sat funera fusi  
 " Vidimus, ingentes et desolavimus agros.  
 " Aut, si fama movet, si tantum pectore robur  
 " Concipis, et si adeo dotalis regia cordi est :  
 " Aude, atque adversum fidens fer pectus in hostem.  
 " Scilicet, ut Turno contingat regia conjux, 371  
 " Nos, animæ viles, inhumata infletaque tarba,  
 " Sternamur campis. Et jam tu, si qua tibi vis,  
 " Si patrii quid Martis habes, illum aspice contra,  
 " Qui vocat." 375  
 Talibus exarsit dictis violentia Turni ;  
 Dat gemitum, rumpitque has imo pectore voces :  
 " Larga quidem, Drance, semper tibi copia fandi  
 " Tum, quum bella manus poscunt ; patribusque vocatis  
 " Primus ades. Sed non replenda est curia verbis, 380  
 " Quæ tuto tibi magna volant, dum distinet hostem  
 " Agger murorum, nec inundant sanguine fossæ.  
 " Proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi, meque timoris  
 " Argue tu, Drance, quando tot stragis acervos  
 " Teucrorum tua dextra dedit, passimque tropæis 385  
 " Insignes agros. Possit quid vivida virtas,  
 " Experiare licet : nec longe scilicet hostes  
 " Quærendi nobis ; circumstant undique muros.  
 " Imus in adversos ? quid cessas ? an tibi Mavors  
 " Ventosa in lingua pedibusque fugacibus istis 390  
 " Semper erit ?  
 " Pulsus ego ? aut quisquam merito, fœdissime, pulsum  
 " Arguet, Iliaco tumidum qui crescere Thybrim  
 " Sanguine, et Evandri totam cum stirpe videbit  
 " Procubuisse domum, atque exutos Arcadas armis ?  
 " Haud ita me experti Bitias et Pandarus ingens, 396  
 " Et quos mille die victor sub Tartara misi,  
 " Inclusus muris hostilique aggere septus.  
 " Nulla salus bello ! Capiti cane talia, demens,  
 " Dardanio rebusque tuis. Proinde omnia magno 400  
 " Ne cessa turbare metu, atque extollere vires  
 " Gentis bis victæ ; contra premere arma Latini.  
 " Nunc et Myrmidonum proceres Phrygia arma tremis-  
 " Nunc et Tydides et Larissæus Achilles, [cunt,  
 " Amnis et Hadriacas retro fugit Ausidas undas. 405  
 (210)

" Vel quam se pavidam contra mea jurgia fingit  
 " Artificis scelus, et formidine crimen acerbatur.  
 " Nunquam animam talem dextra hac—absiste moveri—  
 " Amittes; habitet tecum, et sit pectore in isto.  
 " Nunc ad te et tua magna, pater, consulta revertor.  
 " Si nullam nostris ultra spem ponis in armis, 411  
 " Si tam deserti sumus, et semel agmine verso  
 " Funditus occidimus, neque habet Fortuna regressum;  
 " Oremus pacem, et dexteras tendamus inertes.  
 " Quamquam, o, si solitas quidquam virtutis adesset,  
 " Ille mihi ante alios fortunatusque laborum, 416  
 " Egregiusque animi, qui, ne quid tale videret,  
 " Procubuit moriens, et humum semel ore momordit.  
 " Sin et opes nobis et adhuc intacta juvenus,  
 " Auxilioque urbes Italæ populique supersunt; 420  
 " Sin et Trojanis cum multo gloria venit  
 " Sanguine—sunt illis sua funera, parque per omnes  
 " Tempestas—cur indecores in limine primo  
 " Deficimus? cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus?  
 " Multa dies varique labor mutabilis ævi 425  
 " Rettulit in melius; multos alterna revisens  
 " Lusit et in solido rureus Fortuna locavit.  
 " Non erit auxilio nobis Ætolus et Arpi:  
 " At Messapus erit felixque Tolumnius, et quos  
 " Tot populi misere duces; nec parva sequetur 430  
 " Gloria delectos Latio et Laurentibus agris.  
 " Est et Volscorum egregia de gente Camilla,  
 " Agmen agens equitum et florentes ære catervas.  
 " Quod si me solum Teucris in certamina poscunt,  
 " Idque placet, tantumque bonis communibus obsto:  
 " Non adeo has exosa manus Victoria fugit, 436  
 " Ut tanta quidquam pro spe tentare recusem.  
 " Ibo animis contra; vel magnum præstet Achillem,  
 " Factaque Vulcani manibus paria induat arma  
 " Ille licet. Vobis animam hanc soceroque Latino 440  
 " Turnus ego, haud ulli veterum virtute secundus,  
 " Devovi. Solum Æneas vocat. Et, vocet, oro.  
 " Nec Drances potius, sive est hæc ira deorum,  
 " Morte luat, sive est virtus et gloria, tollat."  
 Illi hæc inter se dubiis de rebus agebant 445  
 Certantes; castra Æneas aciemque movebat.  
 Nuntius ingenti per regia tecta tumultu



Ecce ruit, magnisque urbem terroribus implet:  
 Instructos acie Tiberino a flumine Teucros,  
 Tyrrhenamque manum totis descendere campis. 450  
 Extemplo turbati animi, concussaue vulgi  
 Pectora, et arrectæ stimulis haud mollibus iræ.  
 Arma manu trepidi poscunt; fremit arma juvenus.  
 Flent mæsti mussantque patres. Hic undique clamor  
 Dissensu vario magnus se tollit in auras: 455  
 Haud secus, atque alto in luco quum forte catervæ  
 Consedere avium, piscosove amne Padusæ  
 Dant sonitum rauci per stagna loquacia cycni.  
 "Immo," ait, "o cives," arrepto tempore, Turnus,  
 "Cogite concilium, et pacem laudate sedentes: 460  
 "Illi armis in regna ruant." Nec plura locutus  
 Corripuit sese et tectis citus extulit altis.  
 "Tu, Voluse, armari Volscorum edice maniplis;  
 "Duc," ait, "et Rutulos. Equitem, Messapus, in armis,  
 "Et cum fratre Coras, latis diffundite campis. 465  
 "Pars aditus urbis firmet, turresque capessat;  
 "Cetera, qua jusso, mecum manus inferat arma."  
 Ilicet in muros tota discurritur urbe.  
 Concilium ipse pater et magna incepta Latinus  
 Deserit, ac tristi turbatus tempore differt; 470  
 Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ultro  
 Dardaniam Ænean, generumque adsciverit urbi.  
 Præfodiunt alii portas, aut saxa sudesque  
 Subvectant. Bello dat signum rauca cruentum  
 Buccina. Tum muros varia cinxere corona 475  
 Matronæ puerique; vocat labor ultimus omnes.  
 Nec non ad templum summasque ad Palladis arces  
 Subvehitur magna matrum regina caterva,  
 Dona ferens; juxtaque comes Lavinia virgo,  
 Causa mali tanti, oculos dejecta decoros. 480  
 Succedunt matres, et templum ture vaporant;  
 Et mæstas alto fundunt de limine voces:  
 "Armipotens, præses belli, Tritonia virgo,  
 "Frangere manu telum Phrygii prædonis, et ipsum  
 "Pronum sterne solo, portisque effunde sub altis." 485  
 Cingitur ipse furens certatim in prælia Turnus.  
 Jamque adeo Rutulum thoraca indutus aenis  
 Horrebat squamis, surasque incluserat auro,  
 Tempora nudus adhuc, laterique accinxerat ensem,  
 (212)

Fulgebatque alta decurrens aureus arce; 490  
 Exultatque animis, et spe jam præcipit hostem:  
 Qualis, ubi abruptis fugit præsepia vinculis,  
 Tandem liber equus, campoque potitus aperto  
 Aut ille in pastus armentaque tendit equarum,  
 Aut assuetus aquæ perfundi flumine noto 495  
 Emicat, arrectisque fremit cervicibus, alte  
 Luxurians, luduntque jubæ per colla, per armos.  
 Obvia cui, Volscorum acie comitante, Camilla  
 Occurrit, portisque ab equo regina sub ipsis  
 Desiluit; quam tota cohors imitata relictis 500  
 Ad terram defluxit equis; tum talia fatur:  
 "Turne, sui merito si qua est fiducia forti,  
 "Audeo et Æneadûm promitto occurrere turmas,  
 "Solaque Tyrrhenos equites ire obvia contra.  
 "Me sine prima manu tentare pericula belli: 505  
 "Tu pedes ad muros subaiste, et moenia serva."  
 Turnus ad hæc, oculos horrenda in virgine fixus:  
 "O decus Italiæ, virgo, quas dicere grates,  
 "Quasve referre parem? Sed nunc, est omnia quando  
 "Iste animus supra, mecum partire laborem. 510  
 "Æneas, ut fama fidem missique reportant  
 "Exploratores, equitum levia improbus arma  
 "Præmisit, quaterent campos; ipse ardua montis  
 "Per deserta jugo superans adventat ad urbem.  
 "Furta paro belli convexo tramite silvæ, 515  
 "Ut bivias armato obsidam milite fauces.  
 "Tu Tyrrhenum equitem collatis excoipe signis;  
 "Tecum acer Messapus erit, turmæque Latinæ  
 "Tiburtique manus; ducis et tu concipe curam."  
 Sic ait, et paribus Messapum in proelia dictis 520  
 Hortatur sociosque duces, et pergit in hostem.  
 Est curvo anfractu valles, accommoda fraudi  
 Armorumque dolis; quam densis frondibus atrum  
 Urget utrimque latus; tenuis quo semita ducit,  
 Angustæque ferunt fauces aditusque maligni. 525  
 Hanc super in speculis summoque in vertice montis  
 Planities ignota jacet, tutique recessus:  
 Seu dextra lævaque velis occurrere pugnæ,  
 Sive instare jugis, et grandia volvere saxa.  
 Huc juvenis nota fertur regione viarum, 530  
 Arripuitque locum, et silvis insedit iniquis.

Velocem interea superis in sedibus Opim,  
 Unam ex virginibus sociis sacraque caterva,  
 Compellabat et has tristis Latonia voces  
 Ore dabat: " Graditur bellum ad crudele Camilla, 535  
 " O virgo, et nostris nequidquam cingitur armis,  
 " Cara mihi ante alias; neque enim novus iste Dianæ  
 " Venit amor, subitaque animum dulcedine movit.  
 " Pulsus ob invidiam regno viresque superbas  
 " Priverno antiqua Metabus quum excederet urbe, 540  
 " Infantem, fugiens media inter prœlia belli,  
 " Sustulit exsilio comitem, matrisque vocavit  
 " Nomine Casmillæ, mutata parte, Camillam.  
 " Ipse sinu præ se portans, juga longa petebat  
 " Solorum nemorum; tela undique sæva premebant  
 " Et circumfuso volitabant milite Volsci. 546  
 " Ecce fugæ medio summis Amasenus abundans  
 " Spumabat ripis; tantus se nubibus imber  
 " Ruperat. Ille, innare parans, infantis amore  
 " Tardatur, caroque oneri timet. Omnia secum 550  
 " Versanti subito vix hæc sententia sedit:  
 " Telum immane, manu valida quod forte gerebat  
 " Bellator, solidum nodis et robore cocto;  
 " Huic natam, libro et silvestri subere clausam,  
 " Implicat, atqueabilem mediæ circumligat hastæ;  
 " Quam dextra ingenti librans ita ad æthera fatur: 556  
 " ' Alma, tibi hanc, nemorum cultrix, Latonia virgo,  
 " ' Ipse pater famulam voveo: tua prima per auras  
 " ' Tela tenens supplex hostem fugit. Accipe, testor,  
 " ' Diva tuam, quæ nunc dubiis committitur auris.' 560  
 " Dixit, et adducto contortum hastile lacerto  
 " Immittit: sonuere undæ; rapidum super amnem  
 " Infelix fugit in jaculo stridente Camilla.  
 " At Metabus, magna propius jam urgente caterva,  
 " Dat sese fluvio, atque hastam cum virgine victor 565  
 " Gramineo donum Triviæ de cæspite vellit.  
 " Non illum tectis ullæ, non mœnibus urbes  
 " Accipere; neque ipse manus feritate dedisset;  
 " Pastorum et solis exegit montibus ævum.  
 " Hic natam in dumis interque horrentia lustra 570  
 " Armentalis equæ mammis et lacte ferino  
 " Nutribat, teneris immulgens ubera labris.  
 " Utque pedum primis infans vestigia plantis  
 (214)

" Institerat, jaculo palmas armavit acuto,  
 " Spiculaque ex humero parvæ suspendit et arcum. 575  
 " Pro crinali auro, pro longæ tegmine pallæ  
 " Tigridis exuviæ per dorsum a vertice pendent.  
 " Tela manu jam tum tenera puerilia torsit,  
 " Et fundam tereti circum caput egit habena ;  
 " Strymoniamque gruem, aut album dejecit olorem. 580  
 " Multæ illam frustra Tyrrhena per oppida matres  
 " Optavere nurum : sola contenta Diana,  
 " Æternum telorum et virginittis amorem  
 " Intemerata colit. Vellem haud correpta fuisset  
 " Militia tali, conata lacescere Teucros ; 585  
 " Cara mihi comitumque foret nunc una mearum.  
 " Verum age, quandoquidem fatis urgetur acerbis,  
 " Labere, Nympha, polo, finesque invise Latinos,  
 " Tristis ubi infausto committitur omine pugna.  
 " Hæc cape, et ultricem pharetra deprome sagittam :  
 " Hac, quicumque sacrum violarit vulnere corpus, 591  
 " Tros Italusve, mihi pariter det sanguine poenas.  
 " Post ego nube cava miserandæ corpus et arma  
 " Inspoliata feram tumulo, patriæque reponam."  
 Dixit ; at illa levis cæli delapsa per auras 595  
 Insonuit, nigro circumdata turbine corpus.

At manus interea muris Trojana propinquat,  
 Etruscique duces equitumque exercitus omnis,  
 Compositi numero in turmas. Fremit æquore toto  
 Insultans sonipes, et pressis pugnat habenis 600  
 Huc obversus et huc ; tum late ferreus hastis  
 Horret ager, campique armis sublimibus ardent.  
 Nec non Messapus contra celeresque Latini  
 Et cum fratre Coras et virginis ala Camillæ  
 Adversi campo apparent, hastasque reductis 605  
 Protendant longe dextris, et spicula vibrant ;  
 Adventusque virûm fremitusque ardescit equorum.  
 Jamque intra jactum teli progressus uterque  
 Substiterat : subito erumpunt clamore, furentesque  
 Exhortantur equos ; fundunt simul undique tela 610  
 Crebra nivis ritu, cælumque obtexitur umbra.  
 Continuo adversis Tyrrhenus et acer Aconteus  
 Connixi incurrunt hastis, primique ruinam  
 Dant sonitu ingenti, perfractaque quadrupedantum  
 Pectora pectoribus rumpunt ; excussus Aconteus 615  
 (215)

Fulminis in morem, aut tormento ponderis acti,  
 Præcipitat longe, et vitam dispergit in auras.  
 Extemplo turbatæ acies, versique Latini  
 Rejiciunt parmas, et equos ad mœnia vertunt. 620  
 Troes agunt; princeps turmas inducit Asilas.  
 Jamque propinquabant portis, rursusque Latini  
 Clamorem tollunt, et mollia colla reflectunt;  
 Hi fugiunt, penitusque datis referuntur habenis:  
 Qualis ubi alterno procurrens gurgite pontus  
 Nunc ruit ad terras, scopulosque superjacet unda 625  
 Spumeus, extremamque sinu perfundit arenam;  
 Nunc rapidus retro atque aestu revoluta resorbens  
 Saxa fugit, litusque vado labente relinquit.  
 Bis Tusci Rutulos egere ad mœnia versos:  
 Bis rejecti armis respectant targa tegentes. 630  
 Tertia sed postquam congressi in prælia, totas  
 Implicuere inter se acies, legitque virum vir:  
 Tum vero et gemitus morientum, et sanguine in alto  
 Armaque corporaque et permixti cæde virorum  
 Semianimes volvuntur equi; pugna aspera surgit. 635  
 Orsilochus Remuli, quando ipsum horrebat adire,  
 Hastam intorsit equo, ferrumque sub aure reliquit.  
 Quo sonipes ictu furit arduus, altaque jactat  
 Vulneris impatiens arrecto pectore crura.  
 Volvitur ille excussus humi. Catillus Iollan 640  
 Ingentemque animis, ingentem corpore et armis  
 Dejicit Herminium, nudo cui vertice fulva  
 Cæsaries nudique humeri; nec vulnera terrent;  
 Tantis in arma patet. Latos huic hasta per armos  
 Acta tremit, duplicatque virum transfixa dolore. 645  
 Funditur ater ubique cruor; dant funera ferro  
 Certantes, pulchramque petunt per vulnera mortem.  
 At medias inter cædes exsultat Amazon,  
 Unum exserta latus pugnae, pharetrata Camilla;  
 Et nunc lenta manu spargens hastilia denset, 650  
 Nunc validam dextra rapit indefessa bipennem.  
 Aureus ex humero sonat arcus et arma Dianæ.  
 Illa etiam, si quando in tergum pulsæ recessit,  
 Spicula converso fugientia dirigit arcu.  
 At circum lectæ comites, Larinaque virgo, 655  
 Tullaque, et æratam quatiens Tarpeia securim,  
 Italides; quas ipsa decus sibi dia Camilla  
 (216)

Delegit, pacisque bonas bellicque ministras.  
 Quales Threiciæ quum flumina Thermodontia  
 Pulsant et pictis bellantur Amazones armis; 660  
 Seu circum Hippolyten, seu quum se Martia curru  
 Penthesilea refert, magnoque ululante tumultu  
 Feminea exsultant lunatis agmina peltis.  
 Quem telo primum, quem postremum aspera virgo  
 Dejicis? aut quot humi morientia corpora fundis? 665  
 Eunæum Clytio primum patre, cujus apertum  
 Adversi longa transverberat abiete pectus.  
 Sanguinis ille vomens rivos cadit, atque cruentam  
 Mandit humum, moriensque suo se in vulnere versat.  
 Tum Lirim, Pagasumque super, quorum alter habenas  
 Suffosso revolutus equo dum colligit, alter 671  
 Dum subit ac dextram labenti tendit inermem,  
 Præcipites pariterque ruunt. His addit Amastrum  
 Hippotaden; sequiturque incumbens eminus hasta  
 Tereaque Harpalcumque et Demophoonta Chromimque;  
 Quotque emissa manu contorsit spicula virgo, 676  
 Tot Phrygii cecidere viri. Procul Ornytus armis  
 Ignotis et equo venator Iapyge fertur,  
 Cui pellis latos humeros erepta juvenco  
 Pugnatori operit; caput ingens oris hiatus 680  
 Et malæ texere lupi cum dentibus albis,  
 Agrestisque manus armat sparus; ipse catervis  
 Vertitur in mediis, et toto vertice supra est.  
 Hunc illa exceptum—neque enim labor agmine verso—  
 Trajicit, et super hæc inimico pectore fatur: 685  
 “Silvis te, Tyrrhene, feras agitare putasti?  
 “Advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis  
 “Verba redarguerit. Nomen tamen haud leve patrum  
 “Manibus hoc referes, telo cecidisse Camillæ.”  
 Protinus Orsilochem et Buten, duo maxima Teucrâum  
 Corpora: sed Buten aversum cuspide fixit 691  
 Loricam galeamque inter, qua colla sedentis  
 Lucent, et lævo dependet parma lacerto;  
 Orsilochem, fugiens magnumque agitata per orbem,  
 Eludit gyro interior, sequiturque sequentem, 695  
 Tum validam perque arma viro perque ossa securim,  
 Altior exsurgens, oranti et multa precanti  
 Congeminat; vulnus calido rigat ora cerebro.  
 Incidit huic, subitoque adspectu territus hæsit  
 (217) u

Appenninicolæ bellator filius Auni, 700  
 Haud Ligurum extremus, dum fallere fata sinebant;  
 Isque, ubi se nullo jam cursu evadere pugnæ  
 Posse, neque instantem reginam avertere cernit;  
 Consilio versare dolos ingressus et astu  
 Incipit hæc: " Quid tam egregium, si femina forti 705  
 " Fidis equo? dimitte fugam, et te comminus æquo  
 " Mecum crede solo, pugnæque accinge pedestri;  
 " Jam nosces, ventosa ferat cui gloria laudem."  
 Dixit; at illa furens acrique accensa dolore  
 Tradit equum comiti, paribusque resistit in armis, 710  
 Ense pedes nudo, puraque interrita parma.  
 At juvenis, vicisse dolo ratus, avolat ipse,  
 Haud mora, conversisque fugax aufertur habenis,  
 Quadrupedemque citum ferrata calce fatigat.  
 " Vane Ligus, frustra que animis elate superbis, 715  
 " Nequidquam patrias tentasti lubricus artes;  
 " Nec fraus te incolumem fallaci perferet Auno."  
 Hæc fatur virgo, et pernicipibus ignea plantis  
 Transit equum cursu, frenisque adversa prehensis  
 Congreditur, pœnasque inimico ex sanguine sumit:  
 Quam facile accipiter saxo sacer ales ab alto 721  
 Consequitur pennis sublimem in nube columbam,  
 Comprensamque tenet, pedibusque eviscerat uncis;  
 Tum cruor et vulsæ labuntur ab æthere plumæ.  
 At non hæc nullis hominum sator atque deorum 725  
 Observans oculis summo sedet altus Olympo.  
 Tyrrhenum genitor Tarchonem in proelia sæva  
 Suscitât, et stimulis haud mollioribus injicit iras.  
 Ergo inter cædes cedentiaque agmina Tarchon  
 Fertur equo, variisque instigat vocibus alas, 730  
 Nomine quemque vocans, reficitque in proelia pulsos.  
 " Quis metus, o nunquam dolituri, o semper inertes  
 " Tyrrheni, quæ tanta animis ignavia venit?  
 " Femina palantes agit, atque hæc agmina vertit:  
 " Quo ferrum, quidve hæc gerimus tela irrita dextris?  
 " At non in Venerem segnes nocturna que bella, 736  
 " Aut, ubi curva choros indixit tibia Bacchi,  
 " Expectare dapes et plenæ pocula mensæ,  
 " —Hic amor, hoc studium—dum sacra secundus ha-  
 ruspex  
 " Nuntiet, ac lucos vocet hostia pinguis in altos." 740  
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Hæc effatus equum in medios, moriturnus et ipse,  
 Concitat, et Venulo adversum se turbidus infert,  
 Dereptumque ab equo dextra complectitur hostem,  
 Et gremium ante suum multa vi concitus aufert.  
 Tollitur in cælum clamor, cunctique Latini 745  
 Convertere oculos. Volat igneus æquore Tarcho,  
 Arma virumque ferens; tum summa ipsius ab hasta  
 Defringit ferrum, et partes rimatur apertas,  
 Qua vulnus letale ferat; contra ille repugnans  
 Sustinet a jugulo dextram, et vim viribus exit. 750  
 Utque volans alte raptum quum fulva draconem  
 Fert aquila, implicuitque pedes, atque unguibus hæsit:  
 Saucius at serpens sinuosa volumina versat,  
 Arrectisque horret squamis, et sibilat ore,  
 Arduus insurgens; illa haud minus urget obunco 755  
 Luctantem rostro: simul æthera verberat alis:  
 Haud aliter prædam Tiburtum ex agmine Tarchon  
 Portat ovans. Ducis exemplum eventumque secuti  
 Mæonidæ incurrunt. Tum fatis debitus Arruns  
 Velocem jaculo et multa prior arte Camillam 760  
 Circuit, et, quæ sit fortuna facillima, tentat.  
 Qua se cumque furens medio tulit agmine virgo,  
 Hac Arruns subit, et tacitus vestigia lustrat;  
 Qua victrix redit illa, pedemque ex hoste reportat,  
 Hac juvenis furtim celeres detorquet habenas. 765  
 Hos aditus jamque hos aditus omnemque pererrat  
 Undique circuitum; et certam quatit improbus hastam.  
 Forte sacer Cybelæ Chloreus, olimque sacerdos,  
 Insignis longe Phrygiis fulgebat in armis,  
 Spumantemque agitabat equum, quem pellis aenis 770  
 In plumam squamis auro conserta tegebat.  
 Ipse, peregrina ferrugine clarus et ostro,  
 Spicula torquebat Lycio Gortynia cornu;  
 Aureus ex humeris sonat arcus, et aurea vati  
 Cassida; tum croceam chlamydemque sinusque crepantes  
 Carbaseos fulvo in nodum collegerat auro, 776  
 Pictus acu tunicas et barbara tegmina crurum.  
 Hunc virgo, sive ut templis præfigeret arma  
 Troïa, captivo sive ut se ferret in auro,  
 Venatrix unum ex omni certamine pugnae 780  
 Cæca sequebatur, totumque incauta per agmen  
 Femineo prædæ et spoliorum ardebat amore:



Telum ex insidiis quum tandem tempore capto  
 Concitat, et superos Arruns sic voce precatur :  
 " Summe deum, sancti custos Soractis Apollo, 785  
 " Quem primi colimus, cui pineus ardor acervo  
 " Pascitur, et medium freti pietate per ignem  
 " Cultores multa premimus vestigia pruna ;  
 " Da, pater, hoc nostris aboleri dedecus armis,  
 " Omnipotens ! Non exuvias, pulsæve tropæum 790  
 " Virginis, aut spolia ulla peto. Mihi cetera laudem  
 " Facta ferent. Hæc dira meo dum vulnere pestis  
 " Pulsa cadat, patrias remeabo inglorius urbes."  
 Audiit et voti Phœbus succedere partem  
 Mente dedit, partem volucres dispersit in auras. 795  
 Sterneret ut subita turbatam morte Camillam,  
 Adnuit oranti ; reducem ut patria alta videret,  
 Non dedit ; inque notos vocem vertere procellæ.  
 Ergo, ut missa manu sonitum dedit hasta per auras,  
 Convertere animos acres oculosque tulere 800  
 Cuncti ad reginam Volsci. Nihil ipsa nec auræ  
 Nec sonitus memor, aut venientis ab æthere teli :  
 Hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam  
 Hæsit, virgineumque alte bibit acta cruorem.  
 Concurrunt trepidæ comites, dominamque ruentem 805  
 Suscipiunt. Fugit ante omnes exterritus Arruns  
 Lætitia mixtoque metu ; nec jam amplius hastæ  
 Credere, nec telis occurrere virginis audet.  
 Ac velut ille, priusquam tela inimica sequantur,  
 Continuo in montes sese avius abdidit altos 810  
 Occiso pastore lupus magnove juvenco,  
 Conscius audacis facti, caudamque remulcens  
 Subjecit pavitantem utero, silvasque petivit :  
 Haud secus ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Arruns,  
 Contentusque fuga mediis se immiscuit armis. 815  
 Illa manu moriens telum trahit ; ossa sed inter  
 Ferrens ad costas alto stat vulnere mucro.  
 Labitur exsanguis ; labuntur frigida leto  
 Lumina ; purpureus quondam color ora reliquit.  
 Tum sic expirans Accam, ex æqualibus unam, 820  
 Alloquitur, fida ante alias quæ sola Camillæ,  
 Quicum partiri curas ; atque hæc ita fatur :  
 " Hactenus, Acca soror, potui ; nunc vulnus acerbum  
 " Conficit, et tenebris nigrescunt omnia circum.

"Effuge, et hæc Turno mandata novissima perfer: 825  
 "Succedat pugnae, Trojanosque arceat urbe.  
 "Jamque vale." Simul his dictis linquebat habenas,  
 Ad terram non sponte fluens. Tum frigida toto  
 Paullatim exsolvit se corpore, lentaque colla  
 Et captum leto posuit caput, arma relinquens; 830  
 Vitaeque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.  
 Tum vero immensus surgens ferit aurea clamor  
 Sidera; dejecta crudescit pugna Camilla;  
 Incurrunt densi simul omnis copia Teucrum  
 Tyrrhenique duces Evandrique Arcades alae. 835  
 At Triviae custos jamdudum in montibus Opis  
 Alta sedet summis, spectatque interrita pugnas.  
 Utque procul medio juvenum in clamore furentum  
 Prospexit tristi multatam morte Camillam,  
 Ingemuitque deditque has imo pectore voces: 840  
 "Heu nimium, virgo, nimium crudele luiti  
 "Supplicium, Teucros conata lacescere bello!  
 "Nec tibi desertæ in dumis coluisse Dianam  
 "Profuit, aut nostras humero gessisse pharetras.  
 "Non tamen indecorem tua te regina reliquit 845  
 "Extrema jam in morte; neque hoc sine nominis letum  
 "Per gentes erit, aut famam patieris inultæ.  
 "Nam quicumque tuum violavit vulnere corpus,  
 "Morte luet merita." Fuit ingens monte sub alto  
 Regis Dercenni terreno ex aggere bustum 850  
 Antiqui Laurentis, opacaeque ilice tectum;  
 Hic dea se primum rapido pulcherrima nisu  
 Sistit, et Arruntem tumulo speculatur ab alto.  
 Ut vidit lætantem animis ac vana tumentem:  
 "Cur," inquit, "diversus abis? huc dirige gressum;  
 "Huc periture veni, capias ut digna Camillæ 855  
 "Præmia. Tunc etiam telis moriere Dianæ?"  
 Dixit, et aurata volucrem Threïssa sagittam  
 Deprompsit pharetra, cornuque infensa tetendit,  
 Et duxit longe, donec curvata coirent 860  
 Inter se capita, et manibus jam tangeret arquis,  
 Læva aciem ferri, dextra nervoque papillam.  
 Extemplo teli stridorem auræque sonantes  
 Audiit una Arruns, hæsitque in corpore ferrum.  
 Illum expirantem socii atque extrema gementem 865

Obliti ignoto camporum in pulvere linquunt;  
 Opis ad ætherium pennis auferitur Olympum.  
 Prima fugit, domina amissa, levis ala Camillæ;  
 Turbati fugiunt Rutuli, fugit acer Atinas;  
 Disiectique duces desolatique manipuli 870  
 Tuta petunt, et equis aversi ad mœnia tendunt.  
 Nec quisquam instantes Teucros letumque ferentes  
 Sustentare valet telis, aut sistere contra;  
 Sed laxos referunt humeris languentibus arcus;  
 Quadrupedumque putrem cursu quatit ungula campum.  
 Volvitur ad muros caligine turbidus atra 876  
 Pulvis, et e speculis percussæ pectora matres  
 Feminæ clamorem ad cæli sidera tollunt.  
 Qui cursu portas primi irrupere patentes,  
 Hos inimica super mixto premit agmine turba; 880  
 Nec miseram effugiunt mortem, sed limine in ipso,  
 Mœnibus in patriis, atque inter tuta domorum,  
 Confixi exspirant animas. Pars claudere portas;  
 Nec sociis aperire viam, nec mœnibus audent  
 Accipere orantes; oriturque miserrima cædes 885  
 Defendentum armis aditus, inque arma ruentum.  
 Exclusi ante oculos lacrimantumque ora parentum,  
 Pars in præcipites fossas urgente ruina  
 Volvitur; immissis pars cæca et concita frenis  
 Arietat in portas et duros objice postes. 890  
 Ipsæ de muris summo certamine matres—  
 Monstrat amor verus patriæ, ut videre Camillam—  
 Tela manu trepidæ jaciunt; ac robore duro  
 Stipitibus ferrum sudibusque imitantur obustis  
 Præcipites; primæque mori pro mœnibus ardent. 895  
 Interea Turnum in silvis sævissimus implet  
 Nuntius, et juveni ingentem fert Acca tumultum:  
 Deletas Volscorum acies, cecidisse Camillam,  
 Ingruere infensos hostes, et Marte secundo  
 Omnia corripuisse; metum jam ad mœnia ferri. 900  
 Ille furens—et sæva Jovis sic numina poscunt—  
 Deserit obsessos colles, nemora aspera linquit.  
 Vix e conspectu exierat, campumque tenebat,  
 Quam pater Æneas, saltus ingressus apertos,  
 Exsuperatque jugum, silvaque evadit opaca. 905  
 Sic ambo ad muros rapidi totoque feruntur  
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**ÆNEIDOS LIB. XI. (907—915.)**

Agmine, nec longis inter se passibus absunt.  
Ac simul Æneas fumantes pulvere campos  
Prospexit longe, Laurentiaque agmina vidit,  
Et sævum Ænean agnovit Turnus in armis, 910  
Adventumque pedum flatusque audivit equorum :  
Continuoque ineant pugnæ, et prælia tentent,  
Ni roseus fessos jam gurgite Phœbus Hiberno  
Tingat equos, noctemque die labente reducat.  
Considunt castris ante urbem, et moenia vallant. 915

# ÆNEIDOS

## LIBER DUODECIMUS.

TURNUS ut infractos averso Marte Latinos  
Defecisse videt, sua nunc promissa reposci,  
Se signari oculis, ultro implacabilis ardet,  
Attollitque animos. Pœnorum qualis in arvis,  
Saucius ille gravi venantum vulnere pectus, 5  
Tum demum movet arma leo, gaudetque comantes  
Excutiens cervice toros, fixumque latronis  
Impavidus frangit telum, et fremit ore cruento :  
Haud secus accenso gliscit violentia Turno.  
Tum sic affatur regem, atque ita turbidus infit : 10  
" Nulla mora in Turno ; nihil est quod dicta retractent  
" Ignavi Æneadæ ; nec, quæ pepigere, recusent.  
" Congredior. Fer sacra, pater, et concipe fœdus.  
" Aut hac Dardanium dextra sub Tartara mittam,  
" Desertorem Asiæ,—sedeant spectentque Latini !— 15  
" Et solus ferro crimen commune refellam ;  
" Aut habeat victos ; cedat Lavinia conjux."  
Olli sedato respondit corde Latinus :  
" O præstans animi juvenis, quantum ipse feroci  
" Virtute exsuperas, tanto me impensius æquum est 20  
" Consulere, atque omnes metuentem expendere casus.  
" Sunt tibi regna patris Dauni, sunt oppida capta  
" Multa manu ; nec non aurumque animusque Latino est ;  
" Sunt aliæ innuptæ Latio et Laurentibus agris,  
" Nec genus indecores. Sine me hæc haud mollia fatu  
" Sublatis aperire dolis ; simul hoc animo hauri. 26  
" Me natam nulli veterum sociare procorum  
" Fas erat, idque omnes divique hominesque canebant.  
(224)

"Victus amore tui, cognato sanguine victus,  
 "Conjugis et mæstæ lacrimis, vincla omnia rupi; 30  
 "Promissam eripui genero; arma impia sumpsit.  
 "Ex illo qui me casus, quæ, Turne, sequantur  
 "Bella, vides: quantos primus patiare labores.  
 "Bis magna victi pugna vix urbe tuemur  
 "Spes Italas; recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta 35  
 "Sanguine adhuc, campique ingentes ossibus albert.  
 "Quo referor toties? quæ mentem insania mutat?  
 "Si Turno extincto socios sum adscire paratus,  
 "Cur non incolumi potius certamina tollo?  
 "Quid consanguinei Rutuli, quid cetera dicet 40  
 "Italia, ad mortem si te—Fors dicta refutet!—  
 "Prodiderim, natam et connubia nostra petentem?  
 "Respice res bello varias; miserere parentis  
 "Longævi, quem nunc mæstum patria Ardea lon e  
 "Dividit." Haudquaquam dictis violentia Turni 45  
 "Flectitur; exsuperat magis, ægrescitque medendo.  
 "Ut primum fari potuit, sic institit ore:  
 "Quam pro me curam geris, hanc precor, optime, pro me  
 "Deponas, letumque sinas pro laude pacisci.  
 "Et nos tela, pater, ferrumque haud debile dextra 50  
 "Spargimus, et nostro sequitur de vulnere sanguis.  
 "Longe illi dea mater erit, quæ nube fugacem  
 "Feminea tegat, et vanis sese occulat umbris."  
 "At regina, nova pugna conterrita sorte,  
 "Flebat, et ardentem generum moritura tenebat: 55  
 "Turne, per has ego te lacrimas, per si quis Amatæ  
 "Tangit honos animum—spes tu nunc una, senectæ  
 "Tu requies miseræ; decus imperiumque Latini  
 "Te penes; in te omnis domus inclinata recumbit—  
 "Unum oro: desiste manum committere Teucris. 60  
 "Qui te cumque manent isto certamine casus,  
 "Et me, Turne, manent. Simul hæc invisa relinquam  
 "Lumina, nec generum Ænean captiva videbo."  
 "Accepit vocem lacrimis Lavinia matris  
 "Flagrantes perfusa genas; cui plurimus ignem 65  
 "Subjecit rubor, et calefacta per ora cucurrit.  
 "Indum sanguineo veluti violaverit ostro  
 "Si quis ebur, aut mixta rubent ubi lilia multa  
 "Alba rosa: tales virgo dabat ore colores.  
 "Illum turbat amor, figitque in virgine vultus; 70  
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Ardet in arma magis, paucisque affatur Amatam :  
 " Ne, quæso; ne me lacrimis, neve omine tanto  
 " Prosequere in duri certamina Martis euntem,  
 " O mater; neque enim Turno mora libera mortis.  
 " Nuntius hæc Idmon Phrygio mea dicta tyranno 75  
 " Haud placitura refer: Quam primum crastina cælo  
 " Puniceis invecta rotis Aurora rubebit, [cant  
 " Non Teucros agat in Rutulos;—Teucrûm arma quies-  
 " Et Rutuli;—nostro dirimamus sanguine bellum.  
 " Illo quærat conjux Lavinia campo." 80  
 Hæc ubi dicta dedit, rapidusque in tecta recessit;  
 Poscit equos, gaudetque tuens ante ora frementes,  
 Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyia,  
 Qui candore nives anteirent, cursibus auras.  
 Circumstant properi aurigæ, manibusque laceassunt 85  
 Pectora plausa cavis, et colla comantia pectunt.  
 Ipæ dehinc auro squalentem alboque orichalco  
 Circumdat lorica humeris; simul aptat habendo  
 Ensemque clipeumque et rubræ cornua cristæ;  
 Ensem, quem Dauno ignipotens deus ipse parenti 90  
 Fecerat, et Stygia candentem tinxerat unda.  
 Exin, quæ mediis ingenti annexa columnæ  
 Ædibus adstabat, validam vi corripit hastam,  
 Actoris Aurunci spoliū, quassatque trementem,  
 Vociferans: " Nunc, o nunquam frustrata vocatus 95  
 " Hasta meos, nunc tempus adest; te maximus Actor,  
 " Te Turni nunc dextra gerit; da sternere corpus,  
 " Loricamque manu valida lacerare revulsam  
 " Semiviri Phrygis, et fœdare in pulvere crines  
 " Vibratos calido ferro myrrhaque madentes." 100  
 His agitur furiis; totoque ardentis ab ore  
 Scintillæ absistunt, oculis micat acribus ignis.  
 Mugitus veluti quum prima in prælia taurus  
 Terrificos ciet, atque irasci in cornua tentat,  
 Arboris obnixus trunco, ventosque laceassit 105  
 Ictibus, aut sparsa ad pugnam proludit arena.  
 Nec minus interea maternis sævus in armis  
 Æneas acuit Martem, et se suscitât ira,  
 Oblato gaudens componi fœdere bellum.  
 Tum socios mæstique metum solatur Iuli, 110  
 Fata docens; regique jubet responsa Latino  
 Certa referre viros, et pacis dicere leges.

Postera vix summos spargebat lumine montes  
 Orta dies : quum primum alto se gurgite tollunt  
 Solis equi, lucemque elatis naribus efflant; 115  
 Campum ad certamen magnæ sub mœnibus urbis  
 Dimensi Rutulique viri Teucrique parabant;  
 In medioque focos et dīs communibus aras  
 Gramineas. Alii fontemque ignemque ferebant,  
 Velati limo et verbena tempora vincti. 120  
 Procedit legio Ausonidūm, pilataque plenis  
 Agmina se fundunt portis. Hinc Troius omnis  
 Tyrrhenusque ruit variis exercitus armis;  
 Haud secus instructi ferro, quam si aspera Martis  
 Pugna vocet. Nec non mediis in millibus ipsi 125  
 Ductores auro volitant ostroque decori,  
 Et genus Assaraci Mnestheus, et fortis Asylas,  
 Et Messapus equūm domitor, Neptunia proles.  
 Utque dato signo spatia in sua quisque recessit,  
 Defigunt telluri hastas, et scuta reclinant. 130  
 Tum studio effusæ matres et vulgus inermum  
 Invalidique senes turres et tecta domorum  
 Obsedere; alii portis sublimibus adstant.

At Juno e summo, qui nunc Albanus habetur,—  
 Tum neque nomen erat, nec honos, aut gloria monti—  
 Prospiciens tumulo campum adspectabat et ambas 136  
 Laurentum Troumque acies urbemque Latini.  
 Extemplo Turni sic est affata sororem,  
 Diva deam, stagnis quæ fluminibusque sonoris  
 Præsidet—hunc illi rex ætheris altus honorem 140  
 Jupiter erepta pro virginitate sacravit :—  
 “ Nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima nostro,  
 “ Scis, ut te cunctis unam, quæcumque Latinæ  
 “ Magnanimi Jovis ingratum adscendere cubile,  
 “ Prætulerim, cælique libens in parte locarim : 145  
 “ Disce tuum, ne me incuses, Juturna, dolorem.  
 “ Qua visa est fortuna pati, Parcæque sinebant  
 “ Cedere res Latio, Turnum et tua mœnia texi;  
 “ Nunc juvenem imparibus video concurrere fati,  
 “ Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat. 150  
 “ Non pugnam aspicere hanc oculis, non fœdera possum.  
 “ Tu, pro germano si quid præsentius audes,  
 “ Perge; decet. Forsan miseros meliora sequentar.”  
 Vix ea, quum lacrimas oculis Juturna profudit,



Terque quaterque manu pectus percussit honestum. 155  
 "Non lacrimis hoc tempus," ait Saturnia Juno;  
 "Accelera, et fratrem, si quis modus, eripe morti;  
 "Aut tu bella cie, conceptumque excute fœdus.  
 "Auctor ego audendi." Sic exhortata reliquit  
 Incertam, et tristi turbatam vulnere mentis. 160  
 Interea reges, ingenti mole Latinus  
 Quadrijugo vehitur curru, cui tempora circum  
 Aurati bis sex radii fulgentia cingunt,  
 Solis avi specimen; bigis it Turnus in albis,  
 Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro. 165  
 Hinc pater Æneas, Romanæ stirpis origo,  
 Sidereo flagrans clipeo et cælestibus armis,  
 Et juxta Ascanius, magnæ spes altera Romæ,  
 Procedunt castris; puraque in veste sacerdos  
 Setigeri fetum suis intonsamque bidentem 170  
 Attulit, admovitque pecus flagrantibus aris.  
 Illi ad surgentem conversi lumina solem  
 Dant fruges manibus salsas, et tempora ferro  
 Summa notant pecudum, paterisque altaria libant.  
 Tum pius Æneas stricto sic ense precatur: 175  
 "Esto nunc Sol testis et hæc mihi Terra vocanti,  
 "Quam propter tantos potui perferre labores,  
 "Et pater omnipotens, et tu Saturnia conjux,  
 "Jam melior, jam, diva, precor; tuque inclyte Mavors,  
 "Cuncta tuo qui bella, pater, sub numine torques; 180  
 "Fontesque Fluviosque voco, quæque Ætheris alti  
 "Religio, et quæ cæruleo sunt numina ponto:  
 "Cesserit Ausonio si fors victoria Turno,  
 "Convenit, Evandri victos discedere ad urbem;  
 "Cedet Iulus agris; nec post arma ulla rebelles 185  
 "Æneadæ referent, ferrove hæc regna laceissent.  
 "Sin nostrum adnuerit nobis Victoria Martem,  
 "—Ut potius reor, et potius dî numine fîrent—  
 "Non ego nec Teucris Italos parere jubebo,  
 "Nec mihi regna peto. Paribus se legibus ambæ 190  
 "Invictæ gentes æterna in fœdera mittant.  
 "Sacra deosque dabo; socer arma Latinus habeto;  
 "Imperium sollemne socer; mihi mœnia Teucri  
 "Constituent, urbique dabit Lavinia nomen."  
 Sic prior Æneas; sequitur sic deinde Latinus, 195  
 Suspiciens cælum, tenditque ad sidera dextram:

"Hæc eadem, Ænea, Terram, Mare, Sidera, juro,  
 "Latonæque genus duplex, Janumque bifrontem,  
 "Vimque deûm infernam et duri sacraria Ditis;  
 "Audiat hæc Genitor, qui fœdera fulmine sancit; 200  
 "Tango aras; medios ignes et numina testor:  
 "Nulla dies pacem hanc Italis nec fœdera rumpet,  
 "Quo res cumque cadent; nec me vis ulla volentem  
 "Avertet; non, si tellurem effundat in undas,  
 "Diluvio miscens, cælumque in Tartara solvat: 205  
 "Ut sceptrum hoc"—dextra sceptrum nam forte gerebat—  
 "Nunquam fronde levi fundet virgulta neque umbras,  
 "Quum semel in silvis, imo de stirpe recisum,  
 "Matre caret, posuitque comas et brachia ferro;  
 "Olim arbos; nunc artificis manus ære decoro 210  
 "Inclussit, patribusque dedit gestare Latinis."  
 Talibus inter se firmabant fœdera dictis  
 Conspectu in medio procerum. Tum rite sacratas  
 In flammam jugulant pecudes, et viscera vivis  
 Eripiunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras. 215  
 At vero Rutulis impar ea pugna videri  
 Jamdudum, et vario misceri pectora motu;  
 Tum magis, ut propius cernunt non viribus æquis.  
 Adjuvat incessu tacito progressus et aram  
 Suppliciter venerans demisso lumine Turnus, 220  
 Tabentesque genæ et juvenali in corpore pallor.  
 Quem simul ac Juturna soror crehrescere vidit  
 Sermonem, et vulgi variare labantia corda:  
 In medias acies, formam assimilata Camerti,  
 Cui genus a proavis ingens clarumque paternæ 225  
 Nomen erat virtutis, et ipse acerrimus armis,  
 In medias dat sese acies, haud nescia rerum,  
 Rumoresque serit varios, ac talia fatur:  
 "Non pudet, o Rutuli, pro cunctis talibus unam  
 "Objectare animam? numero an viribus æqui 230  
 "Non sumus? En, omnes et Troes et Arcades hi sunt  
 "Fatalisque manus, infensa Etruria Turno.  
 "Vix hostem, alterni si congregiamur, habemus.  
 "Ille quidem ad superos, quorum se devovet aris,  
 "Succedet fama, vivusque per ora feretur: 235  
 "Nos, patria amissa, dominis parere superbis  
 "Cogemur, qui nunc lenti consedimus arvis."  
 Talibus incensa est juvenum sententia dictis

Jam magis atque magis; serpitque per agmina murmur;  
 Ipsi Laurentes mutati ipsique Latini. 240  
 Qui sibi jam requiem pugnae rebusque salutem  
 Sperabant, nunc arma volunt, foedusque precantur  
 Infectum, et Turni sortem miserantur iniquam.  
 His aliud majus Juturna adjungit, et alto  
 Dat signum caelo, quo non praesentius ullum 245  
 Turbavit mentes Italas, monstroque fefellit.  
 Namque volans rubra fulvus Jovis ales in aethra  
 Litoreas agitabat aves turbamque sonantem  
 Agminis aligeri: subito quum lapsus ad undas  
 Cycnum excellentem pedibus rapit improbus uncis. 250  
 Arrexere animos Itali, cunctaeque volucres  
 Convertunt clamore fugam—mirabile visu,—  
 Aetheraque obscurant pennis, hostemque per auras  
 Facta nube premunt, donec vi victus et ipso  
 Pondere defecit, praedamque ex unguibus ales 255  
 Projecit fluvio, penitusque in nubila fugit.  
 Tum vero augurium Rutuli clamore salutant,  
 Expediuntque manus; primusque Tolumnius augur,  
 "Hoc erat, hoc votis," inquit, "quod saepe petivi.  
 "Accipio, agnoscoque deos. Me, me duce ferrum 260  
 "Corripite, o miseri, quos improbus advena bello  
 "Territat, invalidas ut aves, et litora vestra  
 "Vi populat. Petet ille fugam, penitusque profundo  
 "Vela dabit. Vos unanimi densate catervas  
 "Et regem vobis pugna defendite raptum." 265  
 Dixit, et adversos telum contorsit in hostes  
 Procurrrens; sonitum dat stridula cornus, et auras  
 Certa secat. Simul hoc, simul ingens clamor, et omnes  
 Turbati cunei, calefactaque corda tumultu.  
 Hasta volans, ut forte novem pulcherrima fratrum 270  
 Corpora constiterant contra, quos fida creatar  
 Una tot Arcadio conjux Tyrrhena Gylippo;  
 Horum unum ad medium, teritur qua sutilis alvo  
 Balteus, et laterum juncturas fibula mordet,  
 Egregium forma juvenem et fulgentibus armis, 275  
 Transadigit costas, fulvaeque effundit arena.  
 At fratres, animosa phalanx accensaque luctu,  
 Pars gladios stringunt manibus, pars missile ferrum  
 Corripiunt, caecique ruunt. Quos agmina contra  
 Procurrunt Laurentum. Hic densi rursus inundant  
 (230)

Troes Agyllinique et pictis Arcades armis. 281  
 Sic omnes amor unus habet decernere ferro.  
 Diripuere aras; it toto turbida cælo  
 Tempestas telorum, ac ferreus ingruit imber;  
 Craterasque focosque ferunt. Fugit ipse Latinus 285  
 Pulsatos referens infecto fœdere divos.  
 Infrenant alii currus, aut corpora saltu  
 Subjiciunt in equos, et strictis ensibus adsunt.  
 Messapus regem regisque insigne gerentem  
 Tyrrhenum Aulesten, avidus confundere fœdus, 290  
 Adverso proterret equo: ruit ille recedens,  
 Et miser oppositis a tergo involvitur aris  
 In caput inque humeros. At fervidus advolat hasta  
 Messapus, teloque orantem multa trabali  
 Desuper altus equo graviter ferit, atque ita fatur: 295  
 "Hoc habet; hæc melior magnis data victima divis."  
 Concurrunt Itali, spolianteque calentia membra.  
 Obvius ambustum torrem Corynæus ab ara  
 Corripit, et venienti Ebuso plagamque ferenti  
 Occupat os flammis. Olli ingens barba reluxit, 300  
 Nidoremque ambusta dedit. Super ipse secutus  
 Cæsariem læva turbati corripit hostis,  
 Impressoque genu nitens terræ applicat ipsum:  
 Sic rigido latus ense ferit. Podalirius Alsum,  
 Pastorem, primaque acie per tela ruentem, 305  
 Ense sequens nudo superimminet: ille securi  
 Adversi frontem mediam mentumque reducta  
 Disjicit, et sparso late rigat arma cruore.  
 Olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget  
 Somnus; in æternam clauduntur lumina noctem. 310  
 At pius Æneas dextram tendebat inermem  
 Nudato capite, atque suos clamore vocabat;  
 "Quo ruitis? quæve ista repens discordia surgit?  
 "O cohibete iras! ictum jam fœdus, et omnes  
 "Compositæ leges; mihi jus concurrere soli; 315  
 "Me sinite, atque auferte metus. Ego fœdera faxo  
 "Firma manu; Turnum debent hæc jam mihi sacra."  
 Has inter voces, media inter talia verba,  
 Ecce, viro stridens alis allapsa sagitta est,  
 Incertum, qua pulsa manu, quo turbine adacta; 320  
 Quis tantam Rutulis laudem, casusne, deusne,  
 Attulerit. Pressa est insignis gloria facti;

Nec sese Æneæ jactavit vulnere quisquam.  
 Turnus, ut Ænean cedentem ex agmine vidit  
 Turbatosque duces, subita spe fervidus ardet; 325  
 Poscit equos atque arma simul, saltuque superbus  
 Emicat in currum, et manibus molitur habenas.  
 Multa virūm volitans dat fortia corpora leto;  
 Semineces volvit multos, aut agmina curru  
 Proterit, aut raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas. 330  
 Qualis apud gelidi quum flumina concitus Hebri  
 Sanguineus Mavors clipeo increpat, atque furentes  
 Bella movens immittit equos; illi æquore aperto  
 Ante Notos Zephyrumque volant: gemit ultima pulsu  
 Thraca pedum: circumque atræ Formidinis ora 335  
 Iræque Insidiæque, dei comitatus, aguntur.  
 Talis equos alacer media inter prælia Turnus  
 Fumantes sudore quatit, miserabile cæsis  
 Hostibus insultans; spargit rapida ungula rores  
 Sanguineos, mixtaque cruor calcatur arena. 340  
 Jamque neci Sthenelumque dedit Thamyrimque Pho-  
 lumque  
 Hunc congressus et hunc, illum eminus; eminus ambo  
 Imbrasidas, Glaucum atque Laden, quos Imbrasmus ipee  
 Nutrierat Lycia, paribusque ornaverat armis,  
 Vel conferre manum, vel equo prævertere ventos. 345  
 Parte alia media Eumedes in prælia fertur,  
 Antiqui proles bello præclara Dolonis,  
 Nomine avum referens, animo manibusque parentem;  
 Qui quondam, castra ut Danaūm speculator adiret,  
 Ausus Pelidæ pretium sibi poscere currus; 350  
 Illum Tydides alio pro talibus ausis  
 Affecit pretio; nec equis adspirat Achillis.  
 Hunc procul ut campo Turnus prospexit aperto,  
 Ante levi jaculo longum per inane secutus,  
 Sistit equos bijuges, et curru desilit, atque 355  
 Semianimi lapsoque supervenit, et, pede collo  
 Impresso, dextræ mucronem extorquet, et alto  
 Fulgentem tingit jugulo; atque hæc insuper addit:  
 "En agros et, quam bello, Trojane petisti,  
 "Hesperiam metire jacens: hæc præmia, qui me 360  
 "Ferro ausi tentare, ferunt; sic mœnia condunt."  
 Huic comitem Asbuten conjecta cuspide mittit,  
 Chloreaque Sybarimque Daretaque Thersilochumque;  
 (232)



Subvenit; et sævus campis magis ac magis horror  
 Crebrescit, propiusque malum est. Jam pulvere cælum  
 Stare vident; subeuntque equites, et spicula castris  
 Densa cadunt mediis. It tristis ad æthera clamor  
 Bellantum juvenum et duro sub Marte cadentum. 410  
 Hic Venus, indigno nati concussa dolore,  
 Dictamnum genetrix Cretæa carpit ab Ida,  
 Puberibus caulem foliis et flore comantem  
 Purpureo: non illa feris incognita capris  
 Gramina, quum tergo volucres hæserè sagittæ. 415  
 Hoc Venus, obscuro faciem circumdata nimbo,  
 Detulit; hoc fusum labris splendentibus amnem  
 Inficit, occulte medicans; spargitque salubris  
 Ambrosiæ succos et odoriferam panaceam.  
 Fovit ea vulnus lympa longævus Iapis 420  
 Ignorans, subitoque omnis de corpore fugit  
 Quippe dolor; omnis stetit imo vulnere sanguis.  
 Jamque secuta manum, nullo cogente, sagitta  
 Excidit, atque novæ rediere in pristina vires.  
 "Arma citi properate viro! Quid statis?" Iapis 425  
 Conclamat, primusque animos accendit in hostem.  
 "Non hæc humanis opibus, non arte magistra  
 "Proveniunt; neque te, Ænea, mea dextera servat:  
 "Major agit deus, atque opera ad majora remittit."  
 Ille avidus pugnæ suras incluserat auro 430  
 Hinc atque hinc, oditque moras, hastamque coruscat.  
 Postquam habilis lateri clipeus loricaque tergo est,  
 Ascanium fusis circum complectitur armis,  
 Summaque per galeam delibans oscula fatur:  
 "Disce, puer, virtutem ex me verumque laborem, 435  
 "Fortunam ex aliis. Nunc te mea dextera bello  
 "Defensum dabit, et magna inter præmia ducet.  
 "Tu facito, mox quum matura adoleverit ætas,  
 "Sis memor, et te, animo repetentem exempla tuorum,  
 "Et pater Æneas et avunculus excitet Hector." 440  
 Hæc ubi dicta dedit, portis sese extulit ingens,  
 Telum immane manu quatiens; simul agmine denso  
 Antheusque Mnestheusque ruunt, omnisque relictis  
 Turba fuit castris. Tum cæco pulvere campus  
 Miscetur, pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus. 445  
 Vidit ab adverso venientes aggere Turnus,  
 Videre Ausonii, gelidusque per ima cucurrit  
 (234)

Ossa tremor. Prima ante omnes Juturna Latinos  
 Audiit agnovitque sonum, et tremefacta refugit.  
 Ille volat, campoque atrum rapit agmen aperto : 450  
 Qualis ubi ad terras abrupto sidere nimbus  
 It mare per medium ; miseris, heu, præscia longe  
 Horrescunt corda agricolis ; dabit ille ruinas  
 Arboribus stragemque satis ; ruet omnia late ;  
 Ante volant sonitumque ferunt ad litora venti. 455  
 Talis in adversos ductor Rhœtæius hostes  
 Agmen agit ; densi cuneis se quisque coactis  
 Agglomerant. Ferit ense gravem Thymbræus Osirim,  
 Archetium Mnestheus, Epulonem obtruncat Achates,  
 Ufentemque Gyas ; cadit ipse Tolumnius augur, 460  
 Primus in adversos telum qui torserat hostes.  
 Tollitur in cælum clamor, versique viciissim  
 Pulverulenta fuga Rutuli dant terga per agros.  
 Ipse neque aversos dignatur sternere morti,  
 Nec pede congressos æquo, nec tela ferentes 465  
 Insequitur : solum densa in caligine Turnum  
 Vestigat lustrans, solum in certamina poscit.  
 Hoc concussa metu mentem Juturna virago  
 Aurigam Turni media inter lora Metiscum  
 Excutit, et longe lapsum temone relinquit. 470  
 Ipsa subit, manibusque undantes flectit habenas,  
 Cuncta gerens, vocemque et corpus et arma Metisci.  
 Nigra velut magnas domini quum divitis ædes  
 Pervolat et pennis alta atria lustrat hirundo,  
 Pabula parva legens nidisque loquacibus escas, 475  
 Et nunc porticibus vacuis, nunc humida circum  
 Stagna sonat : similis medios Juturna per hostes  
 Fertur equis, rapidoque volans obit omnia curru ;  
 Jamque hic germanum, jamque hic ostentat ovantem,  
 Nec conferre manum patitur ; volat avia longe. 480  
 Haud minus Æneas tortos legit obviis orbes,  
 Vestigatque virum, et disjecta per agmina magna  
 Voce vocat. Quoties oculos conjecit in hostem,  
 Alipedumque fugam cursu tentavit equorum :  
 Aversos toties currus Juturna retorsit. 485  
 Heu, quid agat ? Vario nequidquam fluctuat æstu,  
 Diversæque vocant animum in contraria curæ.  
 Huic Messapus, uti læva duo forte gerebat  
 Lenta, levis cursu, præfixa hostilia ferro,  
 (235)



Horum unum certo contorquens dirigit ictu. 490  
 Substitit Æneas, et se collegit in arma,  
 Poplite subsidens; apicem tamen incita summum  
 Hasta tulit, summasque excussit vertice cristas.  
 Tum vero assurgunt iræ, insidiisque subactus  
 Diversos ubi sentit equos currumque referri, 495  
 Multa Jovem et læsi testatus foederis aras,  
 Jam tandem invadit medios, et Marte secundo  
 Terribilis sævam nullo discrimine cædem  
 Suscitât, irarumque omnes effundit habenas.  
 Quis mihi nunc tot acerba deus, quis carmine cædes  
 Diversas obitumque ducum, quos æquore tofo 501  
 Inque vicem nunc Turnus agit, nunc Troïus heros,  
 Expediat? tanton' placuit concurrere motu,  
 Jupiter, æterna gentes in pace futuras?  
 Æneas Rutulum Sucronem—ea prima ruentes 505  
 Pugna loco statuit Teucros—haud multa morantem  
 Excipit in latus, et, qua fata celerrima, crudum  
 Transadigit costas et crates pectoris ense.  
 Turnus equo dejectum Amycum fratremque Diorem,  
 Congressus pedes, hunc venientem cuspidè longa, 510  
 Hunc mucrone ferit; curruque abscisa duorum  
 Suspendit capita, et rorantia sanguine portat.  
 Ille Talon Tanaimque neci fortemque Cethegum,  
 Tres uno congressu, et mæstum mittit Onyten,  
 Nomen Echionium, matrisque genus Peridiæ; 515  
 Hic fratres Lycia missos et Apollinis agris  
 Et juvenem exosum nequidquam bella Mœneten  
 Arcada, piscosæ cui circum flumina Lernæ  
 Ars fuerat pauperque domus, nec nota potentum  
 Munera; conductaque pater tellure serebat. 520  
 Ac velut immissi diversis partibus ignes  
 Arentem in silvam et virgulta sonantia lauro;  
 Aut ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis  
 Dant sonitum spumosi amnes, et in æquora currunt,  
 Quisque suum populatus iter: non segnius ambo 525  
 Æneas Turnusque ruunt per prœlia; nunc, nunc  
 Fluctuat ira intus; rumpuntur nescia vinci  
 Pectora; nunc totis in vulnera viribus itur.  
 Murrhanum hic, atavos et avorum antiqua sonantem  
 Nomina per regesque actum genus omne Latinos, 530  
 Præcipitem scopulo atque ingentis turbine saxi  
 (236)

Excutit, effunditque solo. Hunc lora et juga subter  
 Provolvère rotæ; crebro super ungula pulsu  
 Incita nec domini memorum proculcat equorum.  
 Ille ruenti Hyllò animisque immane frementi 535  
 Occurrit, telumque aurata ad tempora torquet;  
 Olli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro.  
 Dextera nec tua te, Graiùm fortissime, Cretheu,  
 Eripuit Turno; nec dî texere Cupencum  
 Ænea veniente sui; dedit obvia ferro 540  
 Pectora, nec misero clipei mora profuit ærei.  
 Te quoque Laurentes viderunt, Æole, campi  
 Oppetere, et late terram consternere tergo;  
 Occidis, Argivæ quem non potuere phalanges  
 Sternere, nec Priami regnorum eversor Achilles: 545  
 Hic tibi mortis erant metæ; domus alta sub Ida,  
 Lyrnesi domus alta, solo Laurente sepulcrum.  
 Totæ adeo conversæ acies, omnesque Latini,  
 Omnes Dardanidæ: Mnestheus, acerque Serestus,  
 Et Messapus equùm domitor, et fortis Asilas, 550  
 Tuscorumque phalanx, Evandrique Arcades alæ;  
 Pro se quisque viri summa nituntur opum vi.  
 Nec mora, nec requies; vasto certamine tendunt.  
 Hic mentem Æneæ genetrix pulcherrima misit,  
 Iret ut ad muros, urbique adverteret agmen 555  
 Ocius, et subita turbaret clade Latinos.  
 Ille ut, vestigans diversa per agmina Turnum,  
 Huc atque huc acies circumtulit, adspicit urbem  
 Immunem tanti belli atque impune quietam.  
 Continuo pugnæ accendit majoris imago; 560  
 Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum,  
 Ductores, tumulumque capit; quo cetera Teucrùm  
 Concurrit legio, nec scuta aut spicula densi  
 Deponunt. Celso medius stans aggere fatur:  
 "Ne qua meis esto dictis mora; Jupiter hac stat; 565  
 "Neu quis ob inceptum subitum mihi segnior ito.  
 "Urbem hodie, causam belli, regna ipsa Latini,  
 "Ni frenum accipere et victi parere fatentur,  
 "Eruam, et æqua solo fumantia culmina ponam.  
 "Scilicet expectem, libeat dum prœlia Turno 570  
 "Nostra pati, rursusque velit concurrere victus?  
 "Hoc caput, o cives, hæc belli summa nefandi.  
 "Ferte faces propere, fœdusque reposcite flammis."

Dixerat, atque animis pariter certantibus omnes  
 Dant cuneum, densaque ad muros mole feruntur. 575  
 Scalæ improviso, subitusque apparuit ignis.  
 Discurrunt alii ad portas, primosque trucidant;  
 Ferrum alii torquent, et obumbrant æthera telis.  
 Ipse inter primos dextram sub mœnia tendit  
 Æneas, magnaque incusat voce Latinum; 580  
 Testaturque deos, iterum se ad prœlia cogi;  
 Bis jam Italos hostes; hæc jam altera fœdera rumpi.  
 Exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives:  
 Urbem alii reserare jubent, et pandere portas  
 Dardanidis, ipsumque trahunt in mœnia regem; 585  
 Arma ferunt alii, et pergunt defendere muros:  
 Inclusas ut quum latebroso in pumice pastor  
 Vestigavit apes, fumoque implevit amaro;  
 Illæ intus trepidæ rerum per cerea castra  
 Discurrunt, magnisque acuunt stridoribus iras; 590  
 Volvitur ater odor tectis; tum murmure cæco  
 Intus saxa sonant; vacuas it fumus ad auras.  
 Accidit hæc fessis etiam fortuna Latinis,  
 Quæ totam luctu concussit funditus urbem.  
 Regina ut tectis venientem prospicit hostem, 595  
 Incessi muros, ignes ad tecta volare,  
 Nusquam acies contra Rutulas, nulla agmina Turni;  
 Infelix pugna juvenem in certamine credit  
 Exstinctum, et, subito mentem turbata dolore,  
 Se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum; 600  
 Multaque per mæstum demens effata furorem,  
 Purpureos moritura manu discindit amictus,  
 Et nodum informis leti trabe nequit ab alta.  
 Quam cladem miseræ postquam accepere Latinæ,  
 Filia prima manu flavos Lavinia crines 605  
 Et roseas laniata genas, tum cetera circum  
 Turba furit; resonant late plangoribus ædes.  
 Hinc totam infelix vulgatur fama per urbem.  
 Demittunt mentes; it scissa veste Latinus,  
 Conjugis attonitus fati urbisque ruina, 610  
 Canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans;  
 Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ante  
 Dardanium Ænean, generumque adsciverit ultro.  
 Interea extremo bellator in æquore Turnus  
 Palantes sequitur paucos jam segnior, atque 615  
 (238)

Jam minus atque minus successu lætus equorum.  
 Attulit hunc illi cæcis terroribus aura  
 Commixtum clamorem, arrectasque impulit aures  
 Confusæ sonus urbis et illætabile murmur.  
 "Heu mihi! quid tanto turbantur mœnia luctu?" 620  
 "Quisve ruit tantus diversa clamor ab urbe?"  
 Sic ait, adductisque amens subsistit habenis.  
 Atque huic in faciem soror ut conversa Metisci  
 Aurigæ currumque et equos et lora regebat,  
 Talibus occurrit dictis: "Hac, Turne, sequamur 625  
 "Trojugenas, qua prima viam victoria pandit;  
 "Sunt alii, qui tecta manu defendere possint.  
 "Ingruit Æneas Italis, et prælia miscet;  
 "Et nos sæva manu mittamus funera Teucris.  
 "Nec numero inferior, pugnæ nec honore recedes."  
 Turnus ad hæc: 631  
 "O soror, et dudum agnovi, quum prima per artem  
 "Fœdera turbasti, teque hæc in bella dedisti;  
 "Et nunc nequidquam fallis dea. Sed quis Olympo  
 "Demissam tantos voluit te ferre labores? 635  
 "An fratris miseri letum ut crudele videres?  
 "Nam quid ago? aut quæ jam spondet Fortuna salu-  
 tem?  
 "Vidi oculos ante ipse meos me voce vocantem  
 "Murrhanum, quo non superat mihi carior alter,  
 "Oppetere ingentem, atque ingenti vulnere victum.  
 "Occidit infelix, ne nostrum dedecus Ufens 641  
 "Adspiceret; Teucri potiuntur corpore et armis.  
 "Exscindine domos—id rebus defuit unum—  
 "Perpetiar? dextra nec Drancis dicta refellam?  
 "Terga dabo? et Turnum fugientem hæc terra videbit?  
 "Usque adeone mori miserum est? Vos o mihi,  
 Manes,  
 "Este boni: quoniam Superis aversa voluntas. 647  
 "Sancta ad vos anima atque istius inscia culpæ  
 "Descendam, magnorum haud unquam indignus avo-  
 rum."  
 Vix ea fatus erat, medios volat, ecce, per hostes 650  
 Vectus equo spumante Saces, adversa sagitta  
 Saucius ora, ruitque implorans nomine Turnum:  
 "Turne, in te suprema salus; miserere tuorum!  
 (239)

" Fulminat Æneas armis, summæque minatur  
 " Dejecturum arces Italûm, excidioque daturum; 655  
 " Jamque faces ad tecta volant. In te ora Latini,  
 " In te oculos referunt; mussat rex ipse Latinus,  
 " Quos generos vocet, aut quæ sese ad fœdera flectat.  
 " Præterea regina, tui fidissima, dextra  
 " Occidit ipsa sua, lucemque exterrita fugit. 660  
 " Soli pro portis Messapus et acer Atinas  
 " Sustentant aciem. Circum hos utrimque phalanges  
 " Stant densæ, strictisque seges mucronibus horret  
 " Ferrea: tu currum deserto in gramine versas."  
 Obstupuit varia confusus imagine rerum 665  
 Turnus et obtutu tacito stetit. Æstuat ingens  
 Uno in corde pudor, mixtoque insania luctu,  
 Et Furiis agitatus amor, et conscia virtus.  
 Ut primum discussæ umbræ et lux reddita menti,  
 Ardentes oculorum orbes ad mœnia torsit 670  
 Turbidus, eque rotis magnam respexit ad urbem.  
 Ecce autem flammis inter tabulata volutus  
 Ad cælum undabat vertex, turrinque tenebat,  
 Turrin, compactis trabibus quam eduxerat ipse,  
 Subdideratque rotas, pontesque instraverat altos. 675  
 " Jam jam fata, soror, superant; absiste morari;  
 " Quo deus et quo dura vocat Fortuna, sequamur.  
 " Stat conferre manum Æneæ, stat, quidquid acerbi est  
 " Morte pati; neque me indecorem, germana, videbis  
 " Amplius. Hunc, oro, sine me furere ante furorem."  
 Dixit, et e curru saltum dedit ocus arvis; 681  
 Perque hostes, per tela ruit, mæstamque sororem  
 Deserit, ac rapido cursu media agmina rumpit.  
 Ac veluti montis saxum de vertice præceps  
 Quam ruit, avulsum vento, seu turbidus imber 685  
 Proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas;  
 Fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu,  
 Exsultatque solo, silvas, armenta virosque  
 Involvens secum: disjecta per agmina Turnus  
 Sic urbis ruit ad muros, ubi plurima fuso 690  
 Sanguine terra madet, striduntque hastilibus auræ;  
 Significatque manu, et magno simul incipit ore:  
 " Parcite, jam Rutuli; et vos tela inhibete, Latini;  
 " Quæcumque est Fortuna, mea est; me verius unum.  
 (240)

"Pro vobis fœdus luere, et decernere ferro." 695

Descessere omnes medii, spatiumque dedere.

At pater Æneas audito nomine Turni

Deserit et muros et summas deserit arces;

Præcipitatque moras omnes, opera omnia rumpit,

Lætitia exsultans, horrendumque intonat armis: 700

Quantus Athos, aut quantus Eryx, aut ipse, coruscis

Quum fremit illicibus, quantus, gaudetque nivali

Vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras.

Jam vero et Rutuli certatim et Troes et omnes

Convertere oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant 705

Mœnia, quique imos pulsabant ariete muros;

Armaque deposuere humeris. Stupet ipse Latinus,

Ingentes, genitos diversis partibus orbis,

Inter se coiisse viros, et cernere ferro.

Atque illi, ut vacuo patuerunt æquore campi, 710

Procurso rapido, conjectis eminus hastis,

Invadunt Martem clipeis atque ære sonoro.

Dat gemitum tellus; tum crebros ensibus ictus

Congeminant: fors et virtus miscentur in unum.

Ac velut ingenti Sila summove Taburno 715

Quum duo conversis inimica in proelia tauri

Frontibus incurrunt; pavidi cessere magistri,

Stat pecus omne metu mutum, mussantque juvencæ,

Quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur;

Illi inter sese multa vi vulnera miscent, 720

Cornuaque obnixa infigunt, et sanguine largo

Colla armosque lavant; gemitu nemus omne remugit:

Non aliter Tros Æneas et Daunius heros

Concurrunt clipeis; ingens fragor æthera complet.

Jupiter ipse duas æquato examine lances 725

Sustinet, et fata imponit diversa duorum,

Quem damnet labor, et quo vergat pondere letum.

Emicat hic, impune putans, et corpore toto

Alte sublatum consurgit Turnus in ense,

Et ferit. Exclamant Troes trepidique Latini, 730

Arrectæque amborum acies. At perfidus ensis

Frangitur, in medioque ardentem deserit ictu:

Ni fuga subsidio subeat. Fugit ocior Euro,

Ut capulum ignotum dextramque adspexit inermem.

Fama est, præcipitem, quum prima in proelia junctos

Conscendebat equos, patrio mucrone relicto, 736

Dum trepidat, ferrum aurigæ rapuisse Metisci;  
 Idque diu, dum terga dabant palantia Teucri,  
 Suffecit: postquam arma dei ad Vulcania ventum est,  
 Mortalis mucro, glacies ceu futilis, ictu 740  
 Dissiluit; fulva resplendent fragmina arena.  
 Ergo amens diversa fuga petit æquora Turnus,  
 Et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbes:  
 Undique enim densa Teucri includere corona;  
 Atque hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua mœnia cingunt. 745  
 Nec minus Æneas, quamquam tardante sagitta  
 Interdum genua impediunt, cursumque recusant,  
 Insequitur, trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget:  
 Inclusum veluti si quando flumine nactus  
 Cervum, aut puniceæ septum formidine pennæ, 750  
 Venator cursu canis et latratibus instat:  
 Ille autem, insidiis et ripa territus alta,  
 Mille fugit refugitque vias; at vividus Umber  
 Hæret hians, jam jamque tenet, similisque tenenti  
 Increpuit malis, morsuque elusus inani est. 755  
 Tum vero exoritur clamor; ripæque lacusque  
 Responsant circa, et cælum tonat omne tumultu.  
 Ille simul fugiens, Rutulos simul increpat omnes,  
 Nomine quemque vocans, notumque efflagitat ense.  
 Æneas mortem contra præsensque minatur 760  
 Exitium, si quisquam adeat; terretque trementes,  
 Excisurum urbem minitans, et saucius instat.  
 Quinque orbes explent cursu, totidemque retexunt  
 Huc illuc: neque enim levia aut ludicra petuntur  
 Præmia; sed Turni de vita et sanguine certant. 765  
 Forte sacer Fauno foliis oleaster amaris  
 Hic steterat, nautis olim venerabile lignum,  
 Servati ex undis ubi figere dona solebant  
 Laurenti divo, et votas suspendere vestes;  
 Sed stirpem Teucri nullo discrimine sacrum 770  
 Sustulerant, puro ut possent concurrere campo.  
 Hic hasta Æneæ stabat; huc impetus illam  
 Detulerat, fixam et lenta in radice tenebat.  
 Incubuit, voluitque manu convellere ferrum  
 Dardanides, teloque sequi, quem prendere cursu 775  
 Non poterat. Tum vero amens formidine Turnus,  
 "Faune, precor, miserere," inquit, "tuque optima ferrum  
 "Terra tene: colui vestros si semper honores,  
 (242)

- " Quos contra Æneadæ bello fecere profanos."  
 Dixit, opemque dei non cassa in vota vocavit. 780  
 Namque diu luctans, lentoque in stirpe moratus,  
 Viribus haud ullis valuit discludere morsus  
 Roboris Æneas. Dum nititur acer et instat,  
 Rursus in aurigæ faciem mutata Metisci  
 Procurrit, fratrique ensem dea Daunia reddit. 785  
 Quod Venus audaci Nymphæ indignata licere,  
 Accessit, telumque alta ab radice revellit.  
 Olli sublimes, armis animisque relecti,  
 Hic gladio fidens, hic acer et arduus hasta,  
 Assistent contra certamine Martis anhel. 790  
 Junonem interea Rex omnipotens Olympi  
 Alloquitur, fûlva pugnas de nube tuentem :  
 " Quæ jam finis erit, conjux ? quid denique restat ?  
 " Indigetem Ænean scis ipsa, et scire fateris,  
 " Deberi cælo, fatisque ad sidera tolli. 795  
 " Quid struis ? aut qua spe gelidis in nubibus hæres ?  
 " Mortalin' decuit violari vulnere divum ?  
 " Aut ensem—quid enim sine te Juturna valeret ?—  
 " Ereptum reddi Turno, et vim crescere victis ?  
 " Desine jam tandem, precibusque inflectere nostris.  
 " Nec te tantus edat tacitam dolor ; et mihi curæ 801  
 " Sæpe tuo dulci tristes ex ore recurrant.  
 " Ventum ad supremum est. Terris agitare vel undis  
 " Trojanos potuisti, infandum accendere bellum,  
 " Deformare domum, et luctu miscere hymenæos : 805  
 " Ulterius tentare veto." Sic Jupiter orsus ;  
 Sic dea submisso contra Saturnia vultu :  
 " Ista quidem quia nota mihi tua, magne, voluntas,  
 " Jupiter, et Turnum et terras invita reliqui ;  
 " Nec tu me æria solam nunc sede videres 810  
 " Digna indigna pati ; sed flammis cincta sub ipsa  
 " Starem acie, traheremque inimica in prælia Teucros.  
 " Juturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri  
 " Suasi, et pro vita majora audere probavi ;  
 " Non ut tela tamen, non ut contenderet arcem : 815  
 " Adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis,  
 " Una superstitio superis quæ reddita divis.  
 " Et nunc cedo equidem, pugnasque exosa relinquo ;  
 " Illud te, nulla fati quod lege tenetur,  
 " Pro Latio obtestor, pro majestate tuorum : 820  
 (243)



" Quum jam connubiis pacem felicibus—esto!—  
 " Component; quum jam leges et fœdera jungent :  
 " Ne vetus indigenas nomen mutare Latinos,  
 " Neu Troas fieri jubeas Teucrosque vocari ;  
 " Aut vocem mutare viros, aut vertere vestem. 825  
 " Sit Latium, sint Albani per sæcula reges,  
 " Sit Romana potens Itala virtute propago ;  
 " Occidit, occideritque sinas cum nomine Troja."  
 Olli subridens hominum rerumque repertor :  
 " Es germana Jovis Saturnique altera proles : 830  
 " Irarum tantos volvis sub pectore fluctus !  
 " Verum age, et inceptum frustra submitte furorem.  
 " Do, quod vis ; et me victusque volensque remitto.  
 " Sermonem Ausonii patrium moresque tenebunt ;  
 " Utque est, nomen erit ; commixti corpore tantum  
 " Subsident Teucri. Morem ritusque sacrorum 836  
 " Adjiciam, faciamque omnes uno ore Latinos.  
 " Hinc genus Ausonio mixtum quod sanguine surget,  
 " Supra homines, supra ire deos pietate videbis ;  
 " Nec gens ulla tuos æque celebrabit honores." 840  
 Adnuit his Juno, et mentem lætata retorsit.  
 Interea excedit cælo, nubemque relinquit.  
 His actis aliud Genitor secum ipse volutat ;  
 Juturnamque parat fratris dimittere ab armis.  
 Dicuntur geminæ pestes cognomine Diræ, 845  
 Quas et Tartaream Nox intempesta Megæram  
 Uno eodemque tulit partu, paribusque revinxit  
 Serpentum spiris, ventosasque addidit alas.  
 Hæ Jovis ad solium sævique in limine regis  
 Apparent, acuuntque metum mortalibus ægris, 850  
 Si quando letum horrificum morbosque deûm rex  
 Molitur, meritas aut bello territat urbes.  
 Harum unam celerem demisit ab æthere summo  
 Jupiter, inque omen Juturnæ occurrere jussit.  
 Illa volat, celerique ad terram turbine fertur : 855  
 Non secus ac nervo per nubem impulsa sagitta,  
 Armatam sævi Parthus quam felle veneni,  
 Parthus, sive Cydon, telum immedicabile, torsit ;  
 Stridens et celeres incognita transilit umbras.  
 Talis æ sata Nocte tulit, terrasque petivit. 860  
 Postquam acies videt Iliacas atque agmina Turni,  
 Alitis in parvæ subitam collecta figuram,  
 (244)

Quæ quondam in bustis aut culminibus desertis  
 Nocte sedens serum canit importuna per umbras,  
 Hanc versa in faciem Turni se pestis ob ora 865  
 Fertque refertque sonans, clipeumque everberat alis.  
 Illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor;  
 Arrectæque horrore comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit.  
 At, procul ut Diræ stridorem agnovit et alas,  
 Infelix crines scindit Juturna solutos, 870  
 Unguibus ora soror fœdans et pectora pugnīs.  
 " Quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana juvare?  
 " Aut quid jam duræ superat mihi? qua tibi lucem  
 " Arte morer? talin' possum me opponere monstro?  
 " Jam jam linquo acies. Ne me terrete timentem, 875  
 " Obscœne volucres; alarum verbera nosco  
 " Letalemque sonum; nec fallunt jussa superba  
 " Magnanimi Jovis. Hæc pro virginitate reponit?  
 " Quo vitam dedit æternam? cur mortis adempta est  
 " Conditio? possem tantos finire dolores 880  
 " Nunc certe, et misero fratri comes ire per umbras.  
 " Immortalis ego? aut quidquam mihi dulce meorum  
 " Te sine, frater, erit? O quæ satis alta dehiscat  
 " Terra mihi, Manesque deam demittat ad imos?"  
 Tantum effata, caput glauco contextit amictu 885  
 Multa gemens, et se fluvio dea condidit alto.  
 Æneas instat contra telumque coruscat  
 Ingens arboreum, et sævo sic pectore fatur:  
 " Quæ nunc deinde mora est? aut quid jam, Turne,  
 retractas?  
 " Non cursu, sævis certandum est comminus armis. 890  
 " Verte omnes tete in facies; et contrahe, quidquid  
 " Sive animis sive arte vales; opta ardua pennis  
 " Astra sequi, clausumque cava te condere terra."  
 Ille caput quassans: " Non me tua fervida terrent  
 " Dicta, ferox: dī me terrent et Jupiter hostis." 895  
 Nec plura effatus, saxum circumspicit ingens,  
 Saxum antiquum, ingens, campo quod forte jacebat,  
 Limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis.  
 Vix illud læti bis sex cervice subirent,  
 Qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus. 900  
 Ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem,  
 Altior insurgens et cursu concitus.  
 Sed neque currentem se, nec cognoscit euntem,  
 (245)

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 " Component ; quum jam leges et fœdera jungent :  
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 Alitis in parvæ subitam collecta figuram,  
 (244)

Exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus et ira  
Terribilis : "Tunc hinc spoliis indute meorum  
"Eripiare mihi ? Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas  
"Immolat, et pœnam scelerato ex sanguine sumit."  
Hoc dicens ferrum adverso sub pectore condit 950  
Fervidus ; ast illi solvuntur frigore membra,  
Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.

## NOTES.

### BOOK I.

It is well known that Virgil did not live to revise the *Æneid*, which was published, after his death, under the care of his friends Varius and Tucca. The ancient biographers relate, that these two persons, the one a poet, the other a critic, thought proper to suppress the four first lines, making the poem begin at "*Arma virumque cano*." It is by these words, that Ovid, Martial, and others, designate the poem, instead of calling it *The Æneid*; just as Virgil himself, when he quotes the *Bucolics*, designates them as the "*Tityre, tu patula*." Thus it appears, that the contemporaries of the poet, and writers of the following age, did not know, or, at least, did not adopt, these four lines. As for the poet, it is difficult, or rather impossible to admit, that he would not have acted in the same way as his friends did. Had he lived long enough to publish his work, he would have published it with this commencement, "*Arma virumque cano*." Would Virgil, an enthusiastic admirer and religious imitator of the father of poetry, at the very outset of his *Æneid*, have put himself in opposition with him "*qui nil molitur inepte*," as Horace says, in order to preface his *ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, Μοῦσα*, with a kind of literary notice? If this is not to be supposed, it is equally impossible to believe, that his friends, who were fulfilling a pious duty, acted against the intentions of the departed poet; or to attribute to them, in a superior degree, the perception of those poetical proprieties, to which Virgil was so keenly alive. The truth would appear to be, that these four lines, which in themselves are quite worthy of Virgil, were placed by him at the head of a copy of the first canto, or some larger portion of the work, presented to one of his distinguished patrons. They form a kind of *envoi*, conceived somewhat in this fashion: "He, with whose *Bucolics* and *Georgics* you are already acquainted, has now aspired to sing of wars." Aulus Gellius informs us that the autograph of the *Æneid* was preserved. But besides the autograph, other copies, made by the poet's own authority, and so traceable to him, may have existed, and on discovering one of these with the four prefixed lines, people may have imagined that Varius and Tucca, who were charged with the publication of the work, had arbitrarily suppressed them.

[*Modulatus*, sc. *sum*. W.] *Silvis*. *Silvæ* means *woodland pastures*. [In summer the Italians feed their flocks in the woods. W.] See *Eclog.* iv. 3. *Avido* is explained by *Georg.* i. 47.

## I—11. EXPOSITION OF THE SUBJECT AND INVOCATION.

1. *Primus*. In Latin, the notion of *time* is often expressed by an adjective attached to the substantive, instead of being rendered adverbially; and thus they become a quality, or mode of being, of the subject of the verb, instead of a simple modification of the verb itself; e.g. *Æneas se matutinus agebat*—for *mane se agebat*. We must thus express *primus*, and *prima* at ver. 24, put for *prisco tempore*, *olim*. Antenor, who quitted Troy at the same time, had reached Italy *before* Æneas.—2. Pronounce *Laviniaque*, the sea-coast of Latium. *Et* and *que* are often used to join a more precise term to a more indefinite.—4. The poet will explain further on the causes of Juno's hatred which opposed the foundation of Rome.—5. [*quoque et = ἐν δὲ καὶ, προσέτι. W.*] *Urbem*, Lavinium.—7. Ascanius, the son of Æneas, built Alba. Romulus was his descendant.—8. *pumen*, the divine will. [*Quo numine læso = quod voluntate (Junonis) neglecta. W.*]—9. The expression *volvere casus* conveys the idea of *suffering* a long succession of troubles and misfortunes.

16—156. AFTER LONG PURSUING THE TROJANS OVER THE SEAS, JUNO, THE PROTECTRESS OF CARTHAGE, DOES NOT DESPAIR OF ANNIHILATING THE ANCESTORS OF ROME. SHE EXCITES ÆOLUS BY HER PROMISES TO SINK THEM ON THEIR QUITTING SICILY.

16. The island of Samos and the city of Argos were the two principal seats of the worship of Juno; or, as mythology expresses it, the two places in the world where the goddess loved best to reside. Hence she was called *Samia*, *Argiva Dea*.—20. For *everteret*. *Tyrias*, founded by the Tyrians, for *Carthaginians*.—21. For *late regnantem*.—22. *volvere*, to roll, conduct, or, according to the myth, spin, the uninterrupted series of events, and cause them to happen successively.—24. *prima*, see ver. 1. *Caris*, see ver. 16. After the word *Argis*, the construction, interrupted by a new idea, changes, and continuing under another form, detaches itself from *id metuens*, which only expresses one particular motive of the conclusion *arcebat longe Latio*.—28. *genus (Trojanum) invisum*, because this race was descended from Dardanus, son of Jupiter by Electra, the daughter of Atlas, in disregard of his legitimate wife. Ganymede, son of the ancient king, Tros. See Ovid, *Metam.* x. 143, &c.—29. *super*, adv. for *insuper [magis etiam]*.—30. *Danai*, a name given by Homer to the Greeks who besieged Troy. *Achilli* (for *Achillis*) Latin gen. of Greek nouns in *ης*; and of nouns in *ευ*, which the Dorians change into *ης*, using, e.g. *Ἀχιλλεύς* for *Ἀχιλλεύς*.—34. Following the example of Homer, and the precept of Horace, Virgil forthwith plunges the reader in *medias res*, and even into the last year of his hero's course. Æneas himself will recount, in Books ii. and iii., the events which preceded this departure from Sicily.—35. *salis*, the Greek *ἅλς*, salt water. *Ære*, with brazen-beaked vessels. For *ruebant* (to throw aside, as a husbandman the soil, to furrow) we read in a similar line

(x. 214) *secabant*.—37. *hæc secum (agit or volutat, 50)*. The character of the goddess's soliloquy is appropriately announced by this *brusque* precision. D.—38. *Teucri*, a poetical name of the Trojans.—39. *vetor, for mihi vetatur, or prohibeor*, is also used in prose. "*Acta agimus: quod, vetamur veteri proverbio.*" Cic. *de Amic.*, c. xxii. [*Quippe, 'because forsooth.'*] Juno utters this word with a kind of irony. She next stimulates her wrath by a parallel, which outrages the queen of Olympus. Ajax, son of Oileus, had offered violence to Cassandra in the very sanctuary of Minerva, who avenged the profanation on the whole fleet of the Greeks.—44. Statius says in the same way: "*exspiravitque receptum fulmen;*" and Claudian: "*spirat flagranti pectore sulphur*" (for *fulmen*).—46. *incedo*, where we should have expected *sum*. How far superior is this *incedo*! It is the carriage, in fact, which imparts dignity to a person. Racine felt the beauty of this expression, when he made Mathan say: "*Je ceignis la tiare, et marchai son égal.*" D.—48. *adorat præterea = adorabit*.—49. *honorem*, offerings and victims to honour me with.—52. *Æoliam*, one of the seven or nine Æolian or Vulcanian islands, above Sicily, perhaps Lipari, the largest of these islets.—53. Once for all, we will caution the pupil never to lose sight of the effect of imitative harmony. It never fails to charm most powerfully, when Virgil and other really great poets make use of it; but in the hands of mere versifiers, of no genius, it degenerates into a meagre and insipid trifling.—58. See Ecl. iv. 5. Ovid has drawn a similar picture, *Metam.* xi. 431, &c.—61. *montes altos* explains and defines the expression *molem*. See note on v. 2.—63. *premere*, to tighten.—64. *supplex*. The same passion, which, an instant ago, so violently excited the pride of the goddess, reduces her to fall at the feet of one of the servants of Jupiter.—73. *propriam* not merely 'as your own,' but [by implication] 'your own for ever,' *perpetuam*. See Ecl. vii. 31. With regard to the verb, it may be well to cite the definition of Donatus in his Commentary on Terence: "*Plus est dico quam do — dicatur perpetuo — datur ad tempus.*"—78. *tu mihi*, understand *das*, which follows.—81. *cuspidē*, the lance, which several deities bear as a sceptre.—86. *Africus*, in Greek *λίψ*, gen. *λιβός* (from Libya), the south-west wind.—97. Æneas names Diomedē, the son of Tydeus, in preference to other heroes, because in a fierce combat he was vanquished by him, and only owed his life to the intervention of his mother, Venus. See Il. v. 239.—99. *Æacidæ*, Achilles, grandson of Æacus.—100. *Sarpedon*. See Il. xvi.—102. *jactanti = fundenti (verba)* here, and Ecl. ii. 5.—104. *avertit = avertitur*.—106. *hi*, the men, instead of *naves cum nautis*.—107. *arenis*, at the bottom of the sea.—109. *Aræ*, or *Ægimuri*, little islands about two leagues from the coast of Carthage, now called Zowamoore.—111. *brevia*, Greek *βραχία*, shoals, where vessels are arrested by sand-banks. *Syrtes* is not a proper name, but an appellative.—117. *vortex*; Virgil wrote *vertex*.—119. *arma*, spears, bucklers, leathern helmets. In the battle of Tarquinius Priscus against the Sabines, Livy says, "*multi mortales in flumine ipso periere quorum fluitantia arma ad urbem cognita in Tiberi,*" I. ch. xxxvii. Here

too *arma* means only those which float.—122. *hiems*, the tempest.—123. Ennius and Lucretius, before Virgil, had called the sea-water *imber*.—127. Remark that, in spite of his wrath, the countenance of the god remains calm and majestic, *placidum*.—129. *cæli ruina* = *id quod ruit aut decidit de cælo*, storms, &c.—131. *dehinc*, contracted into one syllable.—132. *generis*, from the Titans.—133. *numine*. See ver. 8.—135. *quos ego*, a celebrated *aposiopesis*. The accus. *quos* points out the winds as the objects of an action which Neptune is going to accomplish, the nature of which his anger sufficiently indicates. But the god stops himself; he is more eager to succour than to punish.—136. *non simili pœnâ*, not by a simple reprimand, but by a real punishment.—138. The trident is Neptune's sceptre, the emblem of his empire over the sea and the tempests.—139. *datum (esse)*.—144. *Cymothoë*, one of the Nereids. *Triton*, son of Neptune.—148. *ac* belongs to *veluti*, and is not to be translated. *Sæpe* means (*ut sæpe fit*). Tumultuous assemblies of people have often been compared to the tempest-tost sea: here the contrary is the case. The calm established by Neptune with such wonderful rapidity, recalls to the poet's mind the like effect produced upon an infuriated mob by the sight of a person whom they venerate.—155. *genitor*, like *pater*, an honorary title of the gods. *Aperio*, after the disappearance of the clouds.—156. *curru*, for *curri*. *Secundo* applies properly to the favorable wind; then, by extension, to the sails which it swells, or to the vessels which it impels over the seas. Virgil applies it to Neptune's car traversing the sea, like a ship with the wind abaft.

159—221. *ÆNEAS AND THE TROJANS, DRIVEN BY THE TEMPEST, LAND ON THE COAST OF LIBYA.*

159, &c. A description of a natural haven, protected by an island.—161. *sinus reducti* mean here those circles on the surface, produced by the breaking of the waves against an obstacle, and which always retire (*reducuntur*), i. e. grow wider and wider.—164. *silvis scena coruscis*, an amphitheatre of forests agitated by the wind. This last idea is expressed by the effect on the sight (*coruscus*), lit. of a quivering light or reflexion.—165. *horrenti umbrâ* = *umbrâ arborum horrentium*, the shade of the trees, which project their branches and rise in serried ranks. We have already seen *umbras* for *arbores umbriferas*.—167. *vivus et nativus*, opposed to artificial, natural.—172. *arena*, the beach.—“A portion of the charm of the admirable romance of ‘Robinson Crusoe’ is found in this short description. The Trojans begin by procuring themselves some fire; a somewhat philosophical idea. So necessary to life is this element, that we can scarcely conceive the existence of man independently of that of fire.” *D.*—176. *rapuit*, i. e. *rapido motu fecit*, or *excitavit*.—177. *Cererem* for *fruges*; *arma* for *instrumenta*, such as mortars to grind, &c.—178. *fessi rerum* answers to the popular French expression “*qui en avaient assez*,” inasmuch as *rerum* and *en* express indefinite ideas. The genitive is a Græcism, as in Horace, “*lassus maris et viarum*.”—181. *petit*, in prose *capit*.



Construe: *si quem (aliquem sociorum amissorum) videat*, (ut) *Anthea...aut Cappyx*, &c.—182. *Phrygias* for *Trojanas*. Troas formed part of Phrygia, under the name of Phrygia on the Hellespont, or lesser Phrygia.—183. *arma*, "quia navigantium militum mos est in puppibus arma religare." *Servius*.—188. *tela* (from *τῆλε, procul*), is the general term for all missiles.—190. *arbores*, like trees, branching, very large. See *Eclog.* vii. 30.—195. Construe: *deinde dividit* (197) *vina, quæ...cadis oneraverat* means *cadis infuderat tanquam onus eorum*.—196. *Trinacria*, from *τρεῖς* and *ἄκρα*, the ancient name of Sicily, which has the form of a triangle with promontories (*ἄκρα*) at the three points. *Acestes* had there founded the city of Segeste, or Egeste, often mentioned in the Verrine Orations.—198. *ante malorum* is clearer in Greek: *τῶν πρὶν κακῶν*: but in Latin there is no article.—200. See iii. 554, &c. *Acestis* = *accessistis*, as in *Horace, surrexe* = *surrexisse*.—215. *ferinæ*, sc. *carnis*.—216. We have just seen that the Trojans were stretched on the grass; *mensæ remotæ* must not, therefore, be taken literally. It means, the repast ended, and the remains taken away.—219. *extrema pati*, to perish; *non exaudire vocatos* = to be dead. As soon as any one died, it was an ancient custom to call him three times by name (*conclamare*).—221. Construe: *secum gemit*.

227—253. VENUS IMPORES JUPITER ON BEHALF OF HER SON.

227. *tales*, such as the sight of the unhappy Trojans must have occasioned him.—233. *ob Italiam*, that they may not land in Italy.—234. *volventibus*, intrans. (as *Georg.* i. 163) for *se circumvolventibus*, the *περιπλομένων ἐνταυῶν* of *Homer*.—235. *revocare*, to revive, recall to life. *Teucer*, son of the river *Scamander* and the nymph *Ida*, first king of *Troy*.—237. After *pollicitus* one would expect *cur non exsequeris promissa*? But the poet prefers another turn of expression, which changes the construction.—238. *hoc*, by this promise.—239. *solabar*, see *Georg.* i. 203; iv. 464. The epithet *contraria* determines also the sense of *fatis*, and suggests *felicibus fatis*.—242. *Antenor*, escaping like *Æneas* from the ruin of his country, embarked, and reached the *Adriatic*, which he ascended as far as the *Timavus*.—244. *Liburni*, a people of *Illyricum*.—245. *ora*, sources.—246. *mare proruptum* is an apposition. The river, by its immense size, resembles a sea in motion, clearing itself a passage (*proruptum*, lit. pushed forward).—247. Now *Padua*.—248. *nomen*, that of *Henëti* (later *Venëti*), because *Antenor* was accompanied, it is said, by *Heneti*, from *Paphlagonia*. *Arma figere*, to hang on a peg, an expression indicating an end of warfare, as *vellere signa* (*Georg.* iv. 108), the commencement of an attack.—249. We must understand this line of the peaceful and natural death of *Antenor*, who, moreover, was an old friend of *Priam*. *Componere* is the proper term which comprises in one word all the funeral ceremonies. Several commentators see in these words the profound peace which *Antenor* enjoyed in the bosom of the city he had founded. This explanation seduces by an apparent simplicity; but if such was the idea

of the poet, the expression he employs would be very much overcharged.—251. *unius*, of Juno.—253. *sceptra*, the promised empire.

254—294. JUPITER PREDICTS THE GREATNESS OF ROME AND THE CÆSARS.

254. *illi*, an archaism for *illi*.—256. For *delibavit*, *libando sumpsit*.—257. *metu* = *metui*, dative.—260. See 237.—262. In the sense of *longius procedens*.—264. *mores*, customs and laws.—266. *Rutulis* is the dative.—268. *res Ilia*, the Trojan state. *Regno*, used adverbially, *ita stetit, ut regnum esset*. This name, *Iulus*, formed, as we see here, from *Ilus*, seems to be nothing but a fable of the Julian family, dating from Julius Cæsar (see 288). According to Dionysius of Halicarnassus, the son of Æneas was first called Euryleon, and after the flight from Asia, Ascanius; he was the father of Iulus and Silvius.—269. *magni orbes*, years, as opposed to months.—273. *Hectorea* for *Trojana*; as in v. 190.—274. *Ilia*, a name given by the poets to the vestal, Rhea Sylvia.—275. *lætus*, loving to carry, in memory of his nurse, a garment, or a helmet of wolf-skin.—278. *rerum* for *imperii*.—280. *metu*, scil. *quem facit, incutit*.—284. Assaracus, the son of Tros, and grandfather of Æneas. "The descendants of Æneas shall, one day, be masters of Greece," which the poet designates by the names of the countries which sent against Troy the most remarkable heroes. *Phthia*, in Thessaly, the country of Achilles; *Mycenæ* and *Argos*, in the Peloponnese, the respective seats of Agamemnon and Diomedes.—286. *Cæsar*, Augustus, the adopted son of Julius Cæsar.—290. For *invocabitur*.—292. *cana* = *prisca*, the ancient good faith.—294. Ennius had used "*Belli ferratos postes portasque refregit*" (see Hor. Sat. i. 4. 60). Virgil borrows this image, and applies it to the Temple of Janus, which Augustus shut for the third time, and there, by a beautiful fiction, shut up civil war personified, *Furor impius*.

MERCURY, DISPATCHED BY JUPITER, FAVOURABLY DISPOSES THE HEART OF DIDO.

297. Mercury, the son of Maia, daughter of Atlas.

305—333. VENUS DESCENDS TOWARDS LIBYA TO RAISE THE HOPES OF HER SON.

305. *volvens (animo)*.—309. *exigere*, to explore carefully, to scrutinize: hence the subst. *examen* (*exagimen*).—310. *convexum*, a concavity, valley. *Convexa vallium*, in Justin, ii. chap. x.—311. *horrentibus*. See 165.—313. *crispans* = *vibrans*, *quassans*.—316. *Spartanæ*. The Spartan maidens took part in the exercises of the chase. *Θρήϊσσα* = *Thracia*.—317. Daughter of Harpalycus, king of the Amynæans, a people of Thrace. *Fuga* = *celeritate*. *Hebrum*, a river in Thrace.—318. *habilem*, i. e. *qui facile potest haberi vel geri*.—323. *succingi aliqua re*, means to carry any thing attached to the girdle.—327. Demosthenes has employed the same mode of expression, in addressing himself to Æschines (*pro Corona*): *εἰρ' ὧ—ρί ἂν εἰπὼν σί τις ὁρθῶς προσείποι*;—*Virgil*.

330. *quæcumque*, understand *es*.—332. *que*, elided before *erramus*. See Georg. i. 295.—333. For *et vastis*.—334. For *multa*, as we have already seen. [*Anglicæ, many a victim.*]

336—415. HISTORY OF THE FOUNDATION OF CARTHAGE, BY DIDO.

338. *Agenor*, son of Neptune, king of the Phœnicians, father of Europa.—339. *finēs*, the territory.—340. *Tyria urbs* for *Tyrus*, like *urbs Romana*.—341. *germanum*, Pygmalion. The whole story is told in Justin, xviii. 4, 5. *Longa*, scil. *dictu, relatu*.—343. *Sycheus*, with *y* in the best MSS.—345. *Pater*, Belus.—346. *primis omnibus* = *primis nuptiis*; it being usual to consult the entrails of the victims in the sacrifice which preceded a marriage.—348. *inter quos* (*Pygmalionem et Sycheam*).—350. *securus amorum* = *non curans amorem*.—355. *crudeles aras*, altars which did not save him from death. *Nudavit* belongs only to the last accus. *pectora*. We must borrow from it the more general notion of *patefecit*, or *detezit*, for *aras*.—356. *cæcum* for *occultum*.—367. *Búpsa*, which means in Greek the skin of some large animal, was the name of the citadel of Carthage; a Phœnician name, no doubt, which the Greeks endeavoured to explain in their own language.—368. The poets sometimes call the skin *tergum* (in prose, *tergus, oris*), from the part which is most visible.—370. *talibus* (*verbis respondit*).—374. *ante*, before I should have time to recount the tale. *Diem componet* = *diem quieti tradet*. (See 698, *se composuit*.) *Clauso Olympo*, by closing, or concealing from our view the sky and the atmosphere, by means of the darkness.—378. *raptos ex hoste* = *ereptos hosti*.—380. "I am seeking Italy, my country, and the seat of my race, which descends from Jupiter." Dardanus, according to a legend which Virgil here follows, had come from Etruria into Asia.—382. *data fata* = *oracula*. See iii. 89, and 154, &c.—385. Construction: *nec plura* (*cum queri*) *passa querentem interfata est*.—388. *qui*, with subj., marks the relation of the cause to the effect, as if it were *quum*.—392. *vani*, professing a vain science.—394. The eagle. *Aperto*, elsewhere *patenti*, vast and without obstacle.—398. *polum* = *cælum, aërem*.—402. *avertens*. See 104.—403. Perfumed with ambrosia, the perfume of the gods.—405. *dea*, without elision, account of the punctuation, as Eclog. ii. 53. The gods glide, rather than walk, through the air.—409. *veras*: because on both sides the words become false, when one of the interlocutors disguises himself.—412. For *circumfudit*.—415. The island of Paphos, the favorite abode of Venus.

421—490. A DESCRIPTION OF THE RISING CARTHAGE AND THE TEMPLE OF JUNO.

421. "*magalia*, oblong buildings of the Numidian rustics, as if *magaria*, because the Carthaginians call a new city *Magar*." Isidorus, xv. 12.—425. *optare*, to choose. *Sulco*, the excavation in which the foundations are laid.—426. *legunt* applies only to *magistratus et senatum*: for *jura* we must supply some other verb, such as *ponunt, constituunt*. See 355.—430—486. Cf. Georg. iv.

162—169.—441. *latus*, when it signifies *abounding in, rich in*, takes a genitive. *Wagner*. — 442, &c. See Justin, xviii. 5. — 447. Enriched by the gifts and by the *power* of the goddess, a kind of riches superior to the other. Since the power of the gods manifested itself principally in the place where they were invoked, Virgil naturally considers it an endowment of the temple.—449. *trabes*, the side posts of the gates.—455. *inter se* involves the idea of *comparatas*, or *comparans*, which must be supplied. This comparison has induced a belief, that by "*artificum manus*," Virgil meant the different styles of the painters; but it is better to take *manus* for the paintings themselves. *Opus labor*, is architecture.—461. *laudi* for *rebus laudabiliter gestis, virtuti*.—462. *lacrimæ rerum* for *de rebus*, or *ob res*, tears shed for events (which call them forth, produce them, i.e. *tears for affliction*). Comp. ii. 784, *lacrimis Creusæ*, who was just dead. *Mortalia = res humana*, in the sense of that ill-understood expression in Terence: *nihil humani a me alienum puto*.—466. *Pergama*, the citadel of Troy, by extension for the whole city.—468. *Phryges* (*fugerent*).—469—473. The subject of Iliad x.—470. *primo somno*, during his sleep, on the first night of his arrival.—473. *Xanthus*, alias *Scamander*.—474. Troilus, son of Priam. This event is anterior to those which form the subject of the Iliad, which comprises only an episode of a few days, chosen out of a siege of ten years. *Armis*, the buckler.—479—482. From Iliad vi. 269—312.—483—487. The subject of the last book of the Iliad.—485. *dat*, Æneas.—488. *permixtum*, in the *mêlée* of the fight.—489. *Eos*. Georg. ii. 115. Memnon, the son of Aurôra and Tithônus, came from Æthiopia to help the Trojans.—490. And according to a fiction later than the time of Homer, the Amazons also, with their queen Penthesilæa, came to defend Troy against the Greeks. The details of this expedition may be found in the *Posthomérica* of Quintus of Smyrna, Book i. *Lunatis*, crescent-shaped.

500—576. *ENEAS*, HIMSELF UNSEEN, WITNESSES THE ARRIVAL OF HIS COMRADES, WHOM HE BELIEVED LOST. DIDO WELCOMES THEM, AND PROMISES THEM HER AID.

500. *Ὀρειάδες*, from *ὄρος*, *mons*, mountain nymphs.—512. (*in*) *oras*.—515. *res incognita* for *ignorantia rei*. They knew not what to think of this unexpected arrival of their friends, and this concourse of the Phœnicians (509).—518. *cuncti*, in spite of the dispersion of their vessels.—524. *maria vecti*, transitively, as at 67, *navigat æquor*.—529. *vis* for *violentia*.—530. *Hesperia* (the land of the west), one of the ancient names of Italy.—531. *ubere*, in prose *ubertate*. See Georg. ii. 185. 234.—532. *Ænotri*, an ancient people of Italy, originally in Brutium (the Abruzzi), descended, according to the tradition, from a colony of Arcadians, led by king Ænotrus.—533. *ducis*; *Italus*, about whom we may see in Servius the most diverse traditions.—534. This is the first of the fifty-four unfinished lines found in the Æneid; abortive attempts, as it were, reserved by the poet for a more happy inspiration, when he gave his work the final polish.—535. The rising, as well as the setting, of Orion, was accompanied by storms.

Virgil, therefore, puts the name of this constellation, poetically, instead of *tempestas* or *procella*.—536. *cæca*. See 356.—540. *hospitium arena*, permission to land.—541. *prima terra*, the strand, shore.—543. (Virtually) genitives of the indecl. *fas* and *nefas*.—544. *quo justior alter*: the poet was about to add *nullus erat*, but he extends his phrase to other virtues of his hero, and leaves the reader to supply *non fuit*, contained in the next line.—546. *vesci vitalibus auris*, a phrase of Lucretius for *vivere*, which Virgil imitates here and at iii. 339.—547. For *crudeli morti*, which spares nobody. "Victima nil miserantis Orci." Hor.—548. *non metus* (est), there is no fear.—550. See note on 195. This line explains what we must understand by *urbes*, viz. friendly cities.—552. *et (ex) silvis trabes* (i. e. *arbores*) *aptare*, to fit for the repairs of their vessels.—559. *ἐπιτομήμασαν* in Homer.—563. *res*, the position of affairs.—568. *i. e.* we are not so far from the sun. We live not in a clime whose rigours brutalize the mind, and extinguish the sentiments of humanity.—569. *Saturnia*. Georg. ii. 173.—570. *Eryx*, a mountain in Sicily, now *Monte San-Giuliano*.—573. Attraction, as in the well-known line in the Prologue to the *Andria*: "*Populo ut placerent quas fecisset fabulas*."—574. *agetur*, more commonly *habebitur*.—575. *Noto*, in its proper sense the south-wind, would not be correct here; but the poets employ *Notus* and *Eurus* to express in general a violent, impetuous wind.—576. *certos*, trusty men, who will execute my orders punctually.

580—656. **ÆNEAS APPEARS. HIS ASPECT MAKES AN IMPRESSION ON DIDO, WHO RECEIVES HIM INTO HER PALACE.**

580. *erumpere*, with accus. like *egredi urbem*.—584. See 113, &c.—587. *se purgat in ætherem*, disperses in such a manner, as to become pure and serene air.—589. *deo*, particularly Apollo, whom poetry celebrates for the juvenile beauty of his features, his hair, and his shoulders; see e. g. Hor. Od. i. 2. 31: "*Nube candentes humeros amictus, Augur Apollo*."—591. *honores*, ornaments; hence beauty, grace.—593. *Parius lapis*, white marble. See Georg. iii. 34.—600. *socias*, i. e. *in societatem recipis*.—601. *nec (ejus) quicquid*, &c., for *neque omnium omnino Trojanorum*.—603. *si quid (aliquid) justitia*, "if justice is any thing;" i. e. if justice is at all regarded.—605. *læta* for *felicia*.—608. *lustrabunt* for *obibunt*. *Conveza*, valleys. See 310. *Polus* for *cælum*. See 90. The phrase *sidera pascet* is doubtless drawn from the system of Epicurus, which Virgil well knew. See Eclog. vi. According to this philosopher, the air was filled with fiery atoms, "*unde æther sidera pascit*," as says Lucretius, i. 232.—616. *immanibus*, i. e. *quarum immanes et feri sunt incolæ*.—617. The proper name without elision.—619. Teucer, the brother of Ajax, driven from Salamis by his father Telamon, because he returned from Troy without his brother. He crossed into Cyprus, and there founded another Salamia. (Hor. Od. i. 4. 21, &c.)—It is through him that Virgil represents the details of the Trojan war as coming into Phœnicia.—624. *Pelasgi* for *Græci*. The Pelasgi were the most ancient inhabitants of Greece.—626. Teucer was right; his mother, Hesione, was daughter of Laomedon and sister of Priam.

Hercules had given her as a prize of honour to Telamon (γέρας), on the first capture of Troy.—630. "This line is justly celebrated. It perfectly expresses a truth felt by refined minds, that misfortune is the school of sensibility." *D.*—632. *indicit honorem*, orders a sacrifice. See 49.—635. *terga suum* for *sues*; because the back and the thighs, attached to it, were the only portions put upon the spit. They threw away the rest of the animal.—636. *dii = diei*, according to the testimony of Aulus Gellius [ix. 14].—639. *vestes*, tapestry.—640. *argentum*, silver plate.—644. *rapidum præmittit Achaten*, that he may arrive before the envoys of Dido, 633.—645. *ferat* for *nuntiet*.—648. *signis auroque* for *signis* (figures) *auro textis*.—650. *Argivæ et Mycenis* (says Servius) "a vicinitate dixit:" for Helen was a Lacedæmonian, and not an Argive; she quitted Sparta, the abode of Menelaus, and not Mycenæ, that of Agamemnon. *Argivæ* is an imitation of Homer: Ἀργείην Ἑλένην, which means Grecian.—653. Iliðnê, married to Polymnestor, king of Thrace, represented by Euripides in the *Hecuba*.—655. *bacca*, a pearl.—656. *celerans* for *celeriter agens*, or *excituras*.

659—721. VENUS'S STRATAGEM: CUPID, UNDER THE FORM OF IULUS, INSPIRES DIDO WITH A VIOLENT PASSION FOR ÆNEAS.

659. *furem incendat = incendat ita ut furat (amore)*. Horace is especially fond of this poetic mode of speech (called *proleptic*), which consists in expressing the *result* of an action, by an *adj.* or *particp.* added to the phrase.—661. *Punica fides*, ironically for *perfidia*, was a proverbial expression among the Romans.—662. *urit* (*Venerem*), torments her, causes her great anxiety.—665. *tela Typhoia*, the thunderbolts which smote down Typhoeus.—669. *nota*, pl. for *notum* (*est*).—671. *Junonia*, in a city where Juno reigns.—672. (*Juno*) *haud cessabit* (*in*) *tanto cardine rerum*, i. e. in so critical a position of affairs, derived from the proverb "*res in cardine est*," i. e. in articulo, *ἐν ἀκμῇ*—the point upon which an affair hinges, as we say in English.—674. *quo numine* (i. e. *alicujus dei voluntate et potentia*), she means by some intrigue on the part of Juno.—680. *Cythera* (τὰ Κύθηρα), an island sacred to Venus, who there sprang from the sea, at a short distance from the coast of Laconia, now *Cerigo*.—681. *Idalium*, a mountain; *Idalia*, a city in Cyprus; *super* may be put for *in* or *ad*, when we speak of elevated localities, e. g. *super montem*.—684. *faciem falle = faciem falsam assume, simula*.—686. *Lyæum*, used as an *adj.* for *Lyæi* (*Bacchi*).—688. *fallas* for *non sentientem imbuas*.—692. *irrigare* is used with the government required by *fundere*, by other poets before Virgil. Lucretius: "*somnus per membra quietem irriget*." Furius Antias: "*mitemque rigat per pectora somnum*."—697. *aulæa*, carpets, or rugs, spread upon the couch, *vestes stragulæ*.—698. Contracted *aura*.—701. *manibus*, dative. *Cererem* for *panem*.—703. *longam*, i. e. *per longam seriem dispositam*.—704. *Penates* for *aras deorum Penatium*, on which they burnt incense.—710. *flagrantes* for *fulgentes, splendentes*.—712. *pesti*, to love, which was to be her destruction.—716. *implevit* for *satiavit*.—718. *hæret*, i. e. *in puero; defixa*

*est.*—720. *Acidalia*, “a name of Venus, from Acidalius, a fountain at Orchomenus, in Bœotia, in which the Graces bathe, who are consecrated to Venus.” *Servius.*—721. *vivo*, opposed to her love for her deceased husband.

724—752. AFTER THE BANQUET, DIDO INVITES ÆNEAS TO RELATE THE FALL OF TROY.

724. *i. e.* encircle the goblets with garlands.—726. *aureis*, contracted as at 698.—729. The kings of Tyre were descended from Belus.—727. Jupiter, surnamed *Hospitalis*, Ζεὺς Ξένιος.—733. *minores* for *posteriores*.—737. *libato*, abl. absol. (often used by Livy), for *postquam libatum est*.—738. *Bitias*, a Carthaginian proper name. *Incepitans*, rallying him, earnestly pressing him (to drink).—740. *crinitus*. The citharædi wore long hair, after the fashion of their god, Apollo.—741. Fable attributed to Atlas a perfect knowledge of astronomy.—744. *Gemini Triones*, the Great and Little Bear.—749. Drank in, as it were, at a long draught.—751. Memnon, see 489.—752. *equi*, probably the steeds of rare beauty, which Diomedes had carried off from Rhesus.

## BOOK II.

4—55. THE STORY OF THE CAPTURE OF TROY. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WOODEN HORSE. THE FEIGNED RETREAT OF THE GREEKS. THE JOY AND UNCERTAINTY OF THE TROJANS.

4. *ut* (how) *Danai eruerint* depends on the notion involved in *jubes renovare dolorem*, to renew my grief by the recital which thou demandest, viz. *in what way*.—7. *Dolopes*, a people from the west of Thessaly, soldiers of Achilles, like the Myrmidons. *Ulixi*, gen. of *Ulixes* = *Ulysses*. See note on i. 30.—9. *præcipitat* for *se præc.*, even in prose. When the sun is rising in the east, the night is setting in the west, as the sun in the evening. Muretus compares with this line the words of Cicero (Philippic xiv. chap. 3): “*refugit animus P. C. eaque formidat dicere, quæ . . .*”—19. *cæco* (for *obscuro*) *lateri*, is the explanation of *huc*. See Eclog. i. 54.—21. Still called *Tenedo*.—25. *Mycenas*, whence came Agamemnon, the chief of the expedition. We have already seen a wider sense given to this word, i. 650.—27. *Dorica* for *Peloponnesia*, or *Græcia*, does not at all suit the epoch. It was not till nearly a century after the Trojan war, that the name of the Dorians became famous throughout Greece.—31. *donum Minervæ*, in the passive sense: a present made to Minerva.—34. *dolo*. The learned grammarian, Servius, thus explains this supposition: “*Priamus ex Arisbâ filium vatem suscepit. Qui quum dixisset, quadam die nosci puerum, per quem posset Troja corrui, pepererunt simul et Thymætæ uxor et Hecuba. Sed Priamus Thymætæ filium uxoremque jussit occidi. Inde ergo nunc sive dolo: quia habuit justam causam prodicionis.*”—37. *Subjectisque*, not *ve*, as it has been corrected. There were two plans; to destroy the wooden horse, or else to

sound its inside. To destroy it, two ways were proposed: by water or by fire, as we say now-a-days. The ancients, too, might have said, in a like case, water and fire: witness, among many other passages, that of Tibullus (Eleg. i. 9. 49): "*Illa velim rapida Vulcanus carmina flamma Torreat, et liquida deleat amnis aqua.*"—41. *Laocoon*. See below, 201, &c.—48. *error* means sometimes any thing that leads into error, *dolus*, a stratagem.—49. *Et dona ferentes*, even when they make an offering to the gods; for report assigned this destination to the horse. See 17. For the Trojans themselves the horse would have been a strange gift. Hence we see that the use commonly made of this line, which has become quite proverbial, and which I fancy I have met with in Seneca, rests upon an incorrect interpretation.—51. *ferus* (as in modern Greek, *τὸ ἀλογον*), is used by the poets particularly of a horse.—54. *si fata*, supply *fuissent*. *Læva* for *stulta*, as in Eclog. i. 16.—55. *impulerat*, for subj., as we frequently in English use the pluperf. indic. for subj., e.g. *I had returned* sooner, had I not been detained. *Pœdare*, to violate; to burst open.

60—193. THE CAPTURE OF SINON, AND LYING STORY OF HIS WRONGS.

60. *hoc ipsum*, to be conducted before the king.—69. i. e. *quo confugiam?*—71. *super*, adv. for *insuper*.—72. *pœnas cum sanguine*, execution, death.—74. *cretus*, from the old verb *creo*, root of *crescere* and *creare*.—75. *fiducia*, ground of confidence, circumstances which might lead him to hope of safety.—78. *de gente (esse)*.—82. *Belides* (classed by Priscian amongst the patronymics excepted from the general rule, which requires that those from nouns in *us* should have the *i* short), a descendant of Belus, grandfather of Amymône, grandmother of Palamêdes.—83. *falsa sub proditiōe* for *sub falso crimine proditiōis*. The story is told Metam. xiii. 56, &c. *Lumine* for *vita*.—87. *in arma*, i. e. *ad bellum*. *Primis ab annis*, from the first years (of the war).—88. *dum (Palamedes) stabat incolumis regno* = *incolumi dignitate regia*.—91. *superæ oræ*, the earth, opposed to the infernal regions.—95. *Argi*, here Greece in general, as at 55, *Argolicas* for *Græcas*. Palamêdes came from Eubœa.—99. *consciūs* is often used alone for having the conscience laden with some evil deed or crime, e.g. in Plautus: *nil est miserius quam animus hominis consciūs*.—102. *quid moror?* understand *vos hac oratione*.—103. *jamdudum*, forthwith; giving to understand that the thing ought already to have been done. [Ov. Met. xi. 482, *jamdudum demittite cornua*. W.]—104. *Ithacus* for *Ithacensis*—Ulysses. So 122. 128.—111. *euntes*, on the point of departure.—114. *Scitantem* = *mittimus Eury-pylum atque is scitatur*, &c. [*Alii rogantes regem misere ad Jovem* (Phædr. i. 2, 22): so *κήρυκα ἐπέμψε . . . λέγοντα* (Xen. An. 5, 4, 24). W.]—116. *virgine*, Iphigenia. Tremor, they all trembled in their uncertainty as to who should be sacrificed—*cui fata parent (hoc)*. See a like ellipse at note 4.—124. *canebant*, predicted.—127. *opponere*, in the sense of *obicere*.—136. *si forte*, even without having offered the sacrifice. [*dedissent*, not = *daturi essent* (as W. says), but if perchance they should (at some future time) have set



sail.]—139. *fors* = *forsitan*. *Pœnas*, apposition to *quos*: as a punishment, to punish me in their persons.—142. *per fidem*, si qua est, &c., the sentence being interrupted; *fides* is only found expressed in the relative member. We meet with similar separations, even in prose: e.g. “per ego te, fili, quæcunque jura liberos jungunt parentibus, precor quæsoque,” for “per jura, quæcunque.” Livy, xxiii. 9.—159. *nec ullus* = *nullus*.—160. They generally said, “promissis stes.”—166. *Palladium*, the statue of Pallas, on the possession of which depended the fate of the city.—169. *fluere*, to melt away.—171. *Tritonia*, or *Tritonis* (226), one of the surnames of Minerva, explained in different ways. *Ea* for *ejus rei*.—173. *luminibus (oculis) arrectis*, or *erectis*, stern and menacing. *Salsus*, for sweat has a salt flavour.—178. *omina ni repetant Argis*, unless they renew the auspices in Greece (see 95). On their departure from Aulis, there appeared to the Greeks a favorable omen, reported Iliad ii. 301. This has just been rendered null by the wrath of Minerva, and the success predicted to the expedition escapes from the Greeks. “They must, therefore,” says Calchas, “return to Greece, and there consult afresh the will of the gods.” This advice is conformable to the religious notions of the Romans. They consulted the auspices before their armies set out; if the campaign was unfortunate, the general returned to Rome *ad repetenda auspicia*, and immediately rejoined the camp; to use the language of Virgil (181), *postquam deos paravit comites*. By *numen* is meant the *Palladium*, and not the *divine will*, as some explain it. They carry it off, because they cannot leave it in the abandoned camp, which is going to fall into the hands of the Trojans. *Quod* is often used, even in prose, for *quod attinet ad*.—182. *digerit omina*, analyses the predictions, and directs what must be done, according to what they announce.—186. Dative for *ad cælum*.—188. *sub antiqua religione*, according to the ancient rites observed in the temple of Minerva, whence the *Palladium* had been carried off. The enormous machine being to remain before the city, these conservative rites could not be applied to it.—189. See note on 31.—190. *ipsum (vatem)* Calchas.—191. *futurum (esse canebat)*.—193. *Pelopea* and *Pelopeia*, two poetical forms of *Pelopia*, cities of Pelops, Argos, and Mycenæ. *Larissæus* for *Thessalus*, from the principal city of that country.

#### 200—267. THE DEATH OF LAOCOON.

200. *improvida*, an epithet given to *pectora*, by prolepsis, indicates the effect of this trouble: *pectora turbat, ut fierent improvida*.—201. *sorte*. Servius explains it thus: “Ut Euphoriion dicit, post adventum Græcorum sacerdos Neptunij lapidibus occisus est, quia non sacrificiis eorum vetavit adventum. Post, abscedentibus Græcis, quum vellent sacrificare Neptuno, Laocoon, Thymbraei Apollinis sacerdos, sorte ductus est: ut solet fieri, quum deest sacerdos certus.”—203. *alta* is seldom used for *altum* (*mare*).—208. *legere*, joined to words signifying a space, means to *traverse*; e.g. *luna cælum legit* (Seneca); and below, *legimus freta*, iii. 127.—210. *suffecti* means *interius infecti, suffusi*.—212. *agmine certo*,

i. e. *certo modo*, or *certa directione sese agendo vel voluendo*, by a movement directed with a sure aim.—214, &c. Every one is acquainted with the famous group of Laocoon, found in digging up the baths of Titus, and preserved in the museum of the Vatican. This fine piece of sculpture, connected with the admirable episode of Virgil, has given occasion to some profound thinkers to illustrate and define the difference between sculpture, painting, and poetry.—219. *circumdatis terga*, i. e. *quum terga circumdeditissent*.—224. *incertam*, ill-assured, whose blow is not well aimed.—225. *delubra summa*, the temple of the high town, of the citadel.—227. There still existed, therefore, in this temple, another statue of Minerva, besides the Palladium carried off by Diomedes and Ulysses.—229. *insinuat*, intrans, as in Cic. De Oratore, l. c. 20. The ordinary expression is, “*expendere poenam sceleris*.” See xi. 258.—234. *moenia*, the enclosure, including the buildings.—235. For *accingunt se* here, and xi. 707.—236. *rotarum lapsus* for *labentes rotas*.—238, 239. “A profoundly tragic scene, in which all celebrate their own ruin, and sing, so to speak, their death-song.” D.—242. For *Dardanidarum*, as *callicolam*, &c.—244. *immemores*, without reflecting.—246. *fatis*, dative, *ad fata* (*canenda*).—247. *dei*, Apollo, who fell in love with Cassandra, the most beautiful of Priam’s daughters, and granted her the gift of prophecy. She resisted the god, who, in his rage, attached this strange destiny to her words, that they never met with belief.—250. For *proruit*, or *surgit ab oceano*. We have seen above, that the poets represent night as rising and setting, the same as the sun.—252. *per moenia* = *per urbem*. See 234.—255. *lunæ* for *noctis*.—259. “The word *claustra* is yet another example of the variety of expression which Virgil uses to represent what we call the wooden horse.” D.—263. *Pelides*, grandson of Peleus, father of Achilles. *Primus* is here singularly added to the seventh name. The contradiction was already found embarrassing by the ancient grammarians.—267. *jungunt* (*sibi*) for *adjungunt*.

268—293. *ÆNEAS’S DREAM; HECTOR APPEARS TO HIM, AND ANNOUNCES THE FALL OF TROY.*

268. *ægris*, an Homeric epithet of men, *δαιλοίσι*, who live in pain.—275. *exuvias Achilli*, gen., the arms of Achilles, stript from Patroclus, who had equipped himself in them. St. Ambrose has borrowed this idea from Virgil, when he says (De Spiritu Sancto ii.): “*is, longe mutatus ab illo Samson, qui rediit allophylorum indutus exuvias*.”—276. *puppibus* = *in puppes*. This heroic attack on the ships of the Greeks is recounted at length in Iliad xiii. to xvi.—278. Construe: *circum muros*.—287. *nilil* (*ad hæc dixit*, or *respondit*).—291. *sat patriæ datum*, i. e. enough has been done to save it.—292. *hæc* (for *mea*), raising it as he speaks.—293. *suos Penates*, the tutelary deities of the country (e. g. Vesta, 296), who have been vanquished. See 320.

304—434. *THE GREEKS SPREAD THROUGH THE CITY. ÆNEAS MAKES VAIN EFFORTS TO REPEL THEM.*

304. *Æneas* listens; the sounds, distant but terrible, which he

hears, are described by a comparison.—311. *volcano* = *igne*.—312. For *domus Ucalegontis*. The promontory of Sigæum is to the north of the mouth of the Scamander.—314. There was no great reason to take up arms : of what use is fighting, in the confusion of a fire?—315. *Tacitus* also has said : *legiones in orbem glomerare*. *Bello*, dat., to offer resistance.—317. *succurrit*, generally *subit* (*animus esse*) *pulchrum*, &c.—318. *Πάγθοος*, contracted *Πάγθους* : *u* is a diphthong.—319. *arcis Phœbique*, Apollo, whose temple was on the citadel.—321. *ad limina*, towards the house of Æneas.—322. *res summa*, the empire, the state. *Quo loco*, as in French *où en est ? what is become of ?*—*Quam prendimus arcem ?* What citadel do we now take, i. e. occupy? The flight of the priest announced to Æneas that the citadel was in the hands of the enemy, and there was only one in Troy.—326. *Argos*, in Greece, for *ad Græcos*.—329. *miscere* is said of actions directed towards several points at once, or in rapid succession : *plurimis locis facit incendia*.—331. (*tot*) *millia quot*. The number of Greeks who entered the gates seemed to equal that which set out from Greece at the commencement of the war.—333. *oppositi*, scil. *fugientibus Trojanis*.—335. *cæco Marte* for *nocturna pugna*, a fight in which the combatants could not distinguish each other.—337. *Ἐρινός*, not *Erynnis*, with two n's; in Latin *Furia*, the deity who inspires the fury and deadly ardour of the warrior.—341. *Neuter* for *se adjungunt*.—342. *Mygdon*, king of Phrygia, which from him was called *Mygdonia* by the poets.—345. *furentis*, in prophetic ecstasy.—347. *audere in* for *audentem*, or *audacia incensum esse ad prælia (subeunda)*.—348. *super*, “insuper, quam (per se) audebant.” *Servius*. *Incipere* is used in prose also for to begin to speak. *His*, dative.—349. (*me*) *audentem extrema*.—354. This line contains a great truth. To fight “like a desperate man” has become a proverb.—356. Let us observe that the first part of the narrative of the sack of Troy is put in the mouth of Hector; the second in that of the priest of Apollo; the rest in that of Æneas: hence the variety so necessary in a long recital. *D*.—360. *umbra cava*, “hollow,” because every thing enters into the darkness, it envelopes every thing.—364. *inertia*, those who do not defend themselves, women, old people.—377. A construction imitated from the Greek, in which it is regular, for *sensit se delapsum esse*.—378. *retro* is often added to verbs compounded with *re*.—379. For *asperis*.—381. “Working up his fury,” poetic, for “working himself into fury.”—388. In prose we should say, “ostendit se *dextram*,” propitious.—391. After participles we often find particles, which indicate the succession of the action (*deinde, tum, sic*), and which, grammatically, are redundant. But we may feel the effect of them, which is to animate, or colour the style.—394. “Videtur major quædam dignitas Dymanti a poeta tribui; id enim significat pronomen *ipse*; itaque sæpe Jovis, aliorum etiam deorum, et ducum nominibus adjicitur.” *Wagner*.—396. *haud nostro* means *non nobiscum faciente*, not on one side, not favorable to us, but the contrary. Even in prose, this use of the possessive is known, e.g. “*utebatur populo suo*” (i.e. *ipsi dedito et faventi*). *Cicero*.—402. *Fas (est)*.—409. *armis*, ablat.

= *denso agmine*.—414. Ajax Oileus. The great Ajax was dead.—416. *raptus* = *qui prorupit*.—418. *equis*. Cf. Horace, Od. i. 3. 44.—425. The full force of the epithet *armipotens* has not been remarked; *though armed*, Minerva could no longer protect her sanctuary.—428. A man so just and pious might have expected a better fate; but *diis aliter visum*.—429. See 319, &c.—434. *manu*, a modest expression for *audacia et fortitudine pugnandi*.

#### 441—504. THE ASSAULT AND CAPTURE OF PRIAM'S PALACE.

441. *testudo*, Greek, *συνασπισμός*, and below *aries*, things well known to readers of Cæsar. One party try to reach the roof of the palace, to enter thereby; the other, to force the gates.—443. *ad* = *adversus*.—446. *ultima*, their end.—450. *obsederunt*, posted themselves before.—451. Æneas had said above (315) *concurrere in arcem cum sociis ardent animi*. At the sight of the attack on the palace, this design is immediately resumed: *instaurati animi*, followed by the infinitives.—453. *cæcæ fores*, secret doors. *Pervius usus*, an internal communication.—457. *soceros*, Priam and Hecuba.—463. *ferro*, iron levers. *Labantes juncturas*, joints more easy to shake.—469. *Pyrrhus* = Neoptolemus, son of Achilles.—471. *in lucem* belongs to *convolvit*.—474. But being too far from the verb, the same idea is repeated at the end of one of the terms, *ad solem*, 475.—477. *armiger*, the squire or shield-bearer of Pyrrhus. The son of Achilles had brought to Troy some troops which had been given him by his grandfather, Lycomēdes, king of Scyros.—479. *ipse*. See note on 394.—498. *cumulo*. See i. 105.—501. *centum nurus*, fifty daughters-in-law, and fifty daughters, nearly all married.—503. *quingenta thalami*. See Iliad vi. 243.—504. *barbarus* and *barbaricus* have often, in the Greek and Latin poets, the peculiar signification of *Phrygius*. We must not seek to explain this word by a *barbaris capto*, under the plea that Æneas would not have used the word *barbarians* in speaking of his country. The use of it is formal. Andromache, in the tragedy of Ennius, expresses herself in the same way: "*O Priami domus! vidi ego te, adstante ope barbarica, tectis calatis, auro ebore,*" &c.

#### 512—558. THE DEATH OF PRIAM.

512. Virgil alludes to the altar of Jupiter *Herceius*, Ζεὺς Ἑρκείος (from ἔρκος, the inclosure of the house), placed in the court, in front of the grand entrance of the house. But to insure the effect of his story on his Roman readers, he substitutes for the eastern forms certain details of Roman customs. In the midst of the various divisions of the building (*mediis in ædibus*), the Romans had a court named the *Impluvium*, in which stood, in the open air, the altar of the Penates. The poet here substitutes this sanctuary of the Roman house for the Ζεὺς Ἑρκείος of the Greeks.—522. *non*, understand *defenderet*, or *posset defendere*; the notion derived from *defensoribus*.—529. The poets sometimes use *vulnus* for *telum* (*quo vulnus infligitur*).—531. *evasis*, arrived, reached.—537. *grates*, *præmia*, ironically, for *pœnas*.—541. *in*

*hoste*, is expressed by *in the case* of his enemy; as in Sallust: "*in amicis fideles erant; misericordes in furibus ærarii*," &c.—542. *erubescere aliquid* means, properly, to blush at any thing, as in these words of Seneca: "*Grammaticus non erubescit solæcismum, si sciens facit; erubescit si insciens*." Here Achilles blushed at the rights of the suppliant; showed some shame at them; respected them.—544. *sine ictu*, without (being able to) strike a blow.—548. *Pelida*, Achilles, son of Peleus. *Tristia*, fatal (for thee).—556. For *tot populorum terrarumque imperio superbum*; the idea implied in *regnatorem*.—558. *sine nomine*, rendered undistinguishable, and, so to speak, nameless, by the loss of his head.

562—619. *ÆNEAS, IN DESPAIR, IS BLINDED BY REVENGE. HIS MOTHER RECALLS HIM TO HIS FAMILY; AND, REMOVING THE VEIL WHICH COVERS THE EYES OF MORTALS, REVEALS TO HIM THE GODS THEMSELVES LABOURING FOR THE RUIN OF TROY.*

562. *Creûsa*, the wife of *Æneas*.—565. *Æneas*, with his troop, was on the roof of the palace (458).—567—588. These twenty-two lines are found neither in the ancient and good MSS., nor in any of the copies used by the grammarians. A note of Servius tells us, that *Tucca* and *Varius* had suppressed them, as being at variance with what is recorded Book vi. 510, &c.—569. The daughter of *Tyndarus*, *Helen*.—574. *aris*, on the steps of the altar.—576. For *a scelerata sumere pœnas*.—579. *conjugium* = *conjugem*, *Menelaus*, who was at *Troy*; *patres* = *parentes* (her father, *Tyndarus*, was dead); *natosque*, she had only *Hermiône*. *Wagner* was right to suppress this line, which the poet could not have written.—583. *memorable nomen*, honour, glory.—585. *nefas* = *nefariam*; *merentis* = *a merente*.—587. *Explere flammæ*, a Greek construction for *flamma*.—591. *confessa deam*; *Ovid* uses the same expression in the story of *Europa*: "*Jamque deus, posita fallacis imagine tauri, se confessus erat*."—595. *nostri cura*, thy love for me (which would have made thee feel thy duties towards thy father).—602. Some MSS. read "*verum inclementia divûm*;" but the absence of the adversative particle (replaced by an energetic intonation of the voice), and the redoubling of *divûm*, peculiarly enhance the force of these words directed against a false conviction.—604, &c. See *Iliad* 5, 127, &c.—606. *parentis*, fem.—616. Under other circumstances *effulgens* could not agree with *nimbo*. Here it is lightened by the reflexion of the fire. *Gorgone*. See viii. 437, 438.—619. *eripe fugam* = rape (for *accelera*) *fugam ex (his) ruinis*.

625—714. *ÆNEAS, ABANDONING TROY TO ITS FATE, THINKS OF FLEEING WITH HIS FOLLOWERS. CERTAIN HEAVEN-SENT PRE-SAGES TRIUMPH OVER THE RESISTANCE OF ANCHISES, AND ANNOUNCE THE GREATNESS OF IULUS.*

625. Neptune had built the walls of *Troy*.—632. *deo*, a generic word, in which *dea* is included.—639. *suo*, in opposition to the external aid, by which the old man was to be sustained.—640. *agitate (animo)*, deliberate, prepare.—642. *una*, the capture of

Troy by Hercules, under king Laomedon.—644. *affati*, having addressed to him, according to custom, the thrice repeated *vale*.—645. *manu*, sc. *hostili*. *Miserebitur*, he will compassionately grant me the boon of death, which I ask.—648. *demoror annos*, 'I am delaying the years;' years which should and would have quitted me, if they had been permitted, after &c.—649. Some of the ancient philosophers looked upon the thunderbolt as a fiery *ventum igneum*.—651. *nos contra*, sc. *instabimus*.—652. For *evētere*, *perdere*.—653. *urgenti incumbere*, to push any thing, which of itself is advancing rapidly enough.—681. *We say* 'in the hands and before the eyes.'—683. *apex*, a flame which terminates in a point or tongue of fire. The same prodigy had predicted royalty to Servius Tullius. *Livy* i. ch. 39.—690. *hoc*, in this (which this prodigy announces). [= *τοῦτο μόνον ἡμᾶς ἐπίβλεψον*. *W.*]. Anchises had learnt from Venus the science of augury.—693.—698. The picture of a falling star. It represents faithfully this meteor, if we except the smell of sulphur, which may accompany a thunderbolt, but not a shooting star. "All these prodigies consecrate more and more, and in a manner render divine the family of Anchises, from whom were to spring the Romans, and the imperial race of the Cæsars." *D*.—705. *clarior ignis auditur*, for *clarior strepitus ignis*.—707. *imponere*, imperative, with a middle force.—711. *longe*, for *e longinquo*, going together, they would have excited the attention of the enemy.—714. *deserta*, no longer visited and adored in this ruined temple, which stands there as in a desert. "These ruins, this antiquity transport the imagination to the first ages of that city, devoured by flames, to this day, and suggest to the reflexion at once its cradle and its tomb." *D*.

727—804. *ÆNEAS*, PURSUED IN HIS FLIGHT, LOSES *CREÛSA*. HE RETURNS TO TROY, WHERE *CREÛSA* APPEARS TO HIM, AND ANNOUNCES, THAT SHE IS BECOME THE COMPANION OF CYBELE; AND THAT HE IS DESTINED TO FOUND A MIGHTY EMPIRE ON THE TIBER. *ÆNEAS* RE-SEEKS THE COMPANIONS OF HIS FLIGHT.

727. *adverso* for *hostili*.—731. *evadisse viam* = *evadendo* (*pericula*) *peregrisse*.—735. *male amicum* = *inimicum*.—736. For *eripuit mentem ita ut confunderet animo*. See n. on 209.—737. *regione*, in its primitive meaning, *direction*.—743. *hic demum defuit*. "'Twas there I first perceived that she was missing, and had disappeared unknown to all (*sefellit*)."—750. *stat*, or, with the phrase completed, *stat sententia*, is used, when, ceasing to vacillate, our will or opinion remains fixed and determined.—754. *luminis* = *oculis*.—755. *animas* (*terret*).—761. The temple of Juno, on the citadel, was a place of asylum.—764. Wagner reminds us, that Pausanias mentions a *table* placed in the temple of Juno, at Olympia. But it is to be believed that the poet derived this peculiarity from what he saw in the Roman temples. There the gods had their tables, which were served at the ceremonies called *lectisternia*, and *sellisternia*.—773. *nota* (*imagis*) *major*. Romulus, too, after his mysterious disappearance, appeared to Julius Pro-

culus humano major. Ovid. *Fast.* ii. 503.—774. *stetērunt*.—779. *fas* for *fatum*.—780. *exsilia*, supply *obeunda sunt*; for *arandum* only applies to the second term, in the sense of *sulcandum*, used elsewhere, to *plough* the sea.—781. *Lydius*. The Tiber rises in Etruria, which was supposed to have been peopled by the Lydians. See *Horace*, *Sat.* i. 6.—782. *Thybris*, the ancient mode of spelling, which the poets preserved. "*Arva virūm*, imitated from the *Ἔργα ἀνδρῶν* or *ἀνθρώπων*, of Homer and Hesiod. *Æneas*, therefore, is not to go into a desert land, but into a land cultivated by human industry, *θάλλονσαν ἔργοις ἀνθρώπων*." *Wagner*.—786. *matribus* = *matronis*.—788. *magna delūm Mater*, Cybele. This great Phrygian goddess had received Creūsa amongst the nymphs who accompany her. Cybele and Venus were said to have delivered her from captivity. See *Pausanias* x. c. 26.—791. Conf. the disappearance of Eurydice. *Georg.* iv. 499.—798. *exsilio*, dat. *Pubem* is in apposition to *viros*. Below (vii. 219), Virgil called the Trojan people *Dardana pubes*.—799. *opibus*, not riches, but the talents, and all the resources they possessed, and which they placed at the disposal of *Æneas*.—802. = *adducebat*.—804. *montes*, *Ida*. See above, 685, 636, and iii. 6.

### BOOK III.

4—67. *ÆNEAS EMBARKS WITH HIS COMPANIONS. ON THE BORDERS OF THRACE THE GHOST OF POLYDORUS WARNS HIM TO AVOID THE STATES OF THE BARBAROUS POLYMESTOR. HE RE-EMBARKS, AFTER PAYING THE DUE HONOURS TO THE DEAD.*

4. *diversa exsilia* = *loci exsiliū in terræ partibus (Trojæ) oppositis*, in the countries on the other side of the sea, which borders Asia. *Desertas*, where there was room to establish themselves. *Servius* says, we must supply the words *a Dardano*, and understand Italy (see i. 380, note); but line 7 does not seem to allow of this interpretation.—6. *Antandrus*, a maritime town at the foot of *Ida*. Remark the change from the ordinary phrase, "*dare ventis vela*."—10. *quum* is put here, and vi. 91, for *et tum*, as often *qui*, for *et is*.—12. Construe: *et magnis dīs Penatibus*. "This spondaic line, though terminated by a monosyllable, has something majestic about it." *D.*—13. We have already seen that Thrace was consecrated to Mars.—14. The *Lycurgus* who expelled *Bacchus*. See *Iliad* 6, 130.—15. *socii Penates (publici)*, allied countries.—17. *ingressus (Thraciam)*.—20. *nilentem* = *pinguem*, sleek.—23. The ancients made javelins of myrtle wood, for "*myrtus validis hastilibus (bona est)*." *Georg.* ii. 447. The choice of this expression is explained by 45, 46. *Horrida*. See n. 165 on Bk. i.—32. For *pergo*. *Cicero* joins these two words: *pergam et insequar longius*.—35. *Gradivus pater*, a surname of Mars, from *gradus*, the position, or posture, of a combatant.—36. *secundarent* = *secundum redderent*. Similarly, *levarent* = *leve redderent*. (*et*

*minus dirum*).—43. *tulit* = *genuit*.—44. *crudeles* and *avarum* allude to the deed of Polymestor, well known from the Hecuba of Euripides, 49, &c.—46. The ablative *jaculis* expresses the form in which the plant has sprung from the earth.—47. *ancipiti*, which caused me to hesitate what part to take.—51. Polymestor.—57. *sacer* is used sometimes for *devotus*, *exsecrandus*, *detestabilis*.—61. We must not fancy that Virgil has here, by poetic licence, or for the convenience of the verse, reversed the ordinary expression, *dare classem ventis*. To give the winds to the fleet, means, to unfurl the sails, and thereby to give to the fleet its motive agent.—66. *inferimus*, the proper term for this sacrifice; hence, called *inferiæ*.—67. *animam sepelimus*, for, in the creed of the ancients, the soul wandered round the body, till the latter obtained sepulture. See *Hor.* Ode i. 23.

69—120. AFTER INTERROGATING APOLLO AT DELOS, THE TROJANS, IN OBEDIENCE TO THE ORACLE, MIS-INTERPRETED BY ANCHISES, SAIL TOWARDS CRETE.

69, 70. It would be impossible to express with greater elegance and grace: "When the weather became favorable for the embarkation." *D.*—71. *deducunt*. We know that the ancients did not leave their ships in the harbour, but drew them up on the shore (*subducere*, see. 135), when they had to remain any time.—74. Doris, the wife of Nereus. The Ægean Sea was particularly consecrated to Neptune. Twice in this line the elision does not take place.—75, &c. The island of Delos, at first a floating one, was fixed in its place for the birth of Apollo (*Arcitenens*) and Diana.—76. Two isles in the Archipelago, near Delos. *Celsa*. Ovid gives to Myconus the epithet *humilis*; "and, indeed," says Tournefort, "it is an island of slight elevation." Ovid, in his voyage from the Pontus, had seen it nearer than Virgil. *Celsa* is nevertheless justified by the testimony of other voyagers, who says that Delos is the lowest of the Cyclades.—83. *hospitio* = *utpote hospites*.—85. *Propriam* = *perpetuam, stabilem*, as i. 73.—88. *quem sequimur?* i. e. *quem nobis das ducem?*—90, &c. Signs of the presence of the god.—91. The first *que* lengthened by the metrical accent.—95, 96. Italy, the cradle of Dardanus.—105. Ida is the highest mountain in Crete, now *Psilorati*.—106. *ἱκαρόμφολις* in Homer.—107. *maximus pater*, the first of our ancestors.—108. According to the ancient fable, Teucer was a native of the country, son of Scamander and the nymph Idæa; later authors made Scamander a Cretan. Rhœteum, a promontory of Troas, on the shore of the Hellespont.—111. *hinc*, carried by Teucer from Crete. *Mater* (understand *deûm*). Cybele, who inhabits (*cultrix*) Cybele, a mountain in Phrygia. The priests of Cybele were called Corybantes. They accompanied by a deafening music the worship rendered to the goddess.—112. *silentia*, the mysteries of Cybele celebrated on Ida. For the complete explanation of this passage, cf. *Lucretius*, iii. 600—643.—117. *lux* = *dies*.—120. *hiemi*, to the tempests. See v. 772.



122—208. THE TROJANS ARE DRIVEN FROM CRETE BY THE PLAGUE. WARNED BY A DREAM THAT THE GODS CALL HIM TO ITALY, ÆNEAS TAKES TO THE SEA AGAIN. A STORM CASTS HIM ON THE STROPHADES.

122. "*Idomeneus*, king of Crete, when he was returning, after the fall of Troy, vowed during a tempest to sacrifice to the gods the first thing he met, which happened to be his son. Having sacrificed him, he was driven by his subjects from the kingdom." *Servius*.—124. *Ortygia*, the ancient name of Delos, which produced large quantities of quails—*ὄρτυγας*.—125. i. e. *in cuius montibus Bacchanalia celebrantur*. *Donusa*, one of the Sporades, west of Patmos.—126. *Oleares*, another of the Sporades, west of Paros, now *Antiparos*. *Niveam*, on account of its marble.—127. *fræta concita terris*, whose billows are continually broken and agitated against the rocks of these numerous islands, at so short a distance from one another. *Consita* is an alteration of the text, attested by the grammarians.—128. *certamine*, vying with each other in their efforts.—133. *cognomine* awakens the idea of *communis nominis* (*antiquæ et novæ patriæ*).—134. *tectis* is added to *attollere* as an indication of the parts where the elevation is most apparent, i. e. of the summit, to which it must be raised.—138. *Foras*.—144. *veniam*, welcome. See I, 519.—145. *fessis*, in prose *afflictis*.—150. *visi* (*sunt mihi*).—152. *insertas*, more accurately *relictas* (*in pariete*) *fenestras*, openings, loop-holes.—157. *sub te*, under thy guidance.—168. *Iasius*, brother of Dardanus.—170. *Corythus*, husband of Electra, daughter of Atlas, by whom Jupiter had Dardanus. He was the founder of Cortona, in Etruria.—171. *Ausonia*, the ancient name of Italy. *Dictæa* for *Cretica*.—174. *velatas*, i. e. *vittis*. See ii. 168. *Præsentia*, *ἰσπαρῆ*.—178. *intemerata munera*, of wine unmixed with water—*merum*. *Honore* = *sacrificio*.—180. *prolem ambiguum*, a race whose descent could be traced at once from Teucer and from Dardanus.—181. *novo* = *nunc commissio*, at a period so distant from the facts, which it was necessary to specify.—184. *repeto* (*mente vel memoriâ*). I recollect that Cassandra—*Debita*, what was due—what must inevitably happen.—190. *relictis*, for there was still, in Virgil's time, in Crete a town called *Pergamum*.—191. *trabe caud* = *nasi*.—199. *abruptis* (*alid ab alid*) *nubibus* (*prompentes*) *ignes*, the lightnings rend the clouds.—200. *cæcis*. The stars which had guided them being now invisible.—201. *negat* (*se*). *Palinurus*, Æneas's pilot.—207. *cadunt* = *demittuntur*. *Remis insurgere*—said of rowers who row with all their might, and for that purpose rise from their seats.—208. *cæcula* = *mare*.

209—256. THEIR ADVENTURE WITH THE HARPIES. THE PROPHECY OF CELÆNO—THAT BEFORE THE TROJANS PERMANENTLY SETTLED, THEY SHOULD BE REDUCED TO EAT THEIR TABLES.

209. *Strophades*, now *Strivoli*, two small islands between the Peloponnese and Zacynthus (*Zante*).—210. From *στροφω*, to turn, or return; because the daughters of Boreas, having pursued the Harpies as far as these islands, returned at the command of

Jupiter.—212. See Ovid, *Metam.*, end of book vi. and beginning of book vii.—213. *priores*, those of Phineus.—236. *haud secus faciunt, ac jussi (erant facere)*.—237. *scuta condunt, ita ut lateant*.—240. *are cavo = tuba*.—252. The Greek poets sometimes give the Harpies the name of Furies.—253. = *invocatis*.—256. *cædis*, which you have attempted. This prophecy is accomplished vii. 112, &c.

263—354. *ÆNEAS, AVOIDING THE GRECIAN ISLES, LANDS IN EPIRUS, WHERE HE FINDS ANDROMACHE, HELENUS, AND MEMORIALS OF TROY.*

263. *passis* from *pando*. 264. *indicit honores (iis reddendos)*, orders sacrifices.—266. *funem* for *funes*, called *retinacula*, hawsers, by which the vessels were fastened to the shore.—267. For *excutere* (to unfasten by shaking), to let go the moorings.—270. Now *Zante*.—271. *Dulichium*, now *Neochori*. *Samē*, afterwards *Cephalenia*, now *Cefalonia*. *Nῆπιος*, in Homer, a mountain of Ithaca; Pomponius Mela, ii. c. 7, § 10, alone mentions an island of that name.—272. *Laërtes*, from *Laërtes*, father of Ulysses. Ithaca, now *Theaki*.—274. *Λευκάρις*, a promontory of Leucadia, now *Santa Maura*.—275. *Apollo*, a temple of, situated on a promontory dangerous to sailors, which rises beside the town of Actium.—279. *lustramur Jovi*, we purify ourselves by offering a sacrifice to Jupiter.—280. Virgil says designedly, not *ludos*, but *litora Actia celebramus*, we celebrate with festivities those shores, on which a change so happy for the destinies of Rome will be brought to pass. The poet wishes by this fiction to assign an ancient origin to the *ludi Actiaci*, an annual festival instituted by Augustus, in memory of the battle of Actium, of which every one knows the results.—281. *labente*, which runs over the skin. The wrestlers rubbed themselves with oil.—284. For *circumvolvendo se efficit*. The course of the ecliptic represents the divers positions of the sun, the succession of which completes the year. The poet expresses this effect by the accus., as is the case with active verbs. With the same boldness of style, Horace says: “Nunc Satyrum, nunc Cyclopa movetur,” for *motu*, or *saltatione sua exprimit*.—286. *Abas*, a Greek, doubtless a descendant of the ancient kings of Argos, grandfather of Perseus, whose buckler was one of the ornaments of the temple of Juno at Argos.—288. Understand *dedicat*, which must be supplied. *Eclog.* vii. 29, 30.—291. *abscondimus*, we cause them to disappear (from our eyes, as we advance to sea), lose sight of. See 72.—293. *portus Chaonius*, Port Pelodes, near Buthrotum, now *Butrinto*, a town of Thesprotia, part of Epirus.—296. For *conjuge Æac.* cf. 1, 99.—297. *cedere alicui*, to fall to the lot of.—302. *falsi*. “In this corner of Epirus, Andromache had imitated all the objects of her regrets, Ilion, the Simois, the Scamander, and by this delightful resemblance beguiled her sorrows for their loss.” *D.*—304. *inanem tumulum*, a cenotaph.—305. *geminas*, one for Hector, the other probably for her son Astyanax.—307. *monstris*, this incredible and miraculous appearance.—310. A construction like that in i. 314, *media se tulit*, for *mediam*. *Nuntius*, sc. *tui*.

"Art thou going to tell me that thou art really the living *Æneas*?"—313. *furēti* = *impatēter dolenti*. Servius. Cic. de Grat. ii. 46: "*Parere luctu filii videbatur*."—315. *extrema*, as in Greek *ἐσχάρα*, mortal dangers.—317. "*Æneas* does not say 'taken away, torn, from so glorious a husband,' but *cast down*, as if from the summit of greatness." D.—318. *Revisit* = *obtigit tibi*. Cf. Ecl. 1, 30.—319. *Pyrrhi*—*nē*?—321. *Polyxena*.—323. *sortitus*. This division of the captives is represented in the most touching manner in the *Troades* of Euripides.—327. *enizæ*, during her captivity Andromache bore Molossus, who gave his name to a part of Epirus.—328. *Hermione*, daughter of Helen, whose mother was Leda.—332. *patrias*, the altar erected by Neoptolemas, at Delphi, in honour of his father.—335. The name of *Chaones*, designating a part of the Pelagianna, was more ancient than the name of Helenus. There existed no myths with regard to this name, so that there was no impediment to assigning it a Trojan origin. Servius relates of Chaon: "that Chaonia was so called by Helenus, who had killed his brother, or, as others say, his companion Chaon, while out hunting. Some, however, say that this Chaon offered himself as a sacrifice for the safety of all, in accordance with an oracular response, when the companions of Helenus were suffering under a pestilence; whence, in honour of him, Helenus called Epirus Chaonia."—340. This line is a decisive proof of what I before observed, that Virgil had reserved some portions of the *Æneid* for more inspired moments. We see by the following line that he wished to speak of Creïssa.—350. *arentem*, the Scamander, in Virgil's time, was but a small rivulet; it was otherwise in the time of Homer.—364. *aulai* = *aule*, an archaism.

357—462. THE PREDICTIONS AND ADVICE OF HELENUS. THE VOYAGE OF *ÆNEAS* ALONG THE COASTS OF ITALY AND SICILY.

357. *vela vocant*, i. e. *invitant ut vela pendantur*. Sails were made of woven flax, hence called by the poets *carbasus*, pl. *carbasæ*, a kind of flax which came from Hispania Tarraconensis.—360. After the general idea, *numina Phœbi*, the poet mentions two objects, which transmit to men the prophetic spirit of the god, "*qui tripodas sentis*," "thou who feelest the effects of the tripods," like the Delphic priestess, inspired when she is seated on the tripod; and the effects of the laurels of Apollo of Claros, a town of Ionia, near Colophon, where there was a celebrated temple of Apollo; see Tacitus, Annals ii. 54. *Sidera*, what is presaged by the stars, which, further on, Virgil calls *conscia fati*.—361. They distinguished two kinds of birds, which indicated the future, *avines*, by their cries or by their song; *præpetes*, by their flight.—362. *prospera religio*, the divine voice, the oracle which announces the final success of the enterprise I have taken in hand.—367. *obscœnam*, because, when reduced to extremities, they devour such things as produce nausea. *Hege*.—372. *multo suspensum numine*, agitated by the mighty (*lit.* abundant) influence of the presence of the god.—373. *divino*, prophetic.—374. By the sentence *nam te—ordo*, Helenus explains beforehand, why he is permitted to

explain to Æneas only one part of his destinies (377), too mighty to enter the mind of the diviner.—376. *sortitur, i. e.* "disponit vel sorte decernit, vel sortitione decernit." *Servius*. An expression derived from the most ancient kind of divination, that of lots. *Voluit*: see i. 9. *Vertitur* comes under the same metaphor.—377. *hospita* is explained by 396, &c.; seas where Æneas would encounter no enemies.—380. *scire me et (si sciam), fari vetat, &c.*—383. *dividit, i. e.* from Epirus. Though the eastern coast of Italy is a very short distance from Epirus, the passage will nevertheless be very long and difficult for Æneas, who is called to a very distant point of the western coast (479). *Longis terris* seems to relate to the geographical configuration of Italy.—384. From *lentus*, flexible (*e. g.* in *brachia lenta*), comes *lentare*, to render flexible, to make (any thing) bend, *e. g.* *arcum lentare*, to bend the bow. The oar bends under the resistance of the waves.—386. *inferni lacus*, Avernus. Circe's isle is described at length vii. 10. *Æra* for *Colehica*, from *Æa*, a town of Colchis.—389. *secreti fluminis* for *in secreta parte fluminis*, isolated.—400. *Sal-lentini campi*, in Messapia, now *Terra di Otranto*.—401. *Melibœa*, a town of Thessaly, the country of Philoctetes. After his return from Troy, he was forced by a revolt to quit it, and founded in Bruttium the town of *Petelia*, now *Strongoli*.—402. "Multi jungunt non *Philoctetæ Petelia* sed *Philoctetæ muro*; nam, ait Cato, a Philoctete, condita jampridem civitate, murum tantum factum est. Alii *subnizam* ideo dictum accipiunt, quia *imposita est excelsio muro*." *Servius*.—405. *velare*, imperative.—408. Persons sacrificing to the gods were wont to veil their heads. *Servius*.—411. *Pelorum*, the northernmost promontory of Sicily, now *Capo di Faro*. *Clastra Pelori* mean the Straits of Messina, which, from a distance, seem to be closed by the bend formed by the two coasts, but which open by degrees (*rarescit*) as you approach.—413. *undas (dexter)*.—414—419. Originally Italy and Sicily were united. A volcanic eruption divided them; but the memory of that eruption is perpetuated in the name of Rhegium, *Ῥήγιον*, from *ρήγνυμι*, *rumpe*.—415. *avi*, governed by *vetustas*.—419. *æstu*: for *freto æstuante*.—420, &c. See *Odys.* 12, 73, &c.; 234, &c.; and Ovid, *Metam.*, end of book xiii. and beginning of book xiv.—426. *prima*, the upper part.—428. *For caudas uteris commissas* (united) *habens*.—429. *Pachynum*, a cape on the east of Sicily, now *Capo Pessaro*.—437. *primum*, in preference to the other gods.—439. *supera*, in prose *expugna*.—440. *For dimittēris*.—441. *Cumæ*, a maritime town in Campania.—442. *divinos*, sacred to Pluto.—443. *insanam*, inspired, as elsewhere *furens*.—444. *notas*, letters; *nomina*, words.—446. *numerus* = *ordinem*, used in the next line.—457. *ipæ*. See vi. 74, &c.—462. *ingentem (redditam) factis*.

464—538. ÆNEAS LEAVES ANDROMACHE AND HELENUS. HE AVOIDS MAGNA GRÆCIA, AND LANDS ON THE SHORES OF THE CYCLOPS.

464. *gravia*, lengthened by the metrical accent. *Secto*, cut, *i. e.* sawn into thin sheets, and veneered upon wood or metal.—466. *Dodona* was a town in Helenus's kingdom.—467. In Greek,

now *Porto Maggiore*.—693. Πλημμύριον, from πλήμμυρα, flux, a promontory at the entrance of this gulf.—694. *Ortygia*, afterwards the quarter of Syracuse called *Nésoi*, the island. For the story of Alphéus and Arethūsa, see Ovid, *Metam.* v. 513, &c.—696. ore for *fonte*.—698. The *Helórus*, at first rapid, slackens its course on approaching its embouchure. In winter, its swollen waters are driven back by the waves of the sea. They then inundate the fields and leave a rich deposit. This difference between the two parts of its course, explains the double name which the river now bears, *Atellaro*, and near its mouth *Abisso*.—700, 701. Now *Camarrana*. Virgil alludes to this: there is a marsh near a town of the same name, concerning which, on its being dried up, and creating a pestilence in consequence, Apollo answered, when consulted whether they ought to drain it entirely: μή κίνει Καμάριναν ἀκίνητος γὰρ ἀμείνων. Disregarding this answer, they drained the marsh, and, though freed from the plague, paid the penalty of their disobedience by the enemy entering on that side. *Servius*.—701. *campi Geloi*, Γελῶσι, from Gela, a river and city of the same name on its banks, now *Fiume di Ghizzo* and *Terra Nuova*.—702. *Immanis*. [Wagner encloses this line in brackets.] Unger corrects in *manibusque* (*proxima nobis est*). Gela was also called *Lindus*.—703. *Acragas*, the Greek name for *Agrigentum*, now *Girgenti*.—704. *magnanimam*, because these steeds aspired, so to speak, to the victories in the great games of Greece. Indeed, the victory of the steeds sent thither by Theron to dispute the prize, was sung by Pindar. Remark that *quondam*, "one day," here indicates a future time.—705. *Selinonti*, destroyed B.C. 249. Its ruins, still considerable, are near *Torre di Polluce*. *Palmosa*. See the Verrine Oration *de Suppliciis*, chap. 33, § 87.—706. *Lilybæum*, the third of the promontories which have given Sicily the name of *Trinacria*, now *Capo Boco*, on the west, towards Africa.—707. *Drepanum*, a maritime town beneath mount Eryx, now *Trapani Illatibilis*, because this coast, covered with piled-up sandbanks, is very sterile.—716. *unus*, for he alone spoke.—717. *fata divam*, gen. with active signification, which the gods had fixed. Cf. *fata Jovis*, iv. 614.

#### BOOK IV.

1—89. DIDO, HAUNTED BY THE IMAGE OF ÆNEAS, CONFIDES HER LOVE TO HER SISTER, WHO URGES HER TO ATTACH HIM TO HER. DIDO GIVES WAY TO HER PASSION.

1. *cura* = *amore*.—2. *cæco* = *oculto*.—10. *novus*, extraordinary, different from what one generally sees happen.—11. *quem* = *qualem*.—14. For (*a se*) *exantlata*, *tolerata narrabat*.—18. *tædæ* = *nuptiarum*.—23. "*De mes feux mal éteints j'ai reconnu la trace*." Racine, *Phædra*.—31, &c. All this speech may be compared to Ænone's in the *Phædra*. *D.*—32. i.e. *mærore carperis*.—35. *agrum*, from regret for the loss of *Sichæus*.—36. *Libyæ* depends on *mariti*. The abl. *Tyro* is also related to it, in the sense of

*Tyro oriundi.* Cf. Cæsar—*Cn. Marius Cremonā = Cremonensis*; x. 183. 325. *Iarbas.* See Justin, xviii. 6.—38. "Combattrez-vous encore un penchant qui vous plaît?" *Racine.*—40. *Gatuli*, a people near the Numidians, on the south.—41. *infreni*, or (as Silius says) *gens nescia freni*, who know not the bit. *Syrtis*, properly said of the two gulfs, *Sydra* and *Capos*. Here it means the country around them, which was infested, from the earliest times, by the brigandage of the *Nasamones*—hence *inhospita*.—42. *sitt*, from want of water.—43. *Barcæi*, a city of Cyrênê, east of the greater Syrtis, afterwards Ptolemâis.—46. *cursum tenere*, to take such a direction. Some editors have put *huc*, which better suits prose.—47. For *quantum* and *quanta*.—49. *rebus (gestis)*.—50. *posce veniam = favorem; propitios redde precibus*.—51. For *hospitibus*.—56. *pacem*, absence of all hostility, the goodwill of the gods. *Per*, because they passed from one altar to the others, offering a sacrifice at each.—60. *pateram fundit = vinum e paterd*. By this libation on a certain part of the head, the victim was consecrated to the god.—62. To explain *spatiatur*, Servius makes this remark: "*Matronæ sacrificaturæ circa aras, faculas tenentes, ferebantur quasi cum quodam gestu.*"—63. The poet has changed the sacrificial expression *instaurare sacra*, "to repeat the sacrifice," into *instaurat diem donis (for sacrificiis offerendis)*. She renews (the celebration of the) day by repeated sacrifices. We find even in Livy: "*plebeiis ludis biduum instauratum est (xxiii. 36).*"—65. *vatum*, or, more exactly, *extispicum*, relates, after all, to Dido alone. A mind agitated by passion does not obey the fibres of the victims. *Vota for sacrificia ex voto diis oblata*.—66. *est = edit*.—70. *Cressa*, a peculiar form of the feminine, has *ss*. Only one is wanted in *Cresius*, Κρήσιος, for *Creticus*.—72. *nescius*, not knowing that his shaft had struck.—81. *premit*, suppresses, conceals.—82. *relictis*, sc. *ab Ænea*, *Minæ murorum*, i. e. *muri qui minantur in cælum*, as the poet expresses it i. 162.—89. *machina, turres per murum dispositæ*. W.

94—128. JUNO SEES THE SNARE INTO WHICH DIDO HAS FALLEN. SHE PROPOSES TO VENUS TO UNITE HER TO ÆNEAS. VENUS PRETENDS TO ACQUIESCE.

94. *memorable (understood fit or est)*; *numen*, divinity (*nomen* is found only in MSS. of the second and third order).—98. *quo*, to what purpose?—104. *permittere dextræ*, to give into thy hand, to administer.—107. *est ingressa = incepit*.—110. The idea indicated by *fatis* is completed by the words which follow, *incerta feror*, as if she had said *fatis quæ ignoro*, or *ignorantione fatorum*.—115. *necum erit iste labor* recalls the Greek construction ἐμοὶ συνίσταται οὗτος ὁ πόρος, shall stand, as it were, by me; shall be my task.—117. *miserrima*, because in Latin they said *miserè amare*.—119. *Titan*, Helios, or Sol, son of the Titan Hyperion.—121. *ala*, the *pennæ puniceæ* mentioned *Georg.* iii. 372.—128. *reptis (a Junone)*.

130—170. DURING A HUNTING PARTY, UNDER FAVOUR OF A STORM, WHICH DISPERSES THE HUNTERS, JUNO UNITES ÆNEAS AND DIDO.

130. For *exit*.—131. *rara* opposed to *densa*, with large meshes.

See Horace, *Epod.* ii. 33.—132. *Massyli*, inhabitants of the eastern part of Numidia; in poetry often used for *Afri* in general. "And the scent of the hounds;" poetic for *good hunting dogs*.—138. *nodantur in aurum*, the knot of her hair held together by a gold brooch.—139. *fibula*, the clasp which buckles the girdle.—142. For *agmini se adjungit*. See ii. 267.—143. *Xanthus*, not the Scamander, but the largest river in Lycia, which waters Patāra, a city celebrated for its temple of Apollo. Here the god passed the winter. In spring he fixed his abode at Delos, where his arrival was celebrated by great festivals, of which Virgil here speaks.—146. At this period, processions (*θασπιαί*) from all parts of Greece betook themselves to Delos, and even from the country of the Hyperboreans, whom Virgil here calls *Agathyrsi*, a people of Transylvania; *picti*, tattooed, "*qui ora artusque pingunt iisdem omnes notis, et sic, ut ablui nequeant*." Pomp. Mela ii. ch. 1. *Dryopes*, a people of Doria.—148. He wears his laurel crown and diadem of gold.—158. *dari (sibi) = obviam ferri*.—166. *prima for primum*. "There is a tradition, that *Tellus* presides over marriages; for she is invoked in the marriage auspices; and to her even virgins, either when they have set out for their husband's house, or when already deposited there, offer sacrifice under different names, and with various rites." *Servius*.—167. *conscius* is also used with a *dat.* of the thing, e.g. *tot viros . . . esse temeritati et mendacio meo conscios*, in the Verrine Oration *de Signis*, ch. 56, § 124. "The ancients were said *ululare* even in their sacred rites, from the Grecian custom (*ὀλοῦσθαι*). The nymphs, therefore, *ulularunt*, as though celebrating the sacred rites of marriage." *Servius*.—170. *specie*, decency.

173—239. FAME EXCITES THE WRATH OF IARBAS, SLIGHTED BY DIDO. HE COMPLAINS TO JUPITER, WHO SENDS MERCURY TO ORDER ÆNEAS TO SET OUT FOR ITALY.

173. For this portrait of Fame, Virgil has borrowed some features from that of Eris, *Iliad* iv. 460. The description of our poet has inspired Ovid (*Metam.* xii. 39), Statius (*Thebaid.* iii. 426), Valerius Flaccus (*Aug.* ii. 116), and many modern poets, among whom Delille gives the preference to J. B. Rousseau, *Ode au Prince Eugène*.—176. *primo (est) parva metu*, from fear of appearing false.—178. *ira deorum for ira deos*, when they hurled into Tartarus the sons of the earth, the Titans.—179. *Cæus*, one of the Titans. *Enceadus*. See iii. 578.—193. *hiemem, quam longa (est) = totam hiemem*. Cf. viii. 86, and Ovid: "*Et vacuus somno noctem, quam longa, peragi*." *Hiemem fovere = transigere fovendo (se) molliter vivendo*.—198. Iarbas had introduced into Africa the worship of Jupiter Ammon.—200. *vigilem*, in prose *perennem*.—201. A priest watched over this fire, which never went out.—202. Understand *erant*.—206. *Mauretani*.—209. *cæci*, elsewhere, concealed; here, whose force is concealed, whose effects are not perceived.—212. *pretio*, by purchasing the land. See i. 367.—213. *loci leges*, the power over this place.—215. "This (second) Paris." *Semiviro* relates to the priests of Cybele, the great goddess of Phrygia. See ix. 617, &c.—216. *Mæonia*, the ancient name of Lydia, next to Phrygia; by extension *M. mitra* for *Phrygia mitra*,

a Phrygian bonnet, fastened under the chin by straps.—218. *quippe*, "no doubt," "doubtless," often expresses irony, when it is not placed at the beginning of the sentence; e.g. Cic., *pro Milone*, 12, ad fin.: "*Movet me quippe lumen curia.*"—219. See vi. 124. In addressing their requests to the god, they touched the altar.—223. *Zephyros*, to bear thee. *Pennis* (the '*talarea*'), at his heels.—228. *bis*, once in his combat with Diomede (*Iliad* v. 311); again, during the sack of Troy (cf. ii. 589).—229. *gravidam imperiis*, which bears empires in her womb, i. e. powerful nations, the Latins, Etrurians, Samnites, &c. This bold figure recalls the *foeta armis*, ii. 233. *D.*—231. *proderet* (*porro daret*), for *propagaret*.—235. *spe*, without elision in the principal cæsura of the line.—236. Conf. vi. 763.—242. Conf. Horace, *Od.* i. 9, and 20, ad fin.—244. For a *morte resignat*, reopens the eyes just closed by death; recalls the dying to life. This explanation of Wagner's is the most probable.—245. *agit*, drives before him; elsewhere *impellit*.—247, &c. Remark here the union of the proper term and the metaphorical, representing at once the mountain Atlas and the Titan, who, according to the fable, was changed into a mountain (*Metam.* iv. 627).—252. *paribus alis* does not mean a pair of wings, but wings which preserve a balance one with the other, as we see in birds soaring in the air. *Cyllenius*, see viii. 138, 139.—256—258. Interpolated.—257. For *ad litus arenos*. *Libyæ*.—258. *Materno avo*, Atlas, father of Maia.—265. *invadit*, in prose *increpat*.—266. Conf. Hor. *Od.* ii. 20.—269. *torquet* for *versat*, as in the words of Cicero: "*Terra circum axem se summa celeritate convertit et torquet.*"—276. *ore* = *oratione*.—277. *medio*, before he finished it.—285. *huc . . . illuc dividit* for *divisum dirigit*.—289. (*iisque dicit*) *classem aptent*, &c.—293. *aditus*, underst. *qui sint molliissimi*, which is added to the second subst.

296—325. DIDO, ALARMED, BURSTS OUT INTO A VEHEMENT EXPOSTULATION, AND STRIVES BY HER ENTREATIES TO RETAIN ÆNEAS.

297. *motus* does not mean 'departure,' but the more general notion of an action which is to change the existing order of things.—298. *eadem*, which had already advertised Iarbas.—301. *move*, or *commovere sacra*, was used, when the vessels and sacred symbols were taken out of the temple for a procession or other festival out of doors. Conf. Hor. *Od.* i. 16. 11.—302. *Θυιάς*, a Bacchante: conf. Hor. *Od.* ii. 16. 9. *Τριηνηρικὰ* (from *τρεῖς* and *ἔτος*, *annus*). *Orgia*, a feast of Bacchus, celebrated every two years on Mount Cithæron, in Bœotia, during the night. *Audito Baccho* means *auditis clamoribus* Io Bacche!—303. *nocturnus*, applied to the subject for *noctu* (see i. 1, note).—309. *classem moliri*, to construct (iii. 6); here, to repair, to refit.—314. In this phrase the personal pronoun is almost always put between *per* and the word it governs.—318. *meum*, of mine; any thing which belongs to, comes from, me.—321. *oderunt* (*me*), *infensi* (*sunt*).—322. *sidera adibam*, in the same sense as *hinc usque ad sidera notus*, *Eclog.* v. 43.—325. *quid moror?* underst. *mori*.



333—392. *ÆNEAS MUST OBEY THE GODS, WHO SUMMON HIM TO ITALY.*

335. *promeritam (esse de me)*, or, according to a more common expression, *merita in me contulisse*. *Elissa*, the historic name of Dido.—337. *pro re* for *pro rerum statu et conditione* [which does not require a long address. *W.*]—339. *conjugis iædas = justas nuptias; prætere, to put forward.*—341. "*Componere curas, res, negotia ordinare quæ curas movent.*" *H.*—343. *reliquias meorum*, "the ruins (of the city) of my people," of my country. He would have re-built Troy on the same spot.—350. *quæ invidia est?* for *quid invidet?*—357. *utrumque*, sc. *meum ac tuum.*—367. *admoverunt (tibi).*—368. *ad majora*, for greater outrages.—371. *quæ (for hæc) quibus anteferam?* lit. to what can I prefer this (treatment)? What is there more hard-hearted, or more outrageous?—375. *classem, socios*. She means to say *servavi*, but she applies to *socios* a stronger idea, *a morte reduxi*. We must therefore supply *servavi* with *amissam classem*.—379. *Scilicet* implies irony. *Quietas*. This idea, which Epicurus has abused, is a natural consequence of the divine perfection.—380. For *retineo*.—382. *numina pia*, endowed with sentiments which correspond to the piety of men. [*pios respicientia. W.*]—383. *supplicia hausurum*, an expression used by Cicero (*Tusc. i. 35*): "*Pomponius propagatione vitæ quot, quantos, quam incredibiles hausit calamitates!*"—384. *Ignibus (rogi mei).*—388. *auras*, the open air, the light.—390. For *multum cunctantem. Metu*, fear of irritating her father.—392. *Dat. for in thalamum.*

393—441. *THE TROJANS PREPARE FOR DEPARTURE. DIDO, THROUGH THE INTERCESSION OF HER SISTER, IN VAIN ATTEMPTS TO TOUCH ÆNEAS, WHO REMAINS INFLEXIBLE.*

397. *incumbunt (operi).*—398. *uncta*, with pitch; tarred.—407. *moras* for *morantes*. *Opus fervet*, i. e. the work is carried on with zeal and earnestness, is the proper expression. Hence *semita fervet opere*, in *quâ fervet opus*. Thus 409, *litora fervent*, i. e. "the work is busily urged forward on the shore." *Wagner.*—408. "This pathetic apostrophe addressed to Dido excites our sympathy for her trying position, and her painful emotions." *D.*—414. *animos = spiritus.*—415. *frustra* expresses the consequence of *ne quid inexpertum relinquat (atque ita moritura sit frustra).*—419. *sperare*, to foresee.—422. Infinitive of narration. According to a tradition preserved by Varro, *Æneas* had some love for *Anna*.—427. Some relate that *Diomede* had dared this, but that, being speedily overtaken by evil, he had decided to send back to *Æneas* the ashes of his fathers. *Conf. Tusc. i. 12, § 27.*—436. *furori*. In order that the fury of her passion may calm itself, and give place to resignation.—436. *cumulatam*, augmented, with increased measure. *Morte*, when I die. Dido seems to promise her sister the succession to the throne; but the poet purposely leaves this promise vague.—438. For *iterum iterumque fert.*—441. *robore* for *trunco*.

450—502. DIDO, IN DESPAIR, RESOLVES TO DIE. UNDER PRETENCE OF CERTAIN MAGIC RITES, TO CURE HER PASSION, SHE CHARGES HER SISTER WITH THE PREPARATIONS FOR HER DEATH.

452. The idea implied in this line is connected with that in the preceding, and serves as a transition to the recital of the fatal auguries, which finally determine Dido. The poet, therefore, expresses here the effect *before* the cause which produces it.—456. *effata (est)*.—459. *vellera*, bands of wool.—464. Others read *prorum*.—469, &c. "Among the heroes of the drama, the most renowned for the violence of their passion, and the horror of their remorse, Virgil has sought some resemblance to the tumultuous emotions by which Dido is agitated." *D.* The fate of Pentheus is represented in the Bacchæ of Euripides (see *Metam.* iii. 513).—471. *scenis agitatus*, often represented on the stage. Of these numerous pieces we have only the *Eumenides* of Æschylus, and the *Orestes* of Euripides. The Tragedy of the Romans is entirely lost.—473. *Orestes* is represented by *Pacuvius* as entering the temple of Apollo by the advice of *Pylades*, in order to escape the *Furies*. When he wished to leave it, he was attacked by them: hence *sedent in limine dira*. *Servius*.—477. *Silius* says: "*Tristia fronte serenat*." The more poetical language of Virgil expresses this: *fronte (serena) ostendit spem serenam* for *latam*.—482. *axem humero torquet*, "causes heaven to revolve on his shoulders," for "supports heaven," which performs its revolutions on his shoulders. *Stellis aptum* = *cui stella sunt aptæ*, fastened, fixed, according to the old use of *aptus*, from ἀπτεσθα. —485. *sacros ramos*, which bore golden apples.—486. This line explains *epulas*. *Soporiferum*, the general epithet of the poppy; for we know that the serpent of the *Hesperides* did not sleep at all. The priestess gives him the food received by the sacred serpents in the temples of *Æsculapius*, and in that of *Minerva* on the *Acropolis*.—487. *solvere*, underst. *curis (amoris)*, which follows.—490. For *noctu*. The different powers of the magicians are also mentioned *Eclog.* viii. Phrases such as *mugire videbis* were explained by the ancient annotators by a figure called *sensus pro sensu*, one sense for another, *videbis* for *audies*. Here we need not have recourse to this artifice of interpretation. The poet is speaking of the noise of an earthquake.—494. *tecto interiure*, in the space called *impluvium* among the Romans.—500. *prætexere funera*, to veil, disguise her death under . . . , seek death under pretence of . . . —502. *graviora quam (quæ acciderant, or fecerat Dido in) morte Sychæi*.

#### 504—520. SACRIFICE TO THE INFERNAL GODS.

510. The poets sometimes use *tonare* actively—"verba tonat" (*Propertius*), "*aspera bella tonat*" (*Martial*): here for *horrenda voce invocat*. *Ter centum*, the great number of the infernal gods. See viii. 716. Three and a hundred were sacred numbers. *Erebus*, brother of *Tartarus*, son of *Chaos*.—511. *tergemina* for *triceps*, is explained by *tria ora*; for *Hecate* and *Diana triceps* are two names of the same goddess.—512. *simulatas*, for these waters of

the infernal regions, like all the rest, were only a fiction.—513. *aenis*: iron was not admitted into magical operations.—514. For *herbæ venenatæ*. *Lac* is used, even in prose, for the juice of certain plants.—517. *mola*, sc. *in ignem coniecta*.—518. *vinclis*, the strings of the sandals, for *uno pede nuda*, a custom corroborated by the representations of sacrifices on bas-reliefs and vases. *Recincta*, whose girdle is undone, or taken off.—520. *non æquo fœdere*, an unequal attachment, when the one does not respond to the affection of the other.

#### 522—552. THE ANGUISH OF DIDO.

523. *quiescere* is properly an inchoative—to be putting oneself in a state of repose; hence *quievisse*, to be in that state.—524. *lapsu for cursu*.—527. *sub*, under the dominion of.—530. *noctem*, the effect of night, sleep.—533. *sic insistit = talibus cogitationibus indulget*.—534. *ago*, more vivid than *agam*. *Irrisa*, ab *Ænea*.—536. The subj. *sim* shows that *quos* involves the idea of a conjunction, such as *quavis eos*.—537. *ultima*, i. e. the most humiliating.—538. *an quia juvat (eos) auxilio (meo esse) levatos?*—539. *bene stat*, is well established, firm and constant.—540. *fac* (suppose) *velle (Trojanos)*.—545. *inferar* for *invadam*.—548, &c. Dido recurs to the arguments of Anna, whom she regards as the author of her woes.—552. *Sychæo*, used adjectively. Conf. *Julium sidus, Romula tellus*, &c.

#### 554—581. MERCURY HASTENS THE DEPARTURE OF THE TROJANS, WHO SET SAIL.

554. The most feeling of poets has been blamed for representing Æneas as thus unfeeling. It is easy to see that an internal conflict and a passive obedience to his destinies would have lowered the representative of the future greatness of the Roman name.—561. *deinde* (which ensue) relates to *hoc sub casu*.—566. *trahibus = navibus*. *Turbari*, by the oars. *Sævas*, to burn thy fleet.—569. The same construction as *triste lupus stabulis* (Ecl. iii. 80).—572. *fatigat* for *incitat, exercet*.—575. See iii. 266.—578 *dextra*, constellations which bring nothing but storms. We have already seen that the idea of storms attaches to certain constellations, e. g. Orion.—581. *rapiunt*, sieze with rapidity (the oars, sail-ropes, &c.).

#### 584—629. AT DAY-BREAK DIDO PERCEIVES THE TROJAN VESSELS AFAR OFF IN FULL FLIGHT. HER LAST IMPRECATIONS. HER PREDICTION OF THE ETERNAL HATRED BETWEEN ROME AND CARTHAGE.

586, &c. "Catullus's *Ariadne abandoned* (69) was composed before the *Dido* of Virgil, who has even borrowed several lines from his predecessor, who still remains superior to him in many passages." D.—587. *æquatīs velis*, and *æquatæ spirant auræ* (v. 844), explain each other. The metaphor is borrowed from an equipoised balance. Winds which blow neither too much to the right nor to the left, but impel the sail directly. Here, sails, not *equally* extended, but extended by winds blowing exactly in the right directions.—591. *nostris regnis = mihi reginæ*.—594. We admire with

good reason the vivacity and the accumulation of images in this line.—596. *facta impia*. Æneas's desertion. *Fata* is a wrong reading.—597. *fidesque (ejus) quem*, &c.—600. *abreptum*, carried off and torn from his companions.—603. *fuera*t, as in English, *had been* for *would have been*. *Fuisset* is more vivid than *si fuisset*. The same with *vocasses*, 698.—604. *castra*, i. e. *castra nautica*, the vessels high and dry on the strand.—606. For *extinxissem*. *Super*, adv. *Dedissem* underst. in *flammis*.—609. Cross-roads were among the ancients, and still are in modern superstitions, the proper theatre for certain magical operations. *Utulata* for *utulando invocata*. See 168.—610. *di morientis*, the gods who take interest in her death (to avenge her).—611. *malis (meis)*.—613. *necesso est (ex fatis)*, otherwise *fatale est*.—614. *hæret*, is fixed, cannot be changed.—616, 617. During the absence of Æneas, to apply to Evander for help, Turnus attacked his camp, and killed many Trojans.—618. *iniquæ*. See xiii. 819.—620. *ante diem (fatalem)*, used of a premature death. See 697. Three years after concluding his peace with the Latins, Æneas, while fighting against the Tyrrhenians, perished in the river Numicius, and his body was never found.—625. Hannibal. *Aliquis* is joined to the second singular in addressing a person unknown or indefinite. Hence even with the plural: "*Asserite aliquis ostium*" (Terence). Heyne explains *nostris ex ossibus* by *ex cinere meo*. Would not Dido, in using *nostris*, have identified herself with her people?—627. *dabunt se*, like *offerent se*, (shall) present itself.—628, 629. In one word: wars every where and always.

#### 630—705. THE LAST MOMENTS AND DEATH OF DIDO.

633. *suam (nutricem)*. In Greek Tragedies the nurses often figure as confidantes.—935. See ii. 719.—636. *monstrata*, sc. a *sacerdote*. See 498.—638. *Jupiter Stygius*, in Homer Ζεύς καρχήδνιος. Pluto. *Incepta*: see 504, &c. See 508.—641. *anili* has been justly abandoned by Wagner.—645. See 494 to 504.—647. Ovid (Heroides vii. 184) also speaks of this present of Æneas.—656. See i. 360.—662. *Dardanus*, adj. = *Dardanius* (Æneas).—667. Remark here a kind of imitative harmony produced by the absence of the elision.—671. *per domos et templa*.—678. See 603.—679. For *abstulisset*.—683. In prose *dote lymphas*, quibus *abluam*.—685. (hunc) *ore legam*, otherwise *excipiam*. See the Verine Oration de Suppliciis, ch. 45, § 118.—698, 699. Before immolating a victim, the sacrificer began by removing some hairs from its head,—a kind of a primary consecration. See vi. 245, 246.—Proserpine, it was believed, did the same to men destined to death.—700, 701. Conf. Ovid, Metam. xi. 587, &c.—*Dis*, Pluto.—705. In prose *expiratur anima*.

## BOOK V.

1—38. SCARCELY SET OUT FROM CARTHAGE, ÆNEAS IS FORCED BY A TEMPEST TO TAKE REFUGE IN SICILY, WHERE HE IS WELCOMED A SECOND TIME BY ACESTES.

"Virgil never carried to a greater height the effects of the picturesque in style. Each line is a prodigy of harmony, and it is doubtless for this reason that Montaigne preferred this book to all the others." *Delille*. It is easy to perceive that *medium iter* has not here its rigorous meaning, nor has always our expression in the midst of.—2. *certus* has been well explained by comparison with *certa sagitta*, *certa hasta*, which goes straight to the mark. The north-wind would have been contrary to Æneas. We must therefore apply to *aquilone* the observation made at i. 575. Add to this, the sky is generally serene, when the north-wind blows.—5. *sed dolores duri* (*de*) *amore magno polluto*, profaned: *polluere* being used of things regarded as sacred, e. g. *pollutum hospitium*, iii. 61.—6. *notum*, used substantively, *the knowledge* of what, *to notum esse*. Several examples of this kind are found in Livy.—8. *pelagus*, the high sea.—14. Construe: *sic locutus, deinde . . .* and see ii. 391.—15. *arma* or *armamenta*, here particularly the sails.—16. *obliquat sinus (velorum)*, presents them sideways to the wind, to put the ship "on the other tack."—19. *transversa*, used adverbially, is rare, for in general neuter adjectives thus used express an effect: *dira fremunt, dulce rident*, &c.—21. *tantum*, underst. *quantum opus est* (*ad vincendam tempestatem*).—24. *fraterna*, for Eryx also was a son of Venus.—25. *si rite remetior (animo) astra* (*in memoria*) *servata*. Palinurus (like every pilot of antiquity) had observed the position of the stars on their departure from Sicily (i. 34). Now he fancies he recognizes the same position, but reversed, as coming from the opposite direction (*remetior*).—28. *velis*, by means of the sails, which you must set for that purpose.—34. *arena* for *littori*.—37. *in jaculis*, heroes carried two (*conf. i. 313*), a phrase imitated from *in armis* for *arma gestans*. *Libystidis* for *Libycæ*.—38. Crimæus, a river in Sicily, known for the victory of Timoleon over the Carthaginians. *Nepos*, ch. 2.

42—64. ÆNEAS PREPARES TO CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF ANCHISES' DEATH.

44. *tumuli*, not that of Anchises. See 75, 6.—52. "Even in the country of our mortal enemies." *Deprensus*, sc. *ab hostibus*, an idea involved in the names of the places inhabited by the enemies of the Trojans. *Argolicum mare*, the Ægæan.—54. *struerem* = *strue facta cumularem*.—55. *ultro* here for *insuper*, and at Georg. iv. 204, 'moreover.'—56. *divam*, also governed by *mente*.—59. Let us pray Anchises to grant us favorable winds, or to cause them to be granted. This explanation is evidently the most natural, because *poscamus ventos* is immediately followed by *velit* (*Anchises*). Lactantius has also taken it in this sense (i. ch. 15): "Anchise Æneas non solum immortalitatem, verum etiam ventorum tribuit potestatem." *In naves*, to each ship.—62. *adhibete*

*epulis*, 'cause to be present at,' for 'invoke them to,' 'invite them to'—64. *si*, used sometimes by the poets for *quum*. *Nona* refers to an ancient custom explained by Servius: "Amongst our ancestors, when any one died, he was carried home, burnt on the eighth day, buried on the ninth."

80—100. SACRIFICE TO THE MANES OF ANCHISES; APPARITION OF A SERPENT.

80. *recepti*, which it is granted me for the second time to approach.—81. *nequidquam*, explained in the following lines.—87. *cui cæruleæ notæ terga*, the verb follows in the second member, *incendebant*, caused to shine, but it applies particularly to *fulgor*. We must therefore supply a verb of more general meaning, such as *signabant* or *pingebant*. *Maculosus auro fulgor*, streaks of a golden colour and resplendent.—35. The tutelary deities of places and men were represented under the form of serpents. Thus the superstitious man of Theophrastus, *ἐὼν ἰδὼν ὄφιν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ, ἱερὸν ἐνταῦθα ἰδρύσασθαι*.—97. For *nigros boves*. Victims of this colour were chosen for the infernal gods.—99. *remissos*, because it was believed that the soul itself of the deceased assisted at the sacrifice offered to the Manes.—100. For *quod cuique suppetit, quod quisque potest*.

105—284. THE FUNERAL GAMES. THE SHIP-RACE.

105. Phaethon, here the Sun himself, *Ἡέλιος φαίθων* (lucens) in Homer.—110. *coronæ*, chaplets ornamented with ribands.—112. *argenti (talentum) aurique talentum*, a talent of each, as may be seen 248. *Talenta* would have meant more than two.—117. *moz (futurus) Italus*. The poet recognizes in the companions of Æneas the ancestors of the most celebrated Roman families (*gentes*). From Mnætheus, *e. g.*, springs the gens *Memmia*, because *μηνῆσθαι* in Greek is *meminisse* in Latin.—118. Probably an imitation of the Greek *μυγίθῃς μέγας*.—119. "Ita magna, ut urbem putares." Servius. *Versu*, a row, or bank (of oars).—122. *Centaurus (navis)*, fem. like "*Eunuchus* acta est," the second comedy of Terence.—125. *olim*, from time to time, at times.—126. *condunt*, *sc. nubibus*.—127. *tranquillo*, abl. absol.: *quum tranquillum (tranquillitas)* est: in Greek *μαλακίας οὐσης*.—128. *apricis* here for *aprica loca amantibus*. *Aprici senes*, Persius.—134. *populea*, "quia ludi funebres sunt, at hæc arbor ab Hercule ab inferis ablata est." Servius. The Greek name *ἀχερῳίς* recalls the Acheron.—136. *intenta (sunt)*.—139. *finēs sui*, the bounds of the positions, which their lots had assigned them.—143. Tasso particularly admired this line, in which the harshness of the syllables expresses so well the noise of the oars, and the prows cleaving the waves.—147. *jugis* for *jugalibus equis*.—149. *inclusa*, by the mountains and forests of the shore.—153. *pinus* = *navis*.—155. *locum superare* for (*altera nave*) *superata obtinere*.—163. *Litus ama* = *cupide pete*, keep well in shore. Horace says *amatque janua limen* of a shut door.—164. *cæca* = *latentia*.—166. *iterum*, underst. *clamabat*, an idea repeated in the following line.—171. *metis (post se) relictis*.—178. In prose *emersit*.—193. *Maleæ*, now Cape St.

Angelo, in Laconia, a very dangerous promontory to double. *Sequacibus*, rolling in quick succession, always agitated.—195. *o!* He means to say, *si vincerem*.—198. For *proni incumbunt*.—199. *subtrahitur solum* expresses differently *infixo sulco dehiscit mare*, 142.—205. *murex* "est saxi acumen eminens per tranquillitatem." *Servius*.—207. *morantur*, cease rowing, for they had risen from their benches, *consurgunt*.—215. *plausum dat ingentem*. The pigeon, when it commences its flight, makes a loud noise with its wings.—224. *cedit*, drops astern, and allows herself to be passed.—227. *sequentem*, Mnestheus.—229. *hi*, Cloanthus and his comrades.—231. *hos*, Mnestheus and his.—233. *ponto*, i. e. *pontum versus*.—234. *in vota = ad obtinenda vota*, to hear his prayers, and receive the sacrifice which he vows.—237. Like *damnatus voti*.—240. *Phorcus*, brother of Neptune.—241. *Portunus*, or *Portumnus*, a sea-god, called Melicerta in the Greek mythology. We have already seen that *pater* is an honorary title given to the gods.—247. (*dat*) *optare (tquam) munera, ternos, &c.*—251. This use of the word *meander* has passed into modern languages. *Melibœa*, here used adjunct., is the name of a maritime town in Thessaly, between the Penæus and Mount Ossa, where purple was manufactured. There would be good ground for believing that it was rather the island Melibœa, on the coast of Syria, where the *murex* abounds, if Lucretius had not said (ii. 499), "*Melibœaque fulgens Purpura Thessalico concharum tincta colore.*"—252. *Ganymede*.—254. *quem aquila rapuit*. The second subject represented.—264. *multiplcem*, on account of the great number of links.—265. *Δημόλως*, in common Greek *Δημόλαος*.—267. *aspera signis*, carved in relief.—269. *tæniis* (dissyllable), the ribbons of the crowns or garlands.—271. *ordine (remorum)*.—273, &c. "In these seven cleverly constructed lines, the period moves slowly along, and in a manner returns upon itself, like the tortuous motions of the reptile, in correspondence with whose stoppages these imitative suspensions of the rhythm seem sometimes to arrest the sentence." *D. Vis aggere*, the causeway, which the Romans always raised above the level of the plains.—276. "*Dare apud poetas sæpe est facere*, sed ita, ut ea res, quæ fit, oculos vel alium sensum moveat, ut *dare cuneum, fenestram, motum, fugam, saltum, stragem, cantum, gemitum, plausum, sonum, vocem, nidorem.*" *W.*—279. *nizor*, a poetic verb, for *nixus* or *nixus facere, niti*, to advance with effort.—284. For *lanificii perita*.

#### 286—360. THE RACE.

286. *misso*, for *dimisso, finito*.—288. *theatri*, hills forming an amphitheatre.—291. Construe: *animos (eorum) qui*.—308. *unus = idem*.—311. *Amazonia* and *Threicia* "sunt epitheta ornantia, a præstantissimo genere; sed *Argolica galea* (314) est peculiaris species galeæ." *Heyne*. It is rather a helmet which remained to them from the spoils of the Greeks. See ii. 389.—313. This belt, fastened with a clasp ornamented with a stone, served to suspend the quiver. *Subnectit*. See iv. 139.—316. *limen*, the starting-post; *ultima*, the winning-post.—317. *Signant oculis or animo*.—323. *sub ipso* expresses the greatest proximity; *sub ipsum* is used only of

what follows immediately.—329. *ut* sometimes poetice for *ubi*.—334. *amores* = *affectus mutuus*.—341. *ora prima patrum* = *patrum primas sedes tenentium*.—344. *veniens*, presenting itself.—346. *frustra*. For he would then have been fourth.—349. *ordine* (*constituto*).—352. For *auratis*.—357. *simul* is used by the poets with the *ablat.* like *cum*.—359. *artes*, poetice for *ars* (*artis opus*).—360. *Dat.* for *a Danais*. It was of no importance for us to know how this buckler consecrated to Neptune came into the hands of the Trojans; but we must not be led to suppose, that it had been carried from the temple by the Trojans.

#### 364—483. THE CESTUS-FIGHT BETWEEN ENTELLUS AND DARES.

364. *evinctis* (*cæstu*).—366. For *vittis auro intertextis*.—369. A murmur of approbation.—370. The Iliad contains many proofs of the courage of Paris. He is celebrated still further by the poets, who recount the siege after the death of Hector. In the funeral games, say they, Paris gained the prize in all the kinds of combat, *πάντα ἐνίκη*.—373. The Bebrycians were a Thracian people who inhabited Bithynia. Their king Amycus, son of Neptune, could only be conquered by Pollux. Theocritus, *Id.* xviii. We must join *veniens se ferebat*, attraction for *venientem*. *Se ferre* = *incedere*.—375. *prima praelia* means *quæ primus initurus erat*, which amounts to *Dares primus*.—380. In prose, *decedere de palma*.—388. Without rising.—391. *deus*, the demi-god, or hero Eryx, “*Veneris et Butæ, aut, ut quidam volunt, Neptuni filius: qui præpôtens viribus advenas cæstibus provocabat, victosque perimebat; tandem ab Hercule occisus.*” *Servius*.—403. *tergo* for *corio crudo*.—408. Periphrasis for *cæstus*.—409. *senior*, Entellus.—410. For *cæstum quo armatus erat ipse Hercules*.—413. *sanguine*, i. e. *advenarum ab Eryce occisorum*.—415. *æmula* (*juventuti*), in the sense of *invida*.—418. *auctor* (*certaminis hujus*). See 387, &c.—419. *terga* = *cæstus*.—420. *Trojanos*, i. e. *tuos*.—421. *duplicem amictum*, in Greek *διπλῆν διπλοῖδα*, woven with double thread. *Nepos* (*Datames*, ch. 3), *agresti duplici amiculo circumdatus*.—423. *exiit* = *nudavit*.—429. *lacersse*, poetice for *movere*.—432. Pronounce *genva*.—433. *vulnera* for *ictus ad vulnera inferenda*.—438. *exire*, with or without the *accus.*, is a term of combat, to dodge, avoid. See xi. 750. *Cicero*, *De Officiis*, i. ch. 9: “*adversariorum declinat ictus et vigilante exit obtutu.*”—439. *moles*, warlike engines.—447. *κείτο μέγας μέγλωσι*. *Homer*.—448. *Erymanthus*, a mountain in Arcadia.—451. For *ad cælum*.—456. *æquore* = *campo*.—466. *alias* (*ac tuas*), he thus designates the strength of Eryx protecting Dares.—473. *animis superans* (lit. overflowing) for *superbiens*.—478. *reducta*, drawn back, i. e. raised behind his head. See xii. 307.—483. *meliozem*, for it was better to kill the ox than Dares.

#### 487—543. THE ARCHERY.

487. *ingenti*, the poets attribute to heroes a colossal stature.—488. *trajecto fune*, by a knot.—490, &c. *Conf.* Iliad iii. 316—25.—492. Hyrtacus was also father of Nisus.—496. *Conf.* Iliad iv. 68.—500. To fasten the string.—505. “*Timorem terroremque suum pennis sine alarum tremore significavit.*” *W.*—506. *plausu*, excited by



the flapping of the dove's wings.—512. *Notos* for (*in*) *ventos*.—524. *aera omina* for *omina rerum aëro eventurarum*. This word, enhanced by its position at the beginning of the line, would lead us to believe that the poet was thinking of the sack and burning of Carthage.—536. i. e. *impressis* or *in sculptis signis ornatum*.—537. *in magno munere (habitu)* = *in honore esse*, to be had in honour. Cisseus, king of Thrace, father of Hecuba.—541. For *honori in eum collato, qui prælatus est*.—543. *donis*, abl., to be taken with *proximus*.

#### 545—603. THE TROJAN GAME.

547. Periphas, son of Epytus. The game here set on foot by Æneas was called by the Romans *Troja*, and was no doubt introduced by Julius Cæsar. "Circensibus, spatio Circi ab utraque parte producto, et in gyrum euripo addito, quadrigas bigasque et equos desultorios agitarunt nobilissimi juvenes : Trojam lusit turma duplex, majorum minorumque puerorum." *Suetonius*, ch. 39. See also ch. 43 of the life of Augustus, who was passionately fond of this kind of spectacle.—550. *avo*, in honour of Anchises.—556. The ancient grammarians explain *tonsa* by *compta compositaque minutis foliis*. They removed the larger leaves, in order to plait it evenly like a fillet.—559. Periphrastic for *torques aureus*.—562. *par* for *pariter ornatis et armatis*.—564. *Politus*, one of the sons of Priam: "de quo Cato in *Originibus* dixit, quod in Italiam venerit et segregatus ab Ænea condiderit oppidum Politorium a suo nomine." *Servius*.—568. *Atia*, mother of Augustus, belonged to the gens *Atia*.—580. *pares*, in equal parties.—581. *choris* = *turmis*.—585. *impediunt*, i. e. *implicatos (inter se) agunt*. Conf. 593.—587. *pariter*, together, the two parties combined.—588. *Labyrinthus*. Conf. vi. 27, and Ovid's *Metamorph.* viii. 158. *Alta*, "rising above the sea," an epithet often applied to islands.—589. *cæcis*, which intercept the view, and do not allow us to embrace with the eye the whole of the windings.—590. *sequendi* depends on *signa* as the gen. of (*τὸ*) *sequi*, "the signs of the course to pursue."—591. *Indeprensus* for *indeprehensibilis*; like *invictus*, invincible.—595. *Carpathium mare*, the part of the Ægean Sea between Crete and Rhodes, and so called from the island of Carpathus, now *Scarpanto*.—598. *retulit*, renewed.—599. *ipse (celebraverat)*.—601. *honorem for ludum in honorem (Anchisæ) institutum*.—603. *Tmesis for hætenus*.

604—697. IRIS, SENT BY JUNO, ASSUMES THE FORM OF BEROE, AND, TO PUT AN END TO THE WANDERINGS OF ÆNEAS, PERSUADES THE TROJAN WOMEN TO SET FIRE TO THE FLEET.

604. *novare* is used pretty often in a bad sense.—605. *referre*, to repay what one owes.—609. *per arcum mille coloribus*, abl. of quality.—613. *acta*, ἀκτῆ, the beach.—620. Beroe had no doubt come into Epirus with Helenus, had there married, and ended—Virgil does not say why—by attaching herself to the fortunes of Æneas.—621. *cui*, with subj. = *quum ei (Beroæ)*, "because . . ." Conf. *quas*, 623.—628. *sidera*, the constellations, to designate the storms, the return of which was attributed to them. *Valerius*.

Flaccus (v. 196): "*Tot freta, tot dure properantia Sidera passis . . . fave.*"—634. For "*a country.*"—639. *tantis*, i. e. *tam magnis et manifestis*.—646. *Rhœteia* = *Trojana*. Conf. iii. 108.—661. *tali munere*. Such as that of assisting at the sacrifice to the venerated Manes of Anchises.—654. *malignis*, constrained, without abandonment.—655. *miserum*, which agitates violently, which torments incessantly.—656. *regna vocantia* (= *ad se invitantia ipsas*) *fatis*, by the destiny which the oracles had made known to them.—657. *paribus*. Conf. iv. 252.—658. *secuit arcum*, i. e. *secundo aerem effecit arcum*.—663. Read *abjete*, the ablat. of the material.—669. *castra* (*nautica*).—672. *vestras*, pronounced emphatically, has more effect than the adversative *sed vestras*.—673. Ascanius casts off his helmet to be more easily recognized by all.—678. *lucis*. Conf. iv. 451.—679. *Juno* = *furor a Junone immissus*. Silius says of the reckless Minucius: "*Jam monita et Fabium exuerat mente.*"—683. *est* = *edit* or *exedit*.—687. Ordinarily *omnes* ad unum; but Cicero, like Virgil, says also, "*sunt assensi ad unum*" (Epist. Fam. x. 16).—688. *pietas*, here, the love of the gods towards men. Conf. ii. 536, and *pia numina*, iv. 382.—691. *quod (solum mihi) superest*.—692. *demitte (me)*.—694. *sine more, immoderate, immodice*.—697. *super*, overboard, over the gunwale.

702—773. NAUTES ADVISES ÆNEAS TO LEAVE IN SICILY ALL WHO ARE WEARIED OF THE SEA. THE GHOST OF ANCHISES SANCTIONS THIS ADVICE. ÆNEAS MUST GO AND CONSULT THE SIBYL, WHO WILL PUT HIM IN THE WAY OF REACHING HIS FATHER IN THE ELYSIAN FIELDS. ÆNEAS OBEYS, AND SETS OUT, AFTER FOUNDING A CITY.

702. *mutabat versans* = *versabat*, by a varied repetition of the idea contained in *nunc . . . nunc*. This is the meaning of *mutabat*, which must not be changed into *nutabat*.—705. "A Pallade institutus fingitur Nautes, quia ipse Romam Palladium detulit. Unde *Nauticorum* familia Minervæ sacra retinebat." *Servius*.—710. *quidquid erit (quod hoc prodigio ostenditur)*.—711. *divinæ*. See 38, 39.—713. *qui superant*, who are too many (after the diminution of the vessels).—720. "'Twas then that . . .," as a resumption from 701, 702.—731. *Dis*, Pluto.—733. *impia*, i. e. *quæ sunt impiorum (sedes)*.—736. *nigrarum*. Conf. 97.—739. *sævus*, cruel towards the spectres and phantoms which his brightness put to flight. *Oriens* = *sol oriens*.—741. *deinde*, so hastily. *Proripis (te)*.—744. *canæ* = *antiquæ*. *Vesta* was one of the goddesses of the ancient Theogony, of the dynasty before the birth of Jupiter. Her statues and altars were placed in the most retired parts (*penetralia*) of the houses.—749. *consiliis (exsequendis)*.—750. *transscribunt*, properly *ex vetere civitate in novam*.—751. For *gloriæ minime appetentes*.—755. It was usual to mark out by a plough-furrow, traced according to certain rites, the circumference of the city to be built.—756. *Ilium*, the city; *Troja*, the environs. Æneas does not give these new places the names of their ancient country; he merely says: *hæc vobis sint pro Ilio, pro Troja*.—758. *forum*, time and place for administering justice.—759. There was a Mount Eryx (i. 570), a celebrated temple of Venus.—762. *epulata (erat)*.

—764. Construe: *et creber* (i. e. *validior nec intermissus*, conf. iii. 530) *adspirans*.—766. *se*, governed by the verb, is not expressed by the side of *inter se*; e. g. *amant inter se*.—772. To Eryx as the hero of the place.—773. *ex ordine*, of each vessel successively.

779—826. VENUS IMPORES THE FAVOUR OF NEPTUNE ON BEHALF OF THE TROJANS. HE PROMISES TO CONDUCT THEM INTO ITALY. ONE HOWEVER SHALL PERISH; THE REST SHALL BE SAVED.

782. *preces descendere in omnes*, involves the idea *vel in humillimos*.—784. From *impingo*.—785. *exedissee*, as in English to devour, is an allusion to the destruction by fire. *Ezedere* is often used in this sense.—786. For *traxisse*.—790. *molem* = *ingentes fluctus*.—791. *nequidquam*, for Neptune had not delayed to repress the violence of the winds.—796. *quod superest (classis)*.—797. *Laurens*, which waters the soil of Laurentum, in Latium, now *Torre di Paterno*.—798. *ea*, sc. *ibi ad Tiberim condenda*.—803, &c. These facts are recounted Iliad xx. and xxi.; the intervention on behalf of Æneas, xx. 318, &c.—813. The lake Avernus, between Cumæ and Puteoli, was made to communicate with the sea by Agrippa. The poet means to speak of Æneas's arrival at Cumæ. See vi. 2.—817. *auro*, to this golden chariot.—818. *feris*. Conf. ii. 51.—822. *tum (adsunt or sequuntur)*. *Cete*, κῆρυξ.—823. *senior*, all the marine gods are represented as old men.—825, 826. Names of Nereides.

827—871. DURING THE NIGHT THE GOD OF SLEEP SEIZES PALINURUS, THE PILOT OF ÆNEAS, AND PRECIPITATES HIM INTO THE WAVES. ÆNEAS WAKES AND TAKES THE MANAGEMENT OF HIS FLEET.

829. *brachia*, poetice for the sail-yards. The common phrase is *vela intendere antennis*; but we must not think that the other expression, *velis intendere antennis*, is the same as the former, with merely an inversion of the cases. It has a peculiar meaning, which may perhaps be expressed in English by *rigged with sails* (in German *bespannen*). *Intendere lyram chordis*, to mount the lyre.—830. *pedes*, in Greek πῶδες, in English *sheets*, two ropes attached to the lower corners of the sail, which pass aft, and fasten near the stern. *Facere pedem* = *vela facit* (281), made sail. *Pariterque (nunc) sinistros, nunc . . .*—831. *solverunt sinus for explicavere vela*, trying sometimes the starboard, sometimes the larboard tack, according as the wind varied.—832. *cornua*, i. e. *antennarum*. *Torquent, detorquentque* = *torquent huc et illuc*. *Sua*, favorable.—842. Phorbas, son of Priam.—843. Son of Iasus.—851. *et* is here intensive.—857. *vix primos artus laxaverat* = *vix inceperat lazare*.—861. *ales*, the winged sleep.—864. *Sirenium scopuli*, three rocks in the Gulf of Pæstum (now Gulf of Salerno), a short distance from Capri. The fable of the Syrens, recounted Odyssey xii., is generally known.—866. Construe: *rauca sonabant*, i. e. *raucum sonum edebant*.—867. *fluitantem*, i. e. *classem*, the subject of the commencement of the sentence, or else *ratem*, which follows.—871. According to one grammarian, in the publication of the Æneid by

Varius and Tucca, this fifth book ended with the two first lines of the book following. There results from this arrangement the fresh inconvenience of a separation between *allabitur oris*, and *obvertunt pelago proras*, i. e. between an action and the manœuvre which accompanies it.

### BOOK VI.

1—53. ÆNEAS AT LENGTH LANDS AT CUMÆ, AND GOES TO THE TEMPLE OF APOLLO TO CONSULT THE SIBYL.

1. *inmittit habenas*, lit. lets loose the rein; i. e. sets every sail to hasten his course. We have already seen other metaphorical uses of this expression (v. 662).—2. The city of Cumæ received within its walls, but several centuries after Æneas, a colony from Chalcis in Eubœa, now *Negroponte*.—3. The ancients, on arriving near shore, turned their vessel, and landed by the stern.—7, 8. [*rapit* = *rapido cursu perlustrat*. H.] *tecta densa ferarum*, apposition to *silvas*. [Dr. Dübner says, "*silvas* for *ligna de silvis*," meaning, I presume, that *rapere* = *to fetch hastily*.]—9. *altus*, whose temple was placed upon the mountain (*arces*).—12. Apollo is the inspirer of all the Sibyls.—13. *aurea tecta*, the temple of Apollo in the wood consecrated to Hecate (*Trivia*).—14. Cf. Ov. *Metam.* viii. 180.—16. "Towards the north," from Sicily to Cumæ.—18. *his* for *hic terris redditus*, as above, i. 534; iv. 46, *hic cursus for cursus huc directus*.—20. *in foribus*, supply *erat*, represented by the art of Dædalus. 'Ανδρόγυω, gen. of Attic declension of 'Ανδρόγεω, son of Minos and Pasiphaë. See *Metam.* vii. 456; viii. 152.—21. *Cecropidæ*, the Athenians.—22. *sortibus*, of those who were to be sent into Crete as expiatory victims.—23. For *Creta*. See iii. 115.—27. *labor domus* (gen.) = *domus magno labore confecta*, the labyrinth, the abode of the Minotaur.—28. *regina*, Ariadne, daughter of the king.—31. For *si sineret*.—33. *omnia* in two syllables, *omnya*.—36. *Glauci*, underst. *filia*. Glaucus had also the gift of divination.—41. *alta templa* would appear to indicate the temple of Apollo, with which the cave of the Sibyl might have a communication. *Templum*, however, is so often used to designate any sacred place whatsoever, that it is more natural to understand by *alta templa* the deep cavern of the Sibyl, the description of which immediately follows.—42. *Euboicæ* for *Cumanæ*, see ver. 2. *In antrum*, i. e. *ita ut antrum efficeretur*.—47. *unus* for *idem (qui ante)*. We must carefully retain the features of this detailed description of the divine and prophetic fury with which the Sibyl is seized, because the poets, who often speak of similar transports, content themselves generally with depicting them by two or three well-chosen traits.—49. *videri* depends on *major*,—a Greek idiom for the supine *visu* or *aspectu*. Cf. Hor. *Odes*, iv. 1. 59.—51. *cessas in vota* ? = *tardus es ad facienda vota et fundendas preces* ?—53. *domus*, here the interior of the cavern (*adytum*, v. 98); *attonita*, "astonished, affrighted," to see itself thrown open.

56—97. THE SIBYL PREDICTS TO ÆNEAS THE WARS WHICH YET AWAIT HIM ON THE SOIL OF ITALY.

57. For *direxisti*. We know that Paris, by the aid of Apollo, slew Achilles.—58. *Æacidæ*, grandson of Æacus.—62. "The fortune  
Virgil. C C

of Troy," i. e. misfortune.—64. *obstitit*, gave umbrage to.—69. "Ut solet Virgilius, carmini miscet historiam. Nam hoc templum in Palatio ab Augusto factum est." *Servius*. It is the celebrated temple of Apollo, which Augustus built on the Palatine (*Palatinus Apollo*), in which, as we see by this line, Diana (*Trivia*) was also worshipt. Cf. the *Carmen Sæculare* of Horace.—70. *Ludi Apollinares*, celebrated 5th July.—72. *hic*, in this temple of the Palatine Apollo. The Sibylline books, till that time preserved in the Capitol, were transported to this temple, and shut up in the pedestal of the statue of the goddess.—73. *lectos viros*, the *quindecimviri* appointed to guard the Sibylline books, which they were also charged to consult and explain, when the senate ordered them, in times of great calamity.—77. The state of prophetic ecstasy was so violent and painful, that the Sibyl sought to escape it. So too Statius says of Theodamas under inspiration: "*Impatiensque dei, fragili quem mente receptum Non capit*" (*Thebaid*, x. 165. See note 79).—78. *si* expresses a hope. Cf. ii. 756. [Such a notion as 'to try' is implied: *si*, if = *whether*.]—79, 80. In this whole passage the expressions are those which apply to a steed subdued by his rider. We say properly *equus sessorem patitur*, *sessoris patiens*, or *impatiens*; *sessorem excutit*; *equum fatigare*, to tame by weakening him with fatigue; *equum fingere*, to train. *Premendo* for *coercendo* (*frenis*). The same metaphors are again found 100, 101.—84. [*terrâ* (*by land*). W. reads *terræ*, dat., in the same sense. Db. says] *terræ* (*pericula*) *graviora te manent*.—88. *Dorica* for *Græca*. Cf. ii. 27.—89, 90. Turnus, "*cui diva Venilia mater*" (x. 26). *Addita*, "fastened upon," in a hostile sense.—93. *iterum*, as Helen of old; alluding to Lavinia, daughter of Latinus, sought in marriage by Turnus.—96. With more resolution than *thy* fortune will allow, i. e. his fortune *by itself*, without the succour which was to come to him from Evander. *Te*, underst. *contra ire*.—97. *Graia* (= *Græca*) *urbe*, Pallanteum, a city founded on the Palatine by Evander and a colony of Arcadians.

100—153. ENEAS PRAYS THE SIBYL TO CONDUCT HIM TO THE INFERNAL REGIONS; BUT THE GOLDEN BOUGH IS NECESSARY. THE SIBYL INSTRUCTS HIM WHAT HE MUST DO TO OPEN TO HIMSELF THE ENTRY OF ACHERON.

100. *ea* for *talìa*, *tam valida*.—101. *vertit* for *vertens* or *versos figit*, from the action often repeated.—106. *hic* (*esse*).—107. A lake near Cumæ was called *palus Acherusia*, which they believed to be formed by the overflowing of the Acheron, *refuso Acheronte* (115, 116. See v. 735, &c.).—121. According to the fable Castor was born from Tyndarus, and Pollux from Jupiter; but the latter shared his immortality with his brother, and passed, in his place, six months of the year in the infernal regions: hence these "comings and goings," *itque reditque viam*.—122. Theseus had descended to the infernal regions through friendship for Pirithous; Hercules to fetch up Cerberus.—126. *Τρώς*, in Latin *Trojanus*. *Averno*, dat. for *in Avernum*; here for the infernal regions.—131. *dis geniti*, those who have just been enumerated, 119, &c.—137. *lentum vimen*, the twig, the body of the branch (*ramus*), as opposed

to the leaves.—138. *Juno inferna*, Proserpine, as Pluto is *Jupiter infernus* (iv. 638). *Dictus sacer* = *sacratu*s, *consecratu*s.—140, 141. A combination of two different constructions (non ante datur quam *si quis*: et non *alii* datur quam (ei) qui . . .) to express these two senses.—141. *fetu*s is used by Ovid also to designate a branch: *fetu*s *olivæ cum baccis*.—145. Construe: *et repertum carpe rite manu*, with the hand, and without using any instrument whatever.—147. *vocant* (*ad inferos*).—149. *jacet*, without sepulture.—151. *pendes* for *hæres*.—152. Cf. 328. Refer involves the notion of *debitis*.—153. *duc* (*ad aram*). *Prima* [= *prius*, *ante*. W.] means, "which must precede thy descent to the infernal regions."

164—211. THE DEATH OF MISENUS, AND DISCOVERY OF THE GOLDEN BOUGH.

164. Son of the Trojan Æolus (xii. 542).—165. Periphrasis for *tubicen*. In the heroic age, faithfully represented by Homer, the use of the trumpet in war was unknown, but the tragic poets assign it to it. Virgil has several times preferred to follow the latter.—171. *concha* is here taken for a poetical motonymy for *tuba*; but why may not Misenus have sounded a marine conch, the trumpet proper to Triton? This was to provoke the god in a more direct manner, and to call for a prompt chastisement.—173. *exceptum*, surprised. Cf. iii. 332. This *si credere dignum est* is very well placed in a didactic poem, Georg. iii. 391; but for an Epic poem, such a condescension to the enlightenment of the age is quite inappropriate.—177. *ara sepulcri*, the funeral pile.—179. *stabula*, and at ver. 8 *tecta*, for *lustra*, which is the proper term.—180. [I have retained *voce* precatu. Dübner (aft. W.) defends *forte* thus]: Æneas utters *by chance* this prayer, with which his encountering Misenus's corpse, and the fulfilment of the prophecy, inspire him; "and it happens (*forte*, 190) at the same time that two doves. . ." It will be perceived that *forte* is here far from being useless, as Servius asserts: "Vacat forte, additum ad solam metri sustentationem," &c. It was afterwards changed into *voce*, a word out of place here, as the poet is not speaking of a prayer uttered aloud and in some degree solemn.—191. *ora* for *aspectum*.—199. *pascentes prodire*, i. e. *procedunt ita ut interquiescant interdum pabulum quærentes*.—203. *optatis* (*ab Ænea*).—204. *aura*, the reflexion; as Priscian says, *aura viridi splendet iaspis*.—211. *cunctantem*, as any branch does, which one pulls from a green tree. The majority of commentators supposes without reason, that this word contradicts what the Sibyl said at 146.

213—234. THE FUNERAL OF MISENUS.

213. *ingrato*: "gratiam nec sentienti nec referenti." Heyne.—215. *atris*, of a dark, sombre green, like the cypress.—225. *Κρατῆρες*, the *κ* short, as in *Πορρόνις*, 289.—229. *circumferre aliquos*, "to make the round of—, carrying . . ." After the funeral they purified the assembly, according to the rites here described, regarding it as defiled by the proximity of a dead body.—230. *felix* is the epithet of fruit-bearing trees, which alone were admitted in the ceremonies offered to the gods of heaven (*Superi*).—231. *Scil. vale* or *ave*.—234. Still *Capo Miseno*.

## 236—254. SACRIFICE TO THE INFERNAL DEITIES.

236. *præcepta*, given 153.—239. *volantes*, subst. = *volucres*.—242. *Ἀορῶν*, from *a* priv., and *ὄρνις*, *avis*. This line is an interpolation, posterior, perhaps, to the twelfth century.—247. (in) *Cælo*, where she is the Moon.—250. Night, the mother of the Furies; her sister, the Earth.—251. *sterilem*, for the queen of the infernals is herself barren.—252. *nocturnas*, on which they sacrifice during the night.—253. *solida viscera*, for to the infernal gods they sacrificed the whole victim, and ate none of it. Hence also the necessity of feeding with oil the flame, which burnt of itself in the other sacrifices, in which they offered to the gods only the fat parts of the intestines.—254. *superinfundens*.

## 255—289. THE DESCENT OF ÆNEAS TO THE INFERNAL REGIONS. INVOCATION OF THE POET. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTRANCE TO THE KINGDOM OF SHADOWS.

256. *coepta (sunt)*.—257. The howling of dogs attests the presence of Hecate.—264, &c. An invocation of the infernal powers, which here appropriately replaces that of the Muses.—266. *sit (fas) numine vestro*, with the assent of your divine will.—268. *sola* = *solitaria*.—270. *incertam*. Cf. iii. 203.—274. *Cura*, "*conscientiæ*, quæ puniunt semper nocentes." *Servius*.—278. *mala gaudia*, joy which one feels at the misfortune of another, malicious joy, *invidia*. [rather; *gaudia*, quæ facinorosi ex suis sceleribus capiunt. *H. W.*]—283. In Homer, Sleep, conducted by Juno, conceals himself in the foliage of a tree, till the propitious moment for his descent upon Jupiter. This fiction gave rise, in Heyne's opinion, to the idea of the elm peopled with Dreams.—287. *centumgeminus*, whose limbs (arms, legs) are a hundred, instead of two, *ἑκατόγχιτος* in Homer. *Bellua*, the Hydra.—288. The Chimæra vomiting flames. Cf. *Metam.* ix. 646.—289. *Gorgonēs*, see 225. *Harpyiæ*, see iii. 212. *Tricorpor umbra*, Geryon, king of Erythia, an island near Cadiz, slain by Hercules.

## 296—334. CHARON, THE FERRYMAN OF THE INFERNAL REGIONS, AND THE GHOSTS DETAINED ON THE BANKS OF THE STYX.

297. Dative for *in Cocytum*.—300. *stant*, are immoveable or fixed: *immoti sunt ejus oculi flammei*.—301. *nodo*, a knot instead of a clasp, made of the garment itself on the shoulder.—310. *gurgis altus*, the sea.—311. *frigidus annus*, the winter, lit. the cold part of the year.—313. *transmittere cursum*, poetical for *trans. se currentes* or *properantes*.—317. *enim* has here, and viii. 84, and Georg. ii. 509, the peculiar signification of *videlicet*, in Greek *δηλαδή*, "as one may well suppose," "doubtless," "naturally."—324. Cf. *Iliad* xv. 36.—328. *transportare (mortuos trans) fluenta*. *Sedibus* = *sepulcro*. See 152.—329. *errant*, those who have not been buried. See Hor. Odes i. 23.—332. In prose *reputans*.—333. For *honore quo mortui afficiuntur*.—334. Cf. i. 113.

## 337—383. THE ADVENTURE WITH PALINURUS.

337. *sese agebat*, i. e. *incedebat*. See the end of book V.—347.

*cortina*. Cf. iii. 92.—353. *urma*, a general term, which here designates the rudder; in a passage above, *the sails*. *Excussa magistro*, lit. violently torn (separated) from her steersman.—359. i. e. *indutum madida veste (eaque) gravatum*.—361. *ignara*, not knowing that, having fallen into the sea unexpectedly, I carried nothing valuable about me.—363. See ii. 142.—366. *Velinos*, of Velia, a Greek city of Lucania, now *Castell a Mare della Bruca*. This city, near which is Cape Palinūrus, was not built till four centuries after Æneas, and one is puzzled to answer this question of a Dutch critic: “Quomodo Æneas locum inveniret, qui tum vel nullo, vel longe alio, nomine appellaretur?”—370. *tollere* signifies particularly “to take on board.”—377. *cape* = *accipe*.—378, 379. “De historia hoc traxit. Lucanis enim pestilentia laborantibus respondit oraculum, manes Palinuri esse placandos. Ob quam rem non longe a Velia ei et lucum et cenotaphium dedicarunt.”—*Servius*.—381. Its name exists to this day under that of *Capo Palinuro*, *Palemudo*, or *Palemiro*, between the gulfs of Salerno and Policastro, in the kingdom of Naples. *D*.—382. *emolæ*, as in Horace, *emovit culpas*, Odes iv. 13. 11.—383. *gaudet* (*Palinurus*) *terra cognomine* (adj.).

384—412. THE PASSAGE OF THE STYX. CERBERUS LULLED TO SLEEP BY THE SIBYL.

389. *jam istinc*, underst. *fare mihi*.—392. *nec sum lætatus*, I did not enjoy (but I was punished for it). This is the fable as reported by Servius: “Quando Hercules ad inferos descendit, Charon territurus eum statim suscepit. Ob quam rem anno integro in compedibus fuit. Ideo ergo non lætatus, scilicet propter supplicium suum.”—392. [*euntem* (proposing to go, = *iturum*) *lacu*, wishing to cross the lake. *W*.]—394. Theseus passed for the son of Neptune; Pirithous of Jupiter.—395. i. e. *Cerberum*.—397. *dominam*, Proserpine, whom Pirithous fell in love with. Join *thalamo Ditis*.—398. *Amphrysia* for *Apollinea*.—400. (*per nos*) *licet* . . . , a well-known phrase.—402. *patrui*. For Proserpine was daughter of Jupiter, brother of Pluto.—405. *nulla* stronger than *non*. See ii. 583.—407. *corda* (*Charonis*).—408. *plura his* (dative) underst. *addidit Sibylla*, which results from the immediate opposition of *ille*.—409. *fatalis*. See 146, 147.—411. *juga* (*navis*) . . . *transtra*.—412. *foros* = *tabulata*. See iv. 605.—420. *offam soporata melle et frugibus medicatis*.

426—474. THE GHOSTS OF INFANTS AND SUICIDES. MINOS SITS JUDGING THE DEAD. THE PLAIN OF TEARS. ÆNEAS THERE FINDS DIDO, WHO DISDAINS TO ANSWER HIM.

431. *sine sorte, sine judice* = *sine iudicibus sorte*, or *sortito datis*. In a capital case (*quæstio*) the prætor, or a judge delegated by him (*quæstor*), caused lots to be drawn in the decuries, for assistant judges: hence *quæstor urnam movet*, i. e. *sortitur iudices*.—432. *silentium*. i. e. *umbrarum*.—436, 437. Borrowed from the celebrated words of Achilles, *Odyss.* xi. 488.—445. *Procris*. See Ovid, *Metam.* vii. 672—802. Eriphylê, wife of the soothsayer Amphiaraus, revealed the retreat of her husband, who was to perish in the war of the Seven against Thebes, and perished



herself by the hand of her son Alcmaeon, the avenger of his father. See Statius, *Thebaid* ii. 299, &c.; iv. 187, &c.—447. Evadne, wife of Capaneus, one of the Seven against Thebes, threw herself on the funeral pile of her husband. She is introduced by Euripides in the *Supplices*. *Pasiphaë*. See 24, &c. Laodamia, wife of Protesilæus. See Lucian, *Dialogue* ix. 23.—448, 449. Cf. *Metam.* xii. 171—209, 470—532.—450. *recens a vulnere = statim post vulnus sibi illatum*.—453. Construe: *qualem (videt) Lunam* is qui (eam) aut videt surgere, &c.—455. *demittere*, *καταβάλλειν*, to let fall.—462. *situs*, borrowed from *sinere* (to leave alone), in the sense of abandonment and its consequences; corruption, putrefaction, and, as here, want of cultivation.—465. *adspectu*, dative.—466. *quem fugis?* (it is not an enemy, but one who loves thee.) What follows, grammatically = *extremam hæmo allocutionem te alloquor*.—468. *lenibat*, the imperfect, signifying an attempt: tried to soothe. *Ciebat (sibi) for fundebat*.—471. *Marpessa* was the name of a mountain in the island of Paros, from which the finest marble was obtained.—474. *curis*, i. e. *amore suo*.

477—545. THE PLAIN OF WARRIORS. ÆNEAS THERE FINDS DEIPHOBUS, WHO RECOUNTS TO HIM THE STORY OF HIS LAST MOMENTS.

477. *datum (ipsi fatis)*.—479, 480. Three heroes of the first war against Thebes.—481. *ad* (for *apud*) *superos*, on earth. *Caduci = qui ceciderunt*.—484. Polyphœtes was priest of Ceres.—485. For *etiamnum*. Idæus had been the charioteer of Priam.—486. *circumstant (Æneam)*.—493. *exiguam*: for ghosts (as Ovid says), *exiguo murmure loquuntur*; in Greek, *ῥιζουσίην*. Cf. *Odys.* xxiv. 5, &c.—501. *optare*, to choose, relates to the kind of punishment. The regular construction would be *optavit pœnas quas sumeret (de te)*.—506. *Rhæteo*. See iii. 108.—506. Cf. ii. 644.—507. *arma*, which adorn a warrior's tomb. *Te*, unelided and short.—508. Construe: *ponere (in) patria terra*.—510. *funus*, here and ix. 491, the person of the deceased.—511. The Lacedæmonian Helen, whom Deiphobus married after the death of Paris. It is the following narrative which is at variance with that part of Book II. which the first editors retrenched. See note 569.—512. *hæc monumenta*, these memorials, i. e. this mutilation.—513. *supremam (Trojæ) noctem*.—517. Construe: *circumducebat Phrygiæ evanescentes orgia*, i. e. *evando celebrantes orgia*. She was leading the dance around an altar.—518. *flammam* for *facem*.—519. *ex arce*, from the citadel, where she was posted.—524. *capiti*: for it was suspended above the bed-head.—529. *Æolides*, Ulysses, who passed for the son of the above the crafty Sisyphus, son of Æolus. See *Metam.* xiii. 31.—532. *actus*, "scilicet ad fines Oceani, ubi descensum ad inferos patere antiquissimi homines putabant. Cf. *Odys.* xi. 13." *Wagner*.—533. *an, quæ . . .* Deiphobus meant to say: "an *alia* te fortuna fatigat? et quæ est ea?" but he mixes the second question, which was the more important, with the first; and instead of saying *alia*, he says *quæ*.—535, 536. The earth had opened for the descent of Æneas at daybreak. Cf. 255. "Now mid-day is far past," as the Sibyl says, "night approaches." It is quite natural that the

poet should indicate the time by the position of the sun, though the scene is in the infernal regions. In the opinion of the ancients, Aurora accompanied the sun through his whole course.—537. For *versitan*.—542. *lava* (*via*). The places to which this road leads.—Tartarus,—as the sequel explains. The poet has divided the sentence in two: *via lava, mittens ad Tartara, exercet poenas malorum*.—545. *explebo numerum*, sc. *umbrarum*, a quibus *discessi*.

548—632. DESCRIPTION OF TARTARUS. RHADAMANTHUS, THE DISTRIBUTOR OF PENALTIES. THE VARIOUS PUNISHMENTS OF THE CONDEMNED.

554. *stat ad auras*, rises into the air.—555. Cf. Georg. iii. 552.—556. *deum*, actively, which the gods inflict.—566. Rhadamanthus, brother of Minos, king of Crete (*Gnosius*).—568. *furtum* is said of every thing done clandestinely, and concealed from sight.—574. For *qualis custos*, Tisiphone.—579. *suspectus* means *sursum prospectus* (*a terra ad cælum*).—580. The Titans, sons of Heaven and Earth (*Cælus and Terra*): hence the plural, *dejecti*.—582. The sons of Aldeus, or of Neptune; Otus and Ephialtes. Cf. Odys. xi. 304, 320.—585. Salmoneus, son of Æolus, who believed himself equal to Jupiter, and tried to imitate his thunder and lightning.—588. *urbem*, the city founded by him in Elis, called Salmonia.—591. This line is explained by the more detailed description of Manilius, *Astronomicón* v. 91: "Salmoneus, qui cælum imitatus in urbe Pontibus impositis, missisque per aera quadrigis, Expressisse sonum mundi sibi visus, et ipsum Admovisse Jovem terris, male fulmina fingi Sensit, et immissos ignes super ipse secutus, Morte Jovem didicit."—593. *fumea*, enveloped in smoke produced by the pine-wood (*lædis*).—594. *adegit* for *huc* (*in Tartarum*) *egit*.—595. Tityon, who had offered violence to Latona. See Odys. xi. 575, &c.—598. *secunda*, because they always grew again.—602. *quos*. We see that Virgil is here at variance with the other poets, in attributing the punishment of Tantalus to the Lapithæ, Ixion and Pirithous.—609. *innexa*, because *fraus* involves the idea of *laquei*. The crime was specified in the Law of the Twelve Tables: *Patronus si clienti fraudem faxit, sacer esto*.—610. *reptis*, simply for *partis*, *paratis*.—611. Cf. Horace, Sat. i. 75.—613. *impia arma*, are defined by what follows. The poet alludes to the Servile War headed by Spartacus. Most annotators think, with less probability, that this allusion is to the Civil Wars, which, amongst other fatal consequences, produced so many horrible crimes committed by slaves against their masters. *Dextra*, faith promised and due.—614. Observe that the poet says *expectant*, not *subeunt*, to make it felt that this punishment awaits those who still live.—615. *quam poenam*, supply *subeunt*, absorbed by the other member, turned differently, *quæ forma* (*pœnæ*) *vel quæ fortuna* (*mala*) *viros* (*in hæc*) *mersit* for *immersevit*.—616. As Sisyphus and Ixion.—617. According to most authors, Theseus was delivered by Hercules, but Pirithous remained fixed to the rock.—618. *Phlegyas*, "Ixionis pater, habuit Coronidem filiam, quam Apollo violavit: unde

suscepit Æsculapium. Quod pater dolens, incendit Apollinis templum, et ejus sagittis est ad inferos trusus." *Servius*.—620. *moniti*, by my example.—621, 622. "Probabile est Virgilium, hæc quum scriberet, de Marco Antonio cogitasse, qui et tribunatum suum Cæsari, et in consulatu suo multis decreta falsa, vendebat." *Wagner*.—625, 626. Cf. *Iliad* ii. 488—490.—630. The palace of Pluto had gates of iron forged by Vulcan and the Cyclopes.—632. *hæc dona*, the golden bough.

633—674. *ÆNEAS SUSPENDS THE GOLDEN BOUGH AT THE ENTRANCE OF PLUTO'S PALACE. THE ELYSIAN FIELDS. MUSEUS CONDUCTS ÆNEAS TO ANCHISES.*

636. *aqua*, lustral water, as at the entrance of a temple.—638. A description of Elysium, the enjoyments of which are copied from those of the earth.—644. *pedibus plaudunt for ducunt cum plausu pedum*.—645. Orpheus, called by Horace "*sacer interpretæ deorum*." *Ars Poet.* 391.—646. *obloquitur* = ἀντιφωνεῖ: he makes the seven notes (the gamut, the harmony of the lyre) respond to the verses chanted (*numeri*)—he accompanies his song with the lyre.—647. *eadem*, i. e. *septem discrimina vocum for chordas*.—649. *melioribus annis*, the years of Troy's greatness.—651. *inanes*, unsubstantial, because they were only phantoms of arms, chariots, &c., without reality. εἰδωλα, as Homer calls every thing in the infernal regions.—653. *gratia* [= *delectatio et studium*. *W.*], probably, the state of mind in which any thing is *gratum* to us. *Mihi gratia est rei* = *res mihi grata est*. [*Curruum* as dissyll.]—659. *Eridanus*, the Po. At a short distance from its source, this river precipitates itself into a subterraneous channel, and there runs for two miles. It is probable that this circumstance produced the fiction of the Eridanus of the infernals.—660. *passi for passa*, on account of the collective sense of *manus*, a troop, band. Cf. 580.—664. (*bene*) *merendo (de iis)*.—664. *Musæus* of Athens, a sacred poet, to whom the ancients attribute a great influence over the civilization of mankind. Silius, under like circumstances (xiii. 780), names Homer, whom chronological probability excludes from the *Æneid*.—674. *For ripæ quæ tori speciem præbent*. See 388.

679—754. *ANCHISES DESCRIBES TO HIS SON THE ABODE OF BLISS; SHOWS HIM THE LETHE, WHOSE WATERS ARE DRUNK BY THE SOULS OF THOSE DESTINED TO RETURN TO LIFE; AND INSTRUCTS HIM IN THE SECRETS OF THE PRE-EXISTENCE OF SOULS.*

674. *recentia*, of which the vegetation is ever green.—680. *inætas*. The pre-existence of souls before this mortal life is one of the most essential dogmas of the Platonic philosophy. This dogma, as we shall see, subserves wonderfully Virgil's design of foreshowing the greatness of Rome more distinctly, than by general or vague prophecies. He wishes to depict it in that long succession of great men, which Rome is to produce.—683. *manus*, i. e. *res manu gerendæ*, warlike exploits.—687. *expectata*, this act of courage to which I looked forward, and for which I hoped with certainty.—691. *cura (diminuerandi tempora)*.—694. *Libyæ regna*,

and consequently the forgetfulness of his high destinies.—700, &c. Cf. *Odys.* xi. 204, &c., where Ulysses wishes to embrace the shade of his mother.—704. *silvis = eo quod (tanquam) silvæ sunt hæc virgulta*. The wind murmurs in these bushes or thickets as in a forest.—706. The Lethe flows on the borders of Elysium.—707. Cf. i. 148.—709. *murmure (apum)*.—711. *porro*, further off, in the distance.—717. *jampridem cupio* governs also the infinitives in the preceding line.—721. *quæ lucis (vitæ sub sole agendæ) tam dira cupido?* Very characteristic in the mouth of Æneas, who had suffered the greatest calamities of existence.—724. *campi liquentes*, the sea. The dogma of "The Universal Soul" is explained in this passage. Compare the line which Cicero has put in the mouth of the muse Urania, *de Divinatione*, ch. i. 2.—725. *Titania astra* (for the sing.), the sun. See iv. 119.—727. *se miscet*, with the abl. like *miscetur*.—730. *igneus*, for the soul of the universe, which gives heat and life, has more analogy with fire, than with any thing else perceptible to the senses.—731. *seminibus*. See *Eclog.* vi. 32. *Quantum*, so great that . . . *Noxia*, i. e. *noxæ (terrestri) laborantia*.—733. *hinc*, through this influence of matter. *Auras*, the æther, the sky.—735, &c. We see by this line that the doctrine of Purgatory is very ancient. . . —742. *infectum*, i. e. *quo se infecerunt, or quo infecti sunt*.—743. Construe: We suffer each his own *Manes*, i. e. his own position, his own particular lot after death, a lot which depends on the actions of each during his life, and on the degree of purity or impurity of the soul of each. *Per amplum*: instead of *per*, we should expect *in*; but *per* has this signification joined to the idea of *in*; to spread itself through the different parts of the place, e. g. *agricola rivulos mittit per campum*.—745, &c. *donec* . . . These three lines are plainly connected with *quisque suos patimur manes*, and not to those which immediately precede. We cannot allow that *pauci læta arva tenemus* is said of a place where there is still a purification to undergo. If it were *postquam* instead of *donec*, there would be no difficulty.—747. *auræ = auræ*. *Simplicis*, in opposition to matter which is always compounded.—748. *rotam volvere*, without metaphor, *exegerunt tempus in orbem rediens*, a circle of a thousand years—the number indicated by Plato.—750. *immemores (prioris vitæ)*.—753. *sonantem, рпзговра*.—754. [Dübner with W. reads] *posset, not possit*, because *trahit, capit*, are historical presents for *trahit, cepit*.

752—891. ANCHISES SHOWS HIS SON ALL THOSE WHO SHALL ONE DAY SPRING FROM HIS POSTERITY; THE FOUNDERS OF THE ITALIAN CITIES, AND THE TWO CÆSARS; THE KINGS OF ROME, AND ALL THE GREAT MEN, WHO SHALL RENDER ROME THE MISTRESS OF THE WORLD.

755. *adversos*, placed before him. *Legere*, to pass in review.—757. *qui nepotes maneant*, repeat *Dardaniæ prolem*.—758. For *nostrum nomen habituras* [implying, however, their entering, as it were, into possession of what was become theirs].—760. *pura hasta*, the sceptre, anciently a spear-shaft, the primitive meaning of *hasta*.—761. *lucis* for *luci*.—763. *Albanum nomen*, i. e. *Albanus*. The expression is

common in Latin; but it may be also that Virgil wished to remind us that Sylvius was the common name of all the kings of Alba.—767, 769. Kings of Alba.—770. *si unquam*. "Refert ad tutorem, qui ejus invasit imperium, quod ei vix anno quinquagesimo secundo (*al. tertio*) restituit." *Servius*.—773, &c. These lines explain why kings wear a civic crown: they are the founders of cities. History speaks of thirty colonies from Alba, amongst which is Rome herself. *Nomentum*, in Latium, near the sources of the Allia, now *Mentana*. *Gabii*, between Rome and Præneste (Palestrina), once strong, but in Virgil's time almost in ruins. *Fidenæ*, a powerful city of the Sabines, destroyed A. U. C. 328.—774. *Collatia*, another city of the Sabines, less than five miles from Rome, well known from the story of Lucretia.—775. *Pometii*, the inhabitants of *Suessæ Pometia*, in Latium, which fell into the hands of the Volsci; destroyed A. U. C. 250. *Castrum Inui*, amongst the Rutuli, between Ardea and Arezzo—(*Inuus*, in the old Italian mythology, is the name of a deity analogous to Pan among the Greeks). *Bola*, among the *Æqui*, in Latium, as also *Cora*, which afterwards joined the Volsci, now *Cari*.—777. *avo*, Numitor.—778. *Assaracus*, grandfather of Anchises.—779. *geminae cristæ*, a helmet with two crests.—780. Construe: *pater superûm*, Jupiter.—783. *una*, though she be but one city.—784. *Berecynthus*, a mountain in Phrygia, the principal seat of the worship of Cybele, the mother of the gods.—786. *centum*, a sacred term to indicate an indefinite number, like *sexcenti* in the things of ordinary life.—792. *Divi genus*, son (by adoption) of Julius Cæsar, *divi Julii*. *Condet rursus*, i. e. *instaurabit*.—793. *Latio*: for, according to the Italian fable, Saturn, driven from heaven by Jupiter, took refuge in Italy, where he was received by Janus, who had his residence on the *Janiculum*. He loaded Italy with gifts of every kind, and it was called after him *Saturnia*.—794. *Garamantas*. A people of central Africa, conquered by Cornelius Balbus, a few years after the death of Virgil.—796, 796. "Fervore quodam poetico abreptus neglexit poeta usitatam sententiarum juncturam, quam talem esse oportebat; *et super eam terram (proferet imperium)* quæ jacet extra sidera, i. e. quæ est ultra zodiacum cyclumque tropicum, ergo etiam extra eas vias, quas sol obliquo decursu peragrans regit anni vicissitudines." *Wagner*.—797. Cf. iv. 482.—798. *horrent in adventum*, shudder at his coming, announced by oracles. *Caspia regna*, the Parthians on the Caspian Sea.—799. *Mæotia tellus*, the Scythians on the borders of the Sea of Azov.—800. *turbant*, intrans. for *turbantur*, *trepidant*.—802. The hind with brazen feet frequented the forests of Cerynea, a mountain on the borders of Arcadia and Achaia. Pursued by Heracles, she led him on as far as the Hyperboreans, for he was obliged to take her alive. This comparison, therefore, is very appropriate to paint the distant expeditions and victories of Augustus. But the other two labours of the hero, next mentioned by the poet—the boar of Erymanthus, between Arcadia and Elis; and the Lærnæan hydra—are here without point, and inappropriate, as the critics have remarked.—804, 805. Bacchus, who subdued the Indians, where are the mountain and the town of Nysa. Cf. Quintius

Curtius viii. 35. *Pampinea*, adorned with vine-leaves. The tigers, which drew his car, were harnessed two and two, which is called *jugum*.—806. *dubitanus*, a rhetorical figure called *communication*, for *dubitas*. "*Virtutem eo sensu posuit poeta quo Græci ἀρετήν pro ὑδοξία, pro gloria virtute parva et nominis celebrata.*" *Brunch*.—808. *quis (est) autem ille procul*. The words of Æneas.—810. *Numa*. *Primam* for *primam*. Cf. i. 1.—811. *Cures*, an ancient city of the Sabines, the country of Titus Tatius and Numa, and incorporated with the Romans, who thence received the name of Quirites.—814. Tullus Hostilius.—815. Ancus Marcius, about whom an ancient scholium, derived from authors lost to us, reports as follows: "Ancus Marcius, vivente Tullo ægre ferebat, quum e stirpe regia se jactaret (his mother was the daughter of Numa), prælatum sibi Tullum. Itaque statuerat, favore populari, Tullum regem cum tota familia occidere." A fact mentioned by Cicero, *De Republica*, ii. 18, supports the reproach incurred by Ancus of having courted popular favour.—818. *receptos for captos*, with the shade of meaning of a thing due and founded on right.—822. *utcumque ferent*, in whatever way posterity may take this deed, whatever impression it may make upon their mind, whether they praise or blame it; the love of country and of glory, those essentially Roman virtues, of which Brutus gave proof in the sacrifice of his children, will remain unassailable; will carry off the verdict in their favour.—824. The Decii, father and son, who devoted themselves in the Latin and Etruscan wars. The family of Livius Drusus produced, among others, the valiant conqueror of Hasdrubal. It is thought that Virgil, finding it impossible to cite all the illustrious names, mentions the Drusi out of compliment to Livia, the wife of Augustus.—825. Titus Manlius Torquatus Imperiosus, who caused his son to be put to death. Camillus, the conqueror of the Gauls, made them restore (*refert*) the ensigns they had taken from the Romans in the disastrous battle of the Allia.—826. Julius Cæsar, and Pompey, who married the daughter of Cæsar.—827. *dum nocte premuntur* = *antequam in lucem edentur, nascentur*. The poet does not necessarily designate Elysium by these words as an abode of darkness. See, however, note 887.—830. *aggeribus* for *montibus*. *Arce Monæci*, a promontory of Liguria, having a port and a temple of Hercules Monæcus, now Monaco. We know that Cæsar passed the Rubicon near Rimini, and did not touch this western part of Italy. The poet seems to wish indirectly to represent Cæsar, like Hercules, descending the Alps into Italy.—831. i. e. *adversis copiis in Oriente collectis*.—832. *assuescere aliquid*, to accustom oneself to, is found also in prose.—834. An apostrophe to Cæsar, admirable for the emotion it displays.—836. Lucius Mummius, surnamed Achaicus.—838. *ille*, Lucius Æmilius Paulus, conqueror of Perseus, last king of Macedon. These princes traced their descent from Achilles, through Olympias, mother of Alexander the Great, issue of the royal family of Epirus, founded by Neoptolemus, son of Achilles. The Trojans then were avenged on the person of Perseus, the greatest heir of their enemies. Cf. Livy xlv. 40. Argos and Mycenæ, i. e. Greece, was re-

duced later, and by other generals; but Paulus Æmilius, nevertheless, had the merit of annihilating the only force which could effectually sustain it.—840. *templa temerata Minervæ*, by the removal of the Palladium (cf. ii. 165), and the sacrilegious violence offered to Cassandra (ii. 403).—841. The consul, Aulus Cornelius Cossus, the first, after Romulus, who gained the *spolia opima*, from Tolumnius, king of the Veientes. Livy iv. 19, 20.—842. *Gracchi genus*. The poet, doubtless, only had in view Tiberius Gracchus, twice consul during the second Punic War, and his grandson, the father of the two celebrated tribunes.—843. *Scipiades* for *Scipionides*, poetical patronymic for *Scipio*.—*Potens* is also used in the sense of *dices, opulentus*. Plautus: *est Euboicus miles locuples, multo auro potens*.—844. Caius Attilius Regulus Serranus, twice consul, “quem sera manu spargentem semen, qui missi erant, convenerunt,” says Cicero: and Pliny, “*serentem invenerunt dati honores Serranum*.”—846. A celebrated line of Ennius. See Cicero, *De Officiis* i. 24.—847—850. These *alii* are the Greeks, whose superiority in the plastic arts, in eloquence and astronomy, the poet recognizes. *Spirantia æra*, bronze statues, which seem to breathe, to be alive. Georg. iii. 34. This perfection of the art is expressed particularly by *mollis*, in that it attributes the softness of the flesh to the rude and unelastic metal.—848. *ducere*, and in Greek *ἐλαύνειν*, was used properly of metal thinned out and wrought with the hammer (*malleo ducere*); but it was subsequently extended to all the operations of the plastic art, to casting, and, as here, to sculpture in stone, and chiselling.—850. Cf. *Eclog.* iii. 41.—853. “*Id est, paci assuefacere, docere ut pacem habeant et ament, eoque fiant humaniores*.” Peerlkamp.—854. The funeral eulogy of the young Marcellus, nephew of Augustus.—855. The consul Marcus Claudius Marcellus, the third who gained the *spolia opima*, from Viridomarus, king of the Insubres (*Gallum rebellem*).—858. *Pænos*: Marcellus was the first Roman who gained a victory over Hannibal at Nola.—859. Romulus had consecrated his *spolia opima* to *Jupiter Feretrius*. Livy i. 10.—861. The young Marcellus, son of Octavia, sister of Augustus, loved and admired by the Roman people, who were overwhelmed by the premature death, at the age of seventeen, of this heir presumptive of Augustus, on whom so many flattering hopes were founded. At the reading of this sixth Æneid before Augustus, when the poet reached this eulogium of the emperor's adopted son, he was stopped by the tears and sobs of his hearers. Augustus and Octavia succumbed to their emotion, and (to preserve the expression of Servius): “*Ætu nimio impetabant silentium, nisi Virgilius finem (libri) esse dixisset*.”—865. [*quantum instar = quanta similitudo*! what a likeness to Claudius Marcellus! Dübner reads] *quantū* (Peerlkamp's reading) *instar in ipso (est)* for, *quam multorum instar* or *pro quam multis ipse est*. See vii. 707, and compare Seneca: *unus mihi pro populo est*.—871. *propria* for *stabilia*. See *Eclog.* vii. 31.—873. *ille campus*, the Campus Martius, where Marcellus was buried in the midst of the concourse and sympathy of the whole people. *Tiberine (pater)*. See Georg. iv. 369.—876. For *Romulea*

from *Romulus*, used adjectively.—878. High qualities prematurely extinguished in Marcellus.—882. *si qua* (*aliqua ratione*) as a wish for *utinam*.—884. (*ut*) *spargam*. See iv. 683. Pliny, Hist. Nat. xxi. 5: "*Est et rubens liliū, quod Græci κρινον vocant; alii florem ejus cynorrhodon. Sunt et purpurea lilia.*"—885. *inani*, ineffectual, an action which neither extinguishes nor satisfies the ardour of our desires or our regrets.—887. *aeris* can only be explained here by the Homeric use of ἀήρ and ἡερόεις, for clouds, darkness, dark, an epithet describing the atmosphere of Pluto's kingdom. It is a plain contradiction to 640, which, however, seems already to have been forgotten at 721, 761, and 827, but not so manifestly as here.—891. *Laurentes*, on the banks of the Tiber.

893—900. *ÆNEAS QUILS THE INFERNAL REGIONS, RE-EMBARKS, AND ANCHORS AT CAIETA.*

893—896. *Somni*, the gates through which Sleep sends dreams. Cf. Homer, Odyss. xiv. 562—567. Ovid, Metam. xi. 623—628.—898. *eburna*. Why, it has been asked, did Æneas go out through the ivory gate, that of illusions and deceptive dreams, when all his visions were successively accomplished? Virgil himself has answered this objection: by the gate of horn went out the real ghosts (*veræ umbræ*); Æneas, who was not dead, could not therefore go out through it.—900. *recto litore* = *recta* (*via*) *secundum litus*, straight along the shore. See viii. 57.

## BOOK VII.

1—27. AFTER CELEBRATING THE FUNERAL OF CAIETA, HIS NURSE, ÆNEAS COASTS ALONG ITALY, AND LANDS AT THE MOUTH OF THE TIBER.

3. *honus tuus*, thy name given to Caieta, with the object of honouring thy memory. *Sedem servat*, subsists in the place where thy bones repose. *Ossa* for *sepulcrum*, *sepulcri locum*.—4. *si qua est ea gloria*. We sometimes use a doubtful form to enunciate things which carry their evidence in themselves, and which, for that reason, we do not express directly, for fear of a platitude, such as this would be, *quæ est gloria valde magna*, the meaning of Virgil's expression.—8. *in noctem* for *in cælum nocturnum*.—10. *Circeii*, now monte *Circello*, a promontory on the frontiers of Latium, anciently the Isle of Circe, but subsequently united to the continent by landslips. See iii. 386.—11, &c. Cf. Odyss. x. 135. *Inaccessos*, inaccessible (through the danger they present), like *invictus*, invincible.—17. *præsepibus*: "id est caveis, ubi aluntur." Servius.—21. *pati monstra* for *mutationem in monstra*.—26. *lutea*, aliter *crocea*, κροκόπεπλος.—27. *posuere*, intrans. here and x. 103, for *se posuerunt*; lit. lay down, ceased to blow; subsided.

37—106. INVOCATION. LATINUS, KING OF LAURENTUM. ORACLES AND PRESAGES ANNOUNCING THE ARRIVAL OF THE  
*Virgil.* D d



TROJANS IN ITALY, THE MARRIAGE OF ÆNEAS AND LAVINIA, AND THE GREATNESS OF THEIR POSTERITY.

37. *quæ tempora rerum (fuerint)*: "id est quo rerum statu et conditione Æneas advenerit." *H.* Virgil here invokes the Muse Erato from the same motive as Apollonius of Rhodes, *Argonautica* iii. ad init. As the love of Medea ensured the success of Jason, just so the marriage of Æneas with the daughter of the native prince was to consolidate the establishment of the Trojans in Italy.—42. *reges*, Latinus, Mezentius, and Turnus.—43. *totam* 'hyperbolice dixit,' as Servius remarks; for this war did not exceed the limits of Latium and Etruria.—51. *fuit*, i. e. on the arrival of Æneas.—52. *servabat*, as future heir. We say, inversely, 'was reserved to her.'—56. *Amata*, the wife of Latinus.—60. *metu* for *religione*.—61. For *quum primum conderet arces*, i. e. *urbem*. *Laurentes*, the people of *Laurentum*, now *Selva Laurentina*.—67. See Georg. iv. 558, "Uva ab apibus facta dirum ostentum existimatur," Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* xi. 17.—73. *comprehendere*, in prose *concupere*.—77. *Vulcanum* = *ignem*.—83. *Albunea*, the name of a forest near Tivoli, in which is a sulphur-spring, now *acqua solforata d'Alveri*. According to Nibby and Walckenaer, rather *Acque Albule*.—88. A kind of divination called *Incubatio*, ἰγκυβισμός.—91. *Acheronta* for *Inferos* or *Manes*.—97. *paratis* for Turnus. See 56, 57.—106. Cf. Cicero, *De Inventione*, ii. 51: "*funiculus, qui a puppi religatus scapham annexam traherat.*"

107—157. ÆNEAS PERCEIVES THAT THE END OF HIS WANDERINGS IS AT HAND. HE SENDS A DEPUTATION TO LATINUS, AND PREPARES TO FOUND A CITY.

110. *Jupiter ille* for *illa vox Jovis*, who had spoken to Æneas through one of the Harpies; iii. 255.—111. *Cereale solum*, flat cakes or biscuits, which served them for tables on the grass. *Augent* for *cumulant*.—113. *Cererem* = *panes* or *placentas*. *Edendi* (*ejus quod edendum est*) for *ciborum*.—115. *fatalis*, alluding to the oracle just quoted. *Patulis* for *latis*.—117. *alludens* does not mean *alluding to* (a later sense of *alludere*), but *joking, in sport*.—118. *tulit* for *attulit, nunciavit*.—119. *eripuit* for *celeriter excepiit*. *Numine*, the divine will, or operation, which had put this exclamation in the boy's mouth. *Pressit* = *impressit animo suo*.—123. *repeto* (*animo*), I remember.—125. *accisis* = *consumptis*.—134. *re-ponite*, again and again.—135. For *sic effatus, deinde*. See ii. 391.—136. For *tellurem ante alios deos*. Cf. iii. 437.—140. His father and mother, Venus in heaven, Anchises in the infernal regions.—141. *clarus* for *serenus*.—142. For *radiis aureis*.—145. *debita*. Cf. 120.—147. Cf. i. 724.—150. *stagnum Numici*, now *Stagno di Levante*, near the old bed of the Tiber, now *Fiume Mortuo*. "Quod autem *stagna* ait, verum est. Nam Numicus ingens ante fluvius fuit; post paulatim decrescens, in fontem redactus est; qui et ipse siccatus est, sacris interceptis. Vestæ enim libari nonnisi de hoc flumine licebat." *Servius*.—151. *habitare* depends on an implied notion which results from the preceding action, *explorant*, and they ascertain that . . .—154. *velatos*,

because fillets were attached to these branches. *Palladis* for *olive* *Palladi sacrata*.—157. *fossa*. See v, 755.

160—282. ARRIVAL OF THE TROJAN DEPUTIES AT THE COURT OF LATINUS. DESCRIPTION OF HIS PALACE. HE WELCOMES THEM, AND SENDS THEM BACK WITH A PROMISE OF AID AND ALLIANCE.

160. *Latinorum*, according to the best MSS., and not *Latini*.—164. *lenta* (the opposite of *rigida*), made of flexible wood, which bends easily.—171. (in) *urbe summa*, ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει—i. e. *arce*.—173. *fascēs*, which were carried before the king, as afterwards before the consuls.—174. *omen*, in prose *auspicia* (*regni*). *Erat* with *a* lengthened (by the stress of the voice, aided here by the punctuation).—176. *perpetuis*, ranged in a long file, in *longum continuatis*.—178. *cedro*, without elision. [Ecl. x. 13.] *Italus*, an ancient king of the Ænotrians. *Sabinus* or *Sabus*, first ancestor of the Sabines.—179. *vitisator*, a word borrowed from the tragic poet Accius.—180. On Janus, cf. Ovid's *Fasti*, i. 90.—187. "*lituus est incurvus augurum baculus, quo utebantur ad designanda cæli spatia. Quirinalem autem ex sua persona dixit poeta, qualem postea Quirinus habebat.*" *Servius*.—189. *conjux* for *amica*.—190. Pronounce *aura*; i. 698. Cf. Ovid, *Metam.* xiv. 320—396.—196. *auditi*, i. e. *quos* or *de quibus audivimus, fama noti*.—203. i. e. *æquam non vinculo vel necessitate legum (sed animo jubente)*. In the golden age, during Saturn's reign, there were no laws. Ovid, *Metam.* i. 89: "*Aurea ætas vindice nullo, Sponte sua, sine lege, fidem rectumque colebat.*"—206. *Aurunci* (another form for *Ausones*), an ancient people of Campania, on the banks of the Liris, now *Garigliano*. *Ut, ὥς*, instead of the accus. and infin.—207. See iii. 167.—208. Still *Samothraki*.—209. *Corythi*. See iii. 170.—211. *addit* for *auget additis Dardani aris*.—215. *sefellit (nos)* completes the sense of *sidus* and *litus*, and shows that the poet means *falsa observatio siderum et ignoratio litoris (cui appelleremur)*.—217. For *ferimur ad hanc urbem*.—225, 227. Periphrasis for *audierunt totius terræ incolæ*.—227. The torrid zone. Cf. Georg. i. 333. Construe: *in medio plagarum quatuor*.—235. Cicero writes to Julius Cæsar: "*manum tuam et victoria et fide præstantem.*"—237. Pronounce *precantja*.—241. *repetit*, recalls.—243. *dat*, Æneas.—252. *picta (acu)*, embroidered; also 277.—254. *sortem*, the oracle. See 95.—255. For *hunc esse illum qui portendatur*, &c.—266. *tyranni*, in a good sense for *regis*. *Pacis* for *foederis*.—272. See 255.—275. For *stabatis*. See 17.—282. *dædala*, ingenious. *Patri*, the sun, whose courses were divine and immortal.

286—321. JUNO, IRRITATED AT THE GOOD FORTUNE OF THE TROJANS, PREPARES FRESH TRIALS FOR THEM.

286. Argos, a city consecrated to Juno (i. 24); it was built by Inachus, father of Io.—289. *Pachyno*. Juno passes over these regions in going from Argos to Carthage.—293. *nostris*, which my will imposes on them.—294, 295. An imitation of Ennius: "*Quæ neque Dardaniis campis potuere perire, Nec, quum capta, capi; nec*

quum combusta, cremari." The Romans repeated with pride the second of these lines, whose very antiquity may have somewhat dignified this play upon words. We believe, then, that it is wrong to blame the poet in this passage.—304, 305. "Pirithôus, Lapitharum rex, quum uxorem deduceret, vicinos populos Centauros, etiam sibi cognatos, et deos omnes, excepto Marte, ad convivium convocavit. Unde iratum immisit furorem, quo Centauri et Lapithæ in bellum venerunt." *Servius*.—305. *in iras (exercendas)*, i. e. *in ultionem*.—306. Diana, slighted in a similar manner by Æneus, king of Calydon, in Ætolia. Cf. Ovid, *Metam.* viii. 270.—307. *scelus*. See ii. 229.—309. In prose in *omnes partes*.—314. *conjux (Æneæ destinata)*.—320. Hecuba, being pregnant with Paris, dreamt that she brought forth a torch. *Ignes jugales (conjugales)*, a conflagration emanating from her marriage-bed, a son destined to destroy the kingdom.—321. *idem*, like Paris in every thing.

323—404. JUNO COMMISSIONS ALLECTO TO SOW DISCORD IN LATIUM. THE FURY CASTS A SNAKE INTO THE BOSOM OF QUEEN AMATA, WHO, SEIZED WITH ORGIAL TRANSPORTS, CARRIES AWAY WITH HER THE LAURENTIAN WOMEN, AND DEVOTES HER DAUGHTER TO THE WORSHIP OF BACCHUS.

324. *Allecto* (the *l* doubled, as in Greek, to lengthen the *a*), the most terrible of the Furies, *diræ deæ*.—333. *loco cedere*, used properly of soldiers forced to abandon their post.—337. *tibi nomina mille*. They gave the gods different surnames, corresponding to the different effect and manifestations of their powers; hence θεὸς πολὺώνυμος was synonymous with *very powerful*.—338. *secundum*, inventive.—341. *Gorgoneis venenis*, i. e. *venenis anguim*, *quales Gorgonis Medusæ caput cingunt*.—345. See the lines of Ennius with which Cicero begins his *De Senectute*.—346. *cæruleis*, an epithet of serpents given to the hair of Allecto entwined with snakes.—350. *fallit inspirans, λανθάνει εισπνέων*, for *fallens eam*, or *clam inspirat*.—363. *at non sic*, irony full of sarcasm: "Per præsens penetrat res præterita ita in memoriam revocatur, ut quasi nunc geri fierique videatur." *Wagner*.—365. *quid (est)?* what is become of? Where is?—368. *sedet*: ii. 660.—370. *sic dicere*, say the same, understand it in the same way.—372. *Acrisius*, fourth king of Argos, father of Danaë. *Mediæ Mycenæ = Græcia*, true, pure Greece; the heart of Greece.—383. *dant animos*, sc. *turbini*.—385. For *se Bacchico furore correptam esse simulans*.—390. *molles*, being entwined with vine-leaves. *Tis*, in honour of thee (Bacchus). The queen's daughter is the subject of *sumere* and the following infinitives.—391. i. e. *choros circum te ducere*. The god is regarded as present at his festivals.—393. *novæ lecta*, the woods.—396. *pelles*, fawn-skins, νεβρίδες.—397. *pinum for pineam facem*.—399. *torvum clamat*, is an exceptional expression, for *torvus* is generally used of the countenance, not of the voice.—404. *talem = ita*.

406—473. ALLECTO, APPEARING TO TURNUS IN A DREAM, ANNOUNCES TO HIM THE PRETENSIONS OF THE TROJANS, AND EXCITES HIM TO WAR. TURNUS CALLS THE RUTULI TO ARMS.

400. *Rutuli*, Turnus.—410. See 372.—411. *delata*. "Danae postquam est a Jove vitata, pater eam intra arcem inclusam præcipitavit in mare; quæ delata ad Italiam, inventa est a piscatoribus cum Perseo, quem illa enixa fuerat, et oblata regi Pylum, qui eam sibi fecit uxorem, cum qua etiam Ardeam condidit: a quibus poeta vult Turnum originem ducere." *Servius*.—413. *fuit*. See ii. 325.—417. *obsenam*: vi. 470.—419. For *Juno-nii templi*. See ii. 319.—425. *ingratis*, in a passive sense as in English, a 'thankless toil'; *cujus nulla est gratia sive merces*.—430. in *arma*, i. e. *ad pugnam*.—433. *dicto*, his word, his promise.—435. *orsa*, passively.—436. *inventas esse* depends on *nuntius*.—438. Imagine not that thou alarmest me with this news.—440. *situ*. Cf. vi. 462. *Effata*, properly, worn out with child-bearing: hence, incapable of producing, and, in general, become incapable; *veri*, of seeing, of recognizing the truth. So x. 630, *veri vana*, mistaken, deceived as to the knowledge of the truth.—443. *cura (sit) tibi*.—447. *Erinyes*: ii. 337.—456. For *in juvenem*.—460. *toro*. See vi. 524.—463. Cf. viii. 694, *stuppea flamma*: xi. 786, *pineus ardor*. Georg. iii. 145, *saxea umbra*. "This simile, if not very lofty, is at least very exact. All the expressions here employed to represent the boiling of the water, have become metaphors for anger in all languages." *Delille*.—464. *aquai*. Cf. iii. 354.—466. *se capit*, i. e. *se continet* (in *aheno*).—467. For *violata*. See v. 5.—470. *satis*, i. e. *satis valentem adversus ambos*.—473, 474. Different motives for yielding to the appeal of Turnus; his beauty, his birth, his proved valour.

475—509. TO RENDER WAR INEVITABLE, THE FURY, DURING THE CHASE OF ASCANIUS, STIRS UP A QUARREL BETWEEN THE TROJANS AND THE COUNTRY PEOPLE.

477. *nova*, new, not in itself, but relatively to the artifices already employed to excite Amata and Turnus.—478. *insidiis*. See Georg. iii. 371, 372.—479. *Cocytia* for *Stygia Inferna*.—482. *prima causa*, must not be taken literally. In prose it would have been the *occasion*, that which led to the outbreak of hostilities. A poet can content himself with describing the first impression.—487. *Tame*.—497. *cornu*, the bow, here and Eclog. x. 59.—498. *erranti* by prolepsis: *nec deus afuit, ita ut (per hanc absentiam) dextra aberraret*. See i. 659.—505. *pestis*, Allecto.—509. *coactis*, in prose *adactis*.

511—598. THE STRUGGLE COMMENCED, JUNO SENDS ALLECTO BACK TO HER DEN. THE PEOPLE PREPARE FOR WAR, IN SPITE OF LATINUS.

512. *ardua*, rising to a point.—516. *Trivis* (vi. 69) *lacus*, the *Lacus Aricinus*, in which were a wood and a temple consecrated to Diana, now *Lago di Nemi*.—517. *Nar*, now *Nera*, a tributary of the Tiber. The *Velino*, descending from the Sabine mountains,

forms the *Lacus Velinus*, now *Pie di Luco*.—519. *ad vocem*. See iii. 669.—525. *ferro ancipiti*, i. e. *bipennibus*. S.—527. *laccssita* for *percussa*—528—530. See Georg. iii. 237—241.—532. *fuera*, because it is spoken of one *dead*.—533. *vulnus*, the arrow. See ii. 529.—534. The general word is *interclusit*. *Vitam* for *animam*, the breath, which is the life.—536. *medium*, in the sense of *mediatore*, which is not Latin.—538. *redibant*, i. e. from the fields into their stalls.—541. *promissi facta potens* (*ὑπερῆς*), having succeeded in what she promised to do.—546. *dic*, ironically, for *frustra nunc dicas*.—553. *stant*, in prose *excitatae sunt*.—554. “*Novum dicitur omne quod primum fit vel incipit fieri.*” *Wagner*.—559. *Tmesis* for *superest*.—563. (*in*) *medio Italiae*, in the country of the *Hirpini*, near *Æsculanum*, now *Tricenti*.—565. *am-* for *amb-*, *ἀμφί*, i. e. *circum*; hence, *Amsanctus* = “*omni parte sanctus*,” *Servius*. [It was a pestilential lake.]—568. *spiracula* “*voçant Charoneas (sive Plutonas) scrobes mortiferum spiritum exhalantes.*” *Pliny*, *Hist. Nat.* ii. 96. Now *Moffete*.—571. *levabat*, relieved (of her presence).—577. *et (in medio) igni*, “*id est, in ipso seditionis incendio et fervore.*” *Servius*.—578. (*dicens*) *Tæcros*, &c.—582. *Martem fatigant*, a short expression for *precibus fatigando (Latinum) exposcunt bellum*.—583. *contra omnia*. See 64, &c.—584. *fata deum*. See 96, &c. *Perverso numine*, i. e. *pervertentes et conturbante voluntatem deorum*.—586, 587. We cannot doubt that the poet intended to retouch this passage; unless, with some critics, we choose to regard 587 as an interpolation.—590. *refunditur* involves the notion *from the bottom of the sea*.—591. *cæcum*, reckless.—593. *auras*, heaven. *Inanes*, thin, unsubstantial. So “*inania nubila.*” *Georg.* iv. 196.—595. *has*, i. e. *hujus sceleris*. See ii. 171.—598. *portus* (figuratively), security.

601—614. THE TEMPLE OF JANUS. JUNO HERSELF PUSHES OPEN ITS GATES, WHICH LATINUS REFUSES TO OPEN.

603. For *quam primum*.—604—606. An allusion to the wars of Augustus.—607. The temple of Janus. See i. 294.—611. *patres*, the senate.—612. *cinctu Gabino*, i. e. “*toga sic in tergum rejecta, ut ima ejus lacinia a tergo recepta hominem cingat simul caput tegat et ambiat.*” *Servius*.—614. *vocat*, i. e. *indicit*. *Sequitur* is an allusion to the words which the consul pronounced on this occasion: “*qui rempublicam salvam esse vult, me sequatur!*”

623—799. THE SIGNAL FOR WAR IS GIVEN. ENUMERATION OF THE ITALIAN NATIONS WHO ROSE TO FIGHT THE TROJANS.

626. *Lucida*, by prolepsis: *quo stant lucida*.—630. *Atina*, a town of the Volci, near the Melpis, now *Melfa*. *Tibur*, now *Tivoli*. *Superbum*: “*aut nobile; aut per transitum poeta tetigit illud, quod aliquando, quum a senatu auxilia poscerent Tiburtes cum commemoratione beneficiorum, hoc tantum a senatu responsum acceperunt: Superbi estis.*” *Servius*.—631. *Ardea*. See 411. *Crustumium*, a town of the Sabines, near the Tiber. *Antemnae*, at the confluence of the Tiber and the Anio (683).—637. *it*, passes along the ranks.—639. *trilicem*. See iii. 467.—644. *quibus arserit arma*, i. e. *quam ardentes et strenuos bellatores habuerit*.—645. For *etenim meminitis*. A translation of *Iliad* ii. 485, 486.—647. *Tyrrhææ oræ*,

*Etruria*.—652. *nequidquam*, for he was doomed to fall. *Agylla*, the ancient name of *Cœre*, now *Cerveteri* or *Cervetere*.—653. *lætior*, better contented, more reason to be satisfied with. We shall see (viii. 485) an instance of the orders (*imperia*) of *Mezentius*.—658. *cinctam* (*his centum*) *serpentibus*.—662. See viii. 201, &c. *Tiryns*, a city in Argolis, where *Hercules* was born.—663. The *Tiber*.—666. *torquens*, twisting the extremities of the skin, to make himself a girdle of it (viii. 460), hence *innerus*, 669.—668. *indutus* (*hoc*).—671, 672. Three sons of *Amphiaræus*, the soothsayer of Argos.—674. The *Centauri*, born from *Ixion* and the cloud, which *Juno* presented to him.—675. Two mountains in *Thessaly*.—678. *Præneste*, now *Palestrina*. *Servius* gives the necessary explanations of *Cæculus* (one who blinked with his eyes on account of the smoke).—682. "*Gabini diu in arvis morati tandem Gabios* (vi. 773) *considerunt: unde perite arva dixit, non mœnia. Illic Juno religiosissime colitur.*" *Servius*.—683. *Anio*, now *Tevere-rome*.—684. The rocky country of the *Hernici*. *Herna*, in the Sabine or Marsian language, meant a rock. *Anagnia*, the capital of the *Hernici*, still *Anagni*.—685. *quos* (*tu pascis*). The *Amasenus* flows through the territory of the *Volscians*; still *Amaseno*, and *Fiume dell' Abazia*.—687. *glandes plumbi spargunt*, slingers.—690. *institueræ*, [nearly = *instituent*, like Greek aor. of an habitual action; "*vestigia pedis sinistri nuda statuunt, ponunt.*" *W.*] *Altera* (*vestigia*) for *alterum pedem*. In battle they put the right foot foremost.—695. *Fecennium* and *Falerii*, anciently *Æquum Faliscum*, towns not far from the *Tiber*, in the south of *Etruria*, where is also the high mountain of *Soracte*, now *Monte di San-Oreste*. *Flavina*, or *Flavinium*, early destroyed; perhaps on the site of *Tiano*.—697. *Capena* now *Civitella*, at the foot of *Soracte*, on the slope of which is the sacred wood of *Feronia*. *Lacus Ciminius*, now *Lago di Vico* and *Lago di Ronciglione*.—709. *Sabinia*, under *Titus Tatius*.—710. *Amiternum*, now, probably, *San-Vittorino* (the native place of *Sallust*). *Quirites*, the inhabitants of the ancient city of *Cures*.—711. *Eretum*, on the *Allia*, now *Monte Rotondo*. *Trebula Mutusca*, site unknown.—712. *Nomentum*, now *Montana*. *Campi Rosei*, a very fertile plain on the banks of *Lake Velinus*, near *Reate*, now *Rieti*.—713. *Tetricus*, now *Monte San-Giovanni*. *Mons Severus*, probably *Vissa*.—714. *Casperia* or *Casperula*, a small town, now *Aspra*. *Foruli*, perhaps *Civita Tomassa*. The small river *Himella* falls into the *Avens*, now *Aja*.—715. *Fabaris*, now *Farfa*.—716. *Nursia*, now *Norcia*, the country of *Sertorius*. *Horta*, still *Orta*. *Classis* was used anciently of a land army, hence *classicum*. The *Latins* also inhabited some towns of the *Sabines*.—719. At the setting of *Orion*. See i. 535.—720. *sole novo* = *prima æstate*.—722. *Schrader* reads *Libyæ* for *Lyciæ* (a rocky country).—723. *Agamemnonius*, once *Agamemnon's* charioteer.—725. *rapit for rapit adducti*. See *Georg.* ii. 143.—727. *Aurunci*. See 206.—728. *æquora for campi*, the plain of *Teanum Sidicinum*, in *Campania*, now *Teano*. *Cales*, now *Calvi*.—729. *Vulturnus*, still *Velturno*. *Saticulus* for *Saticulanus*, an inhabitant of *Saticula*, once on the site of *Caserta Vecchio*.—731. *flagello* for *amentum*, to draw back to one the javelin when shot.—734. *Sebastie*, daughter of

*Sebethus*, a river near Naples, now *Fiume della Maddalena*.—735. The isle of *Caprea*, now *Capri*, was peopled by the Teleboeans, emigrants from Taphos, one of the Echinades, now *Meganisi*.—738. *Sarrastes*, from the banks of the *Sarras*, another form of *Sarnus*, a river of Campania, now *Sarno*.—739. *Rufra*, now *Lacosta Rosaria*. *Batulum* seems to have been at a short distance from it, as also *Celenna*.—741. Now *Avella vecchia*. (*Qui erant soliti*. *Cateia* (a Celtic word), a lance, javelin.—742. "Bene dixit raptus, quia recens suberis cortex in quamvis formam facile flectitur." *Servius*.—744. *Nersæ*, unknown. Some write *Nursæ*, but *Nursia* has been already spoken of (716).—747. *Æquicula*, on the Teverone, on the eastern frontier of Latium.—750. *Marruvium*, a town of the Marsi, near the lake *Fucinus*, *Lago di Celano*.—753, &c. The Marsi were famous snake-charmers.—759. *Anguitia nemus* or *lucus*, south of *Lacus Fucinus*, had received the name of Anguitia, sister of Medea.—761. Virgil is the only one who represents Virbius as the son of Hippolytus. See Ovid, *Metam.* xv. 479.—762. *mater*, his mother-country. See x. 172. *Aricia*, still *Ariccia* or *La Riccia*.—764. *placabilis*, in opposition to *Diana* of *Tauris*.—768. *ad sidera* and *sub auras*, to life.—769. Pronounce *Pæonjia*, from Παιών, ὄνομα, in Homer Παιήων, the physician of the gods.—773. *Phæbigena*, *Æsculapius*, son of *Apollo*.—785. See vi. 288.—786. *Ætnææ*, which equal those of *Ætna*.—789. See *Georg.* iii. 153. We have seen that *Turnus* was descended from *Inachus*.—795. *Aur*. See n. 206. *Sicani*. See xi. 316, sqq.—796. *Sacræ acies*, "Ardeatium esse volunt, qui aliquando quum pestilentia laborarent, ver sacrum voverunt: unde *Sacrani dicti*." *Servius*. *Laticum*, in Latium, now *La Colonna*.—799. *Anxur*, a name given by the Volsci to the supreme god; hence, that of the town of *Anxur*, now *Terracina*.—800. *Feronia*, an indigenous goddess, whom some gave as wife to *Jupiter Anxur*. The fountain and wood sacred to her were on the site of a tower now called *Torre Otto-Faccia*.—801. *Saturæ palus*, probably a part of the Pontine Marshes, to the formation of which the river *Uffente* contributes.—804. For *fulgentes*, as *Lucretius* says, "*bina lucernarum florentia lumina flammis*."—807. *pati*, repeat *assueta*.—808. *intactæ*, i. e. *quæ tangi non videatur*.—814. *regius honos*, a purple robe.—816. The Lycians were excellent bowmen.—817. See *Georg.* ii. 447.

## BOOK VIII.

1—65. LATIUM IS ROUSED. DEPUTIES ARE SENT TO DIOMEDE. ÆNEAS SEES IN A DREAM THE GOD OF THE TIBER, WHO ENCOURAGES HIM, AND BIDS HIM ASK AID OF EVANDER THE ARCADIAN, WHO WAS SETTLED ON THE VERY SITE ROME WAS ONE DAY TO OCCUPY.

3. *impulsi* for *movit*.—4. *animi* (*Latinorum*).—9. *Diomèdes*, on his return from Troy, being ill received at Argos (of which he had become king, through marriage with *Ægialeia*, daughter of *Adrastus*), betook himself to Italy with a colony of *Æolians*.

He was generously welcomed by Danaus, king of Apollia, and built the town of *Argos Hippium*, afterwards *Argyrrippa*, and later *Arpi*, which name it still bears.—16. *cupiat*, expects, looks for. *Ipsi*, to him, more hated by the Trojans than either Turnus or Diomedes could be. Diomedes's answer is given xi. 226.—18. *Talia in variis partibus Latii (geruntur)*, 20, 21. See iv. 285, 286.—27. Poeticè for *alutum*.—30. *dedit* = *dididit*.—37. *revehis*. See ii. 107, &c.; vii. 205, &c.—43, &c. See iii. 390, &c.—48. *cognomen*, a name corresponding to *alba sus*.—51. *Pallas*, son of Lycaon, first king of Arcadia.—52. *signa (ejus)*.—53. *montibus*, on the Palatine.—61. *victor*, i. e. *voti compos factus*.—65. Rome. *Exit for exibat*, a prophecy so certain, that it was being fulfilled at the very moment.

66—177. ÆNEAS SACRIFICES TO THE TIBER, AND ASCENDS THE RIVER TO PALLANTEUM, WHERE HE IS WELCOMED BY EVANDER, THEN CELEBRATING A FEAST IN HONOUR OF HERCULES.

69. He washed himself before praying.—74, 75. *quocumque fonte te lacus* (i. e. *fluvius*. See 66) *tenet* means *ubicumque est fons, in quo te fluvius tenet*, or *in quo habitas*. We have seen that the god of the river was supposed to reside at its source.—77. *Corniger*. Georg. iv. 371. *Hesperidum for Italia*.—89. *For aquis or undis sternendis, complanandis efficeret æquor*, a calm and even surface.—91. *uncta*, sc. *pice*, pitched, tarred.—94. Poeticè for *remigratione assidua nec intermissa agunt noctem et diem*. The poets say in like manner: *caelum clamore fatigo, amnem remis fatigo, silvas venatu fatigo, rupes fatigant fluctus*.—103. Hercules, son of Amphitryon.—108. *remis* involves the notion of the subject to be supplied for *incumbere*, sc. *remiges*.—111. *ipse*, in the sense of *seclus*, as xi. 218.—114. A Grecism, *riveç rò γένος*.—118. *superbo, ὑβριστικῶς*, “quia superbum est profugos et iceras pellere.” *W*.—119. *feris* = *nunciate*.—124. *inhæsit (ei)*.—130. The two families were descended from Jupiter.—131. *oracula*: vi. 96, &c.—139. *fudit* for *enixa est*.—143. *non (per) legatos neque per artem*, &c.—146. *gens Daunia*, probably the Rutuli, so named from Daunus, father of Turnus.—157. *Hesione*, on the first capture of Troy was given to Telamon, king of Salamis, who married her.—160. *fore* for *lanugine*.—165. *Pheneum*, an ancient town of the Azanians in Arcadia. There is still in those districts a village called *Phonea*.—166. *Lyc*. See vii. 816.—177. *præcipuum toro*, honoured before the rest by having the chief place assigned him.

184—302. EVANDER INFORMS ÆNEAS OF THE MOTIVE OF THE SOLEMNITY. STORY OF CACUS. END OF THE FESTIVAL.

190. Here begins the episode of Cacus, one of the most admirable passages of Virgil. Cf. Propertius, Eleg. ix. Book iv. Ovid, *Fasti* i. 543, &c., on this same story. It is agreeable and instructive to compare them with the author of the *Æneid*. Add to these the beautiful narrative of Livy i. c. 7.—196. *superbis*, an epithet which designates the character of the inmate, for *monstri superbis, τοῦ ὑβριστοῦ*.—197. *JN. ora trieti tabo (infecta)*.—204. *amnem*, the banks of the Tiber.—207. *stabulis*, here and 213, for



*pascuis*.—212. For *si quæres*.—221. *robur*, the club.—227. For *obice*.—228. *Tirynthius*. See vii. 662.—245. *super* for *superne*, from above.—248. For *insuetos ruditus edentem*.—251. *super* (*erat*).—256. *animis* for *præ ira*. See 228.—267. For *atque fauces*, *quarum ignes jam extincti erant*.—268. *minores* = *posteri*.—269, 270. Two families in which the priesthood of Hercules was hereditary. Livy i. 7, *ad fin.*—271, 272. This *ara Maxima* was destroyed in the famous conflagration under Nero. *Statuit*, Hercules.—273. *in munere laudum*, in this sacrifice offered to the glory of Hercules.—274. For *porrigite*, i. e. *libate*: for the libation was made *ex porrecta manu*.—276. *communem*, by the alliance of the two peoples. *Date* = *fundite*.—276. *bicolor*, because the under part of the leaves is of a different colour from the upper. *Herculeæ*. See Eclog. vii. 61.—285. *ad cantus (faciendos) circum altaria*. "*Salii qui tripudiantes aras circumibant. Sunt autem Salii Martis (a Numa instituti) et Herculis.*" *Servius*. Macrobius has discussed this point of the antiquities. *Saturnales* iii. 12.—288, 289. Cf. Theocritus, *Idyl.* xxiv.—291. Eurystus, king of Œchalia, in Eubœa, had promised, and afterwards refused, his daughter Iole to Hercules; hence the hero's vengeance.—292. *fatigatus ab Junone per odium ei impositus*.—293. The Centaurs. See vii. 674.—298. *facies*, monsters. The giant Typhœus, whom Jupiter had precipitated into Tartarus.—299. *rationis egentem*, reft of reason; senseless through fright.—302. *dexter*, propitious.

306—368. ÆNEAS VISITS THE CITY OF EVANDER. ANTIQUITIES OF THE ROMAN SOIL.

310. *faciles*, i. e. *mobiles*.—316. "*Hoc figmentum ortum est ex antiqua hominum habitatione, qui ante factas domos aut in cavis, arboribus, aut in speluncis manebant.*" *Servius*. It is rather a poetical mode of expressing *gens prorsus agrestis*; like *ex scopulis*, or *duris cautibus natus* (iv. 366), for a stern and merciless person.—317. For *condere in horreis opes (ruris, frumenta)*.—318. *asper victu*, i. e. *asperum et duro labore parandum victum præbens*.—319. In saying *primus* the poet already had in mind what he only expresses 321, &c. *Primus* relates to the commencement of this worship.—322. *composuit* = *collegit*.—326. *decolor*, degenerating.—329. For *deposuit*. It had successively the names of *Hesperia*, *Ausonia*, *Enotria*, *Italia*.—332. "*Tiberinus in trajectu Albulæ amnis submersus, celebre ad posteros nomen flumini dedit.*" Livy i. 3.—336. *Carmens*, or *Carmenta*, a name given to Evander's mother, on account of the predictions (*carmina*) of her prophetic mind. In Greece she was called Nicostrata.—337. *aram*, at the foot of the Capitol.—340. Ovid has developed this idea, *Fasti* i. 515.—343. *rettulit*, "*appellavit: verba enim sunt notæ, quibus res quasi referimus, repræsentamus.*" *Wagner*. *Lupercal*, a grotto beneath Mount Parnassus.—344. *Parrhasia*, an ancient city of Arcadia. In Italy, says the poet, Pan is called *Lupercus*, as the Parrhasians call him λύκαιος, from λύκος, *lupus*.—345. "*Evander Argum quendam excepit hospitio. Qui quum de ejus cogitaret interitu, ut ipse regnaret, Evandro hæc non sentiente,*

socii intellexerunt, et Argum necarunt. Cui Evander et sepulcrum fecit et locum sacravit hospitalitatis causa." *Servius*.—346. *locum*, at the foot of the Capitol.—353. *nigrañtem*, surrounded by murky clouds.—355, 358. "Fuit fama vetus de Janiculo et arce Saturnia, duobus antiquissimis oppidis in montibus Janiculo et Capitolino, olim Saturnio dicto." *Heyne*.—361. *Carinæ*, one of the most beautiful quarters of Rome.—363. It has held the great hero, who did not disdain to enter it. *Capere*, in this sense, is generally found with a negation: "*non capient angustias pectoris tuæ tantam personam*" (Cicero). "*Orbis terrarum te non caperet*" (Curtius).—368. *Libystidis*. See v. 37.

369—403. VENUS OBTAINS FROM VULCAN ARMOUR FOR ÆNEAS.

375. *debita*, underst. *vastari*: *quæ ex fato debebant vastari*.—382. *et numen (tuum) mihi sanctum, arma rogo*, two accus.—383, 384. Thetis had obtained arms for Achilles, Aurora for Memnon.—391. *rupta*, i. e. *erumpens*. Cf. Georg. ii. 446, and Æn. ii. 416.—396. *fuisset (tibi)*.—398, 399. Destiny cannot be changed, but it can be put off, as we have seen (vii. 315).—403. *animæ*, the breath; wind of his bellows. After *valent* the suspended construction changes: it had begun with a view to the conclusion, *id tibi promitto*.

407—449. VULCAN'S FORGE.

407. *abactæ*, in prose *exactæ*.—409. *Minerva* for *lanificio*, which that goddess had taught mankind.—414. *Ignipotens*, only found in Virgil.—416. The volcanic regions were regarded by the ancients as the domain which Vulcan occupied with his forges.—419. *Ætnæa*, like those of Ætna.—423. *hoc = huc*.—427. This construction is also allowed in prose. Cicero, *pro Milone*, ch. 4: "Atqui si *tempus* est ullum jure hominis necandi, *quæ multa sunt*."—429. *imber tortus*, hail.—432. *iras*, impetuosity.—434. *instare aliquid*, i. e. *urgere, festinare aliquid*, is rarely used. Nævius had said: *Instat mercaturam: spero, rem faciet*.—435. *turbata*, agitated, enraged.—436. For *squamis aureis*. *Polibant = ornabant*.—438. Medusa's head, cut off by Perseus. Ovid, *Met. iv. ad fin.*—441. *usus* for *opus est*.—442. *magistra*, who teaches how to execute a work.—448. *orbes*, round plates.—449. *impediunt*, fasten and interlace them one within the other. For what follows, cf. Georg. iv. 171, 175.

456—510. EVANDER ADVISES ÆNEAS TO JOIN THE TYRRHENIANS IN ARMS AGAINST MEZENTIUS, AND PROMISES HIM HIS SON AND FOUR HUNDRED HORSEMEN.

458. *Tyrrhena vincula*. "Dicit crepidas, quas primo habuere senatores, post, equites Romani, nunc milites." *Servius*.—459. *Tegeæum = Arcadium*, from Tegea, a town in Arcadia.—460. See vii. 666.—461. A cottage, *tectum humile* (455), *et angustum* (366), may well have *altum limen*, as may often be seen in mountainous countries. The poet, therefore, is neither inconsistent nor forgetful.—463. *secreta*, a retired spot, where he might converse in secret with Æneas.—472. *tanto (quantum tu habes)*.—475. Evander means to speak of Etruria alone; but this country was

divided into twelve *regna*, and had twelve kings, called *Lucumones*.—479. *Agyllina*: vii. 652, and on the Lydian origin of the Etrurians, see Tacitus, *Annales* iv. 55.—495. *præsenti Marte*, by an immediate war, armaments commenced forthwith.—499. *Mæonia*, the ancient name of Lydia.—506. *mandat for tradit.*—507. (*invitans ut*) *succedam*.—508. *sæcla*, length of years.—509. *For non amplius sufficientes ad fortia (facinora)*.—510. *mixtus*, i. e. *mixto genere ortus*.

520—549. VENUS INFORMS HER SON OF THE ARMS FORGED FOR HIM BY VULCAN, AND RAISES HIS HOPES. PREPARATIONS FOR DEPARTURE.

523. *ni dedisset* relates to an idea resulting from what goes before, but not expressed: *multa dura putabant (et diutius in ea cogitatione hæsisent) nisi, &c.* For a similar brachyology, cf. vi. 358, &c.—526. *Tyrrhenus*, for the trumpet was invented by the Tyrrhenians, *Τυρσηνικὴ σάλπιγξ*.—533. *Olympo*, by this sign from heaven.—534. *signum (significans se) missuram*.—542. *Herculei ignes*, brands which remained from the fire kindled the evening before on the *Ara Maxima* (102), and which we must suppose to have been carried to the altar of the Lares in the house, and reduced to ashes.—543. *hesternum*, i. e. *quem jam heri adierat*. Virgil said nothing about it 366—368, because this detailed account would there have had no interest.—549. *seguis*, without rowing.

556—601. THE ADIEUX OF EVANDER. DEPARTURE OF THE TROJANS AND THE ARCADIAN AUXILIARIES. ARRIVAL AT THE TYRRHENIAN CAMP.

556, 557. 'Fear is nearly allied to danger;' i. e. the danger one fears is imminent. The metaphor of *propius* is pursued in *major jam apparet imago*.—559. *For inhareret ei*. See 124.—561. *ipsa (urbe) Præneste*, which is neut., now *Palestrina*.—562. "Hoc traxit de historia. Tarquinius enim Priacus, victis Sabinis, in honorem Vulcani eorum arma succendit." *Servius*.—563. *Erilus* is nowhere mentioned. It is probably a fiction of the poet to give Italy a Geryon.—564. *Fer*. See vii. 800.—565. *leto*, dat. See xii. 464 and v. 691: "*morti demitta*."—576. *For conventurus (eum)*.—577. *laborem*, the infirmities of age.—588. *pictis armis*, the buckler, on which the Arcadians used to trace the image of a god. *Conspectus for conspicuus*.—589. According to the poets, the stars which disappear from the horizon, bathe themselves in the ocean. *Iliad* v. 8.—598. *quadrupedante*, i. e. *excitato a quadrupede*, or *quatuor pedibus*. This is a celebrated instance of imitative harmony. Ennius had already said, but with less perfection, "*summo sonitu quatit ungula terram*," and "*it eques, et plausu cava concutit ungula terram*."—597. *Cæritis*, elsewhere *Cæretanus amnis*, now *Factina*.—601. *dilem*, a feast-day.

608—731. ÆNEAS RECEIVES FROM HIS MOTHER THE ARMS FORGED BY VULCAN. DESCRIPTION OF THE SHIELD.

610. *et (in) gelido* for *et ad gelidum flumen*.—620. *flammas vomens*, sparkling.—622. *sanguineam*, copper-coloured.—625.

*textum*, the composition, *argumentum*. The glorious history of Rome furnished the poet with the subject of the representations traced on the buckler of the first founder of The Eternal City. The Trojan hero is to bear on his arm the destinies and the glory of his race (731). The heroes of Homer and Hesiod are not in the same predicament; thus the subjects on the shield of Achilles (Iliad xv. 478), and that of Hercules, are more general. Comp. the description of Hannibal's shield, by Silius Italicus, ii. 396, and that of Achilles, by Quintus of Smyrna (v. ad init.).—627. *vatum* for *vaticiniorum* (*quæ vates cecinerant*).—630—634. The first picture: Romulus and Remus nursed by the wolf.—635—641. Second: the Rape of the Sabines, and alliance between Romulus and Tatius. Cf. Livy i. *Sine more* for *lege*, in violation of international usages.—642—645. Third: the Punishment of Mettius Fuffetius.—643. *dictis maneres* = *manere* (in prose *stare*) *voluisses*.—646—651. Fourth: Rome delivered from the Siege of Porsetenna.—650, 651. Cf. Livy ix.—652—662. Fifth: the Capitol besieged by the Gauls. Cf. Livy xviii.—xxii.—653. *pro templo*, before the Temple (of Jupiter Capitolinus). At a short distance was the cottage of Romulus (*casa Romuli*), which, in spite of its antiquity, is called *recens*, because it appeared so on the shield, where it was represented in gold.—660. *virgata*, striped, like a Scotch plaid. What follows describes the collars worn by the Gauls, *Torques*, whence *Manlius Torquatus*.—663—666. Sixth: Roman Fêtes—Dance of the Salii bearing the sacred shields. Cf. Ovid, *Fasti* iii. 373. The Lupercales, *ibid.* ii. 267. Next, a religious procession of Roman ladies.—664. *apex*, a pointed cap, terminated by a fillet of wool (*flum*), the head-dress of the *Flamines* (i. e. *Filamines*).—667—669. Seventh: Catiline in Orcus.—670. Eighth: Cato of Utica in Elysium. With regard to this enemy of Cæsar, Horace and Virgil had the same opinion, expressed afterwards in that celebrated line of Lucan: "*Victrix causa diis placuit, sed victa Catoni*."—671. These eight tableaux ran round the shield. The centre represented the battle of Actium. This victory of Octavius had closed half a century of civil wars, and commenced an order of things under which Rome felt herself happy. The poet has therefore accommodated the images and colours of the picture to the importance of the fact.—677. *auro*, i. e. *aureo splendore armorum*. Wagner.—679, 680. *tempora flammæ vomunt*: he wore a resplendent helmet (620), surmounted with the star of Julius Cæsar.—684. Marcus Agrippa had received the naval crown for his victory over Sextus Pompeius, A. U. C. 718.—685. *barbarica*, Oriental. See ii. 504. *Variis*, of divers nations.—688. *Bactra*, the Parthians.—693. Some of Augustus's ships had ten banks of oars, which gave them the appearance of towers. But it is better to take *turritis* literally, according to Pliny: "*armatæ classes imponent sibi turrium propugnacula, ut in mari quoque pugnetur velut e muris*." (*Hist. Nat.* xxxii. ad init.) The term *forecastle*, now applied only to the seamen's berths forward, shows that the same arrangement once prevailed in our own ships of war.—694. Cf. vii. 463. *Telis* = *jactu velut telorum*.—696. *sistrum*, a kind of tambourine, "used (says the *Dict. de l'Académie*) by the

Virgil.

E e

Egyptians in war, and in the religious ceremonies of Isis." This is taking too literally the passages in which the Latin poets, ironically, represent Cleopatra as giving the signal for battle with her *sistrum*, instead of the trumpet: "*ausa Cleopatra . . . Romanam tubam crepitanti peller sistro.*" Propert. "*Terruit illa suo, si fas, Capitolia sistro.*" Lucan. A satirist may say of a people governed by a queen, that they are subjected to a *distaff*; but it does not follow that the lexicographer should record that expression as = *sceptre*.—697. It appears, that the artist had carved on the poop, as an ornament, two serpents, or asps, thus placed behind Cleopatra, whose face was turned towards the fleet; an ingenious allusion to her mode of death. *A tergo est* is metaphorically applied to any thing which is about to happen.—698. The gods of Egypt fight against those of Rome.—701. *ex æthere* (*venientes, devolantes*). *Diræ*, the κῆρες of Homer and Hesiod. Conf. *The Shield of Hercules*, 248, &c.—708. *et (velis) immittere funes*, to loose the flowing sheets (as we give a horse his head by slackening the reins). For the same metaph., cf. Georg. ii. 364.—710. *Iapyx*, a west wind.—712. To summon any one from a distance. For a person might take up and wave some part of his dress. *Tota veste* indicates extreme eagerness.—714. "*Curules triumphos tres egit: Dalmaticum, Actiacum, Alexandrinum; continuo tri-duo omnes.*" *Suetonius*, ch. xxii.—716. *ter centum* (two sacred numbers) for *plurimos*. Cf. iv. 510.—720. Under the portico at the entrance of the Temple of Apollo Palatinus.—724. *Cyrenaïca*, and all that part of Africa which extended towards Egypt, had been subdued by Antony.—725. *Leleges Caresque*, these names represent Asia Minor.—726. *jam mollior*, as being conquered.—727. *Morini*, in the north of Picardy. Before Drusus, the Rhine fell into the sea by two mouths only: *bicornis*.—728. *Dahæ*, a people of Scythia, on the east shore of the Caspian. *Araxes*, now *Aras*, a very impetuous river in Armenia.—731. See 625.

## BOOK IX.

I—39. IRIS, SENT BY JUNO, PERSUADES TURNUS TO ATTACK THE TROJANS DURING THE ABSENCE OF ENEAS.

3. *parentis*, in a wide sense, *ancestor*. At x. 619, Virgil uses the exact term: *quartus pater* (*Turni*); in prose, *abavus*. *Pilumnus* held in Latium the rank of a rustic deity.—5. *Iris*, daughter of *Thaumas* (Θαυμάζω, *admiror*), son of *Oceanus* and *Terra*.—7. *dies volvenda* for *quæ volvitur* (see i. 269): for the Latins, having no present participle passive, replace it, in certain cases, by this future particp.—9. *sceptra sedemque* for *regiam sedem, regiam*.—10. *Corythi urbes* = *Etruscas*. See iii. 170.—11. *Lydorum* = *Etruscorum*: viii. 479.—14. Cf. iv. 252.—15. Cf. v. 658.—21. *polo* = *cælo*.—29. Lines transferred from vii. 784, but wanting in the best MSS.—30. "*Ganges secundum Senecam novem alveis fluit; secundum Melam, septem.*" *Servius*.—*Surgens*, rising, increasing by the successive junction of these seven arms, which

descend from the *Montes Emodi*, now Himalaya.—31. *per tacitum* (underst. *it*, from 25) for *tacitus it*.—27 and 28 must be regarded as parenthetical.—35. *mole*, one of the towers of the Trojan entrenchments.—39. For *se recipiunt*. A great part were without.

47—122. BURNING OF THE TROJAN FLEET, AND CONVERSION OF THE SHIPS INTO SEA-NYMPHS.

48. Construe: *comitatus et improvisus urbi adest*.—51. He interrupts himself before adding *irruat*.—66. *dolor*, vexation (at not knowing), *qua ratione tentet*.—71. *incendia*, combustible materials.—75. *diripere focos*, around which a multitude were crowding to light their torches.—79. The fact rests upon the fidelity of the ancients, of antiquity (sometimes superstitious), but it is consecrated by fame. Cf. Ovid, *Met.* xiv. 527.—84. *domito Olympo*, sc. *a te*; i. e. *postquam cæli dominus factus est*.—85. On Ida, on the summit, *arce*. This mountain was also sacred to Cybele (iii. 111).—89. *anxius urget* is only a recent correction. Lucretius has *anxius angor*. The shades of meaning have been explained by Cicero: "Differt *anxietas* ab *angore*: neque enim omnes anxii (sunt), qui anguntur aliquando: nec qui anxii, semper anguntur." *Tuscul.* iv. 12.—92. *ortas (esse)*.—94. *quo vocas?* i. e. *in quam partem agis? qua mutatione affici vis fata? Istis*, for these vessels.—98. *defunctæ (navigatione)*. Cf. vi. 83.—101. (*huic*) *eripiam*.—102. *Δωρώ*, one of the fifty Nereids.—104, 105. *ripas torrentes* for *fluminis torrentis* or *rapidi*.—112. *Idæi chori*, the Corybantes.—121. A recent interpolation.—122. *reddunt se* for *redeunt, rursus emergunt*.—125. *revocat pedem* for *refluit* (viii. 240).

126—158. THE SPEECH OF TURNUS TO ROUSE THE COURAGE OF HIS ARMY.

128. *petunt*, are directed against the Trojans.—129. *soliūm* is very bitter; they are in the habit of escaping their enemies by sea.—130. *expectant*, sc. *naves*.—139. *iste*, the rape of Helen.—140. But it will be said, *satis est periisse semel!* Ought they not to have been content with one crime, and even, after the ruin it had brought upon them, to have hated the whole sex?—141. *modo non . . . omne = pæne totum*.—150. Ambushes in the darkness of night, such as the Greeks had laid for them (ii. 250).—151. Inappropriately taken from ii. 166, and struck out by the critics.—154. *faciam (ui) haud . . .*—156. [*quod superest* (sc. *ut fiat*), for the rest.]—158. *parari* (sc. *a me*).

159—175. INVESTMENT OF THE TROJAN CAMP.

164. *vices*. Cf. iii. 634.—165. *vertunt*, tilt them to pour their contents into the cups.—174. *periculum*, posts of danger.—175. *exercent vices*, i. e. *per vices tuestur (id) quod cuique tuendum est*.

176—307. NISUS AND EURYALUS ARE DISPATCHED FROM THE CAMP TO ADVERTISE ÆNEAS.

177. Son of Hyrtacus and Ida. The first notion of this celebrated Episode of Nisus and Euryalus is derived from the noc-

tural surprise of the Trojan camp by Ulysses and Diomedes. Iliad x. But the Latin poet founds the interest which attaches to his hero on sentiments and affections unknown to those of Homer, and this makes Virgil's Episode an entirely new creation.—181. *prima juventa*, the indication of early adolescence, the dawn on the chin.—185. *dira*, irresistible.—191. *dubito*, often for *delibero*.—194. For (*præmia*) *quæ tibi poscam (ab Ascanio)*.—205. *lucis = vitæ*.—206. *bene*, cheaply; in French, *bon marché*.—210. *quæ = qualia*.—213. *raptum pugna*, my corpse carried off from the field of battle.—215. *sepulcro*, here a cenotaph.—219. *nectis* oftener *teris*.—223. *rex* means also, son of a king, *royal prince*, speaking of Ascanius.—232. (*dicunt esse*) *rem magnam*, &c.—235. *spectare ab . . .*, to judge from.—241. *quæsitum*, supine = *ut quæramus*.—243. *adfore (nos)*.—244. *primam urbem*, that part of Pallanteum which is first seen from a distance.—249. For *protulisti*. *Quum, since*, is also found with an indic., e.g. Cic. *pro Milone*, 36, § 99, "te quidem, quum isto animo es, satis laudare non possum."—250. The shoulder of one, the hand of the other.—252. *laudes*, deeds worthy of eulogy.—254. "Aletes here expresses a great maxim, but it is stated (not abstractedly, but) in immediate application to the action of which he is speaking. Maxims thus employed are called by commentators *disguised sentences*. Virgil scarcely ever employs them otherwise, wherein he differs greatly from Lucan, Seneca, and some modern writers." D.—255. *integer ævi*, when he attains to manhood, the prime of life.—260. *fides for spes*.—264. *Arisba*, in Troas, near Abydos.—266. "*quem dat* represents the idea of *qui donum est Dido-nis*." Wagner.—272. *matres*, in the poets often for *mulieres*.—273. *inæque (quæ sunt) omnibus* (for *quæ sunt cuique illorum captivorum*) *arma*.—274. *insuper*, in the poets serves as a preposition, governing the ablat., more rarely the accus. *Campi quod . . .*, i.e. *partem campi quam*; refers to a custom of the heroic age, of bestowing upon their princes a grant of land, after any illustrious achievement. Cf. Iliad vi. 193.—283. For *non in adversum mutetur or transeat*.—285. *tenuit for retinuit*.—294. *patriæ* for *sue erga patrem*.—296. *sponde (tibi)*, promise thyself.—298. *partum talem*, (the merit of) having given birth to such a son.—307. *permutat (cum galea Euryali)*.

### 314—455. EXPLOITS AND DEATH OF NISUS AND EURLALUS.

317. These chariots had only two wheels. When they were unyoked, the seat, pivoting upon the axle, fell back to the ground, and thus raised the pole and the yoke in the air; which is depicted by *arrectos*.—323. For *vasta reddam, vastabo*.—337. *deo (Baccho) for vino*.—343. *in medio (positum)*, in his way, and within his reach.—348. "*Eduxit ensem cum multo cruore*." Servius.—350. *furto for nocturnæ et furtivæ cædi*.—354. *ferri for auferri (Euryalum)*.—359. *phalera*, used of horse-trappings, very rarely of the 'harness' of warriors themselves. It is uncertain whether Virgil is here speaking of a collar or a belt.—362. *nepoti*. His grandson is no other than Rhamnes. The next line is therefore an interpolation, and must be struck out, as Wagner has proved beyond a doubt.—369. *regis* is a wrong reading; for Latinus had retired without deciding

(vii. 600).—377. "*Hoc est, nihil contra responderunt.*" Servius.—386. *imprudens*, without thinking of Euryalus.—387. None of the old commentators have explained, what were the fields or burghs called *Albani loci*. *Lacus* and *lucos* are wrong readings.—388. Supply *ubi* or *ibi*.—407. *auxi*, i. e. *præter illa patris tui*.—408. *tholus*, the vaulted roof of the temple.—427. *me, me*—supply *petite*.—428. *mea (est)* for *a me parata*.—441. He presses on not the less courageously, *non secius*. Georg. iii. 367.—445. *placida*: being again united to his friend, after having been enabled to avenge his death.—449. *pater Romanus*, or *pater Patriæ*. Augustus and his successors sprung from the blood of Julius Cæsar and Æneas. The destinies of Rome were, at that time, believed to attach for a long succession of ages to that race, which became extinct with Nero.—455. *recens cæde*, i. e. *in quo recens cædes facta est*.

468—492. THE DESPAIR OF EURYALUS' MOTHER.

471. *movebant (eos)*.—475. For *subito*.—476. *radius*, the shuttle.—481. *hunc*, in this plight.—485. *date*, by attraction for *datus*.—486. In prose *funus tuum duxi*.—487. *pressi*, otherwise *clausi*.—492. *hoc sum secuta?* is it such an issue as this, that I have pursued, &c.

503—588. ATTACK OF THE TROJAN CAMP. EXPLOITS OF TURNUS.

505. The Volsci were led by Camillus.—518. *cæco Marte* for *secta acie, testudine*.—521. *Etruscum*: he commanded the Etruscans.—525. Virgil meant: *vos, o Musæ, tu præsertim, o Calliope*.—528. From Ennius. *Oras*, as *luminis oras*.—529. Transferred from vii. 645; wanting in the best MSS.—530. *suspectu*. Cf. vi. 579.—536. *plurima (facta) vento*, nurtured by . . .—541. *subito* (adj.).—547. *vetitis*, against his father's will.—548. *alba*, without any device.—557. *tenet*, has reached.—564. The eagle.—566. The wolf was sacred to Mars.—572. *longe fallente*, which strikes unexpectedly and from a distance.—575. *pro*, in front of.—577. *tegmine*, the shield.—578. *alæ*, the feathers on the arrow, to which its flight was attributed by the poets.—582. *ferrugo Hibera*, Spanish purple, approaching to black.—584. *Symæthus*, a river in the east of Sicily, now *Giaretta*.—585. *Palici* is elsewhere found in the plural, son of Jupiter and Etna. "*Hi primo humanis hostiis placabantur, postea quibusdam sacris mitigati sunt, et eorum immutata sacrificia: inde ergo placabilis.*" S.—588. The ancients believed, that a leaden bullet, hurled from the sling, melted in the air. Not the poets only, but Aristotle and Seneca affirm (*Quæst. Natural.* ii. ch. 57) *liquescit excussa glans funda, et attritu aeris velut igni destillat*.

590—668. ASCANIUS THROWS HIMSELF AMONGST THE COMBATANTS; APOLLO, IN THE FORM OF BUTES, REMOVES HIM FROM THE FIGHT.

596. *novo regno*, i. e. "*matrimonio cum regiæ stirpis fœminâ inito.*" Heyne.—599. *bis*, first by Hercules.—606. *cornu* for *arcu*.—609. *versa hasta*, the ancients used the butt of the spear as a good



—615. *desidia (vobis sunt) cordi*.—616. *mitra* (iv. 216). *Redimicula*, which passed under the chin.—617. *Ἀγαλῆδες, οὐκ ἔρ' Ἀχαιοί*. Iliad ii. 235.—621. *canere* is sometimes used (like the French *chanter*, in familiar phrase) to denote the expression of unwelcome statements: "*capiti cane talia demens Dardanio*," xi. 399.—623. *diversa ducens* for *diducens*, scattering them.—627. *fronte* for *cornibus*. The horns of the victims used to be gilded.—628. "*Id est, æqualem matri, jam adultum*." H.—629. Ecl. iii. 87.—631. *lævum*, on the left, a good augury.—632. *adducta*, i. e. *adducendo (ad se duc.) arcu missa*.—636. For *prosequuntur (hoc factum)*.—637. *animos* . . ., their courage is raised.—642. *deos*. Julius Cæsar, Augustus. Cf. i. 288.—643. Alluding to the civil wars ended by Augustus.—644. *capit*. See viii. 363. Thus Philip said to Alexander: "*quære aliud regnum; nam Macedonia te non capit*," cannot contain you.—653. *Enides*, found only here, is attested by the old grammarians.—655. *paribus*, that thou drawest the bow as well as her.—664. For *omnia loca murorum*, for *propugnacula* and *muri* indicate the same object.—665. *amenta* for *hastas amentatas*.—668. *Hadi*, a constellation (*The Kid*) which rises in the middle of December.

#### 672—716. THE DEATH OF BITIAS.

671. I. e. "*versat, agitat nubes pluvias et cum procella imbres exprimit*." H.—673. *Jovis lucus*, on Ida.—675. *commissa (erat ipsa)*, the guarding of which had been entrusted to them.—680. *Athesis*, the Adige.—688. *discordibus* for *hostibus*, in the hearts of the enemies, the Trojans.—697. *Thebana*, from Thebes (Θήβη), in Mysia.—698. *cornus*. Cf. Georg. ii. 447.—705. *phalarica* or *falarica* (not to be confounded with that which Livy describes in the siege of Saguntum), was a lance heavier, and with a broader iron head, than the ordinary lance.—706. The shield covered with two ox-hides.—707. *fidelis*, which secures the wearer's safety.—709. *clipeum* (nom.), is often used by Livy in the neut.—710. Alluding to the great mole at the entrance of the Gulf of Pozzuoli, or Baiæ, called *Euboica*, on account of the proximity of Cumæ.—716. *Inarime*, a name given to Ænaria, now *Ischia*, in consequence of an erroneous union of the two words *ἐν Ἀρίμοις*. Iliad ii. 783.

717—817. TURNUS, SURPRISED IN THE TROJAN CAMP, MAKES A GREAT CARNAGE OF THE ENEMY, AND, PRESSED BY NUMBERS, THROWS HIMSELF FROM THE RAMPART INTO THE RIVER.

719. Homeric divinities. Iliad iv. 439.—748. *is* for *talis (qualem effugere possis)*.—749. *sublatum in ense*, the sword raised on high to strike with greater force.—773. See Odyssey xi. 260.—776. For *intentis nervis (chordis) musicos sonos edere*.—804. *germanæ*. See i. 47.—806. *tantum, quantum oportebat, ut subsistere posset*.—813. *piceum*, i. e. *sordidum*.—816. The Tiber.—817. *molibus* for *lenibus*: viii. 726.

## BOOK X.

## 1—117. THE COUNCIL OF THE GODS. THE COMPLAINTS OF VENUS AND JUNO; THE DECISION OF JUPITER.

1. *omnipotentis*, as the seat of the "all-powerful."—8. *obnu-ram* must not be understood of a prohibition given (of which there is no mention in the preceding books), but of the will and designs of Jupiter.—13. *Alpes apertas*, Hannibal's army, which opened for itself a passage across the Alps.—14. "*Ut res repetere* (id quod faciebant Fœtales), Virgilii ætate omnino significat: postulare ut satisfiat populo injuriâ aliquâ ab exteris affecto, ita res rapere hic nihil aliud esse videtur quam bello lacessere alterum." Wagner.—15. *placitum*, because *placet* is said of what has been resolved; e.g. *placuit senatui*.—24. *inundant* is *intrans* here and xi. 382.—29, 30. *i. e.* I believe I must once more be wounded by Diomedes, as I was before Troy (Iliad v. 330), and that the arms of mortals await but my blood to cease from smiting.—39. *manes* = *Orcum*. See vii. 312, sqq.—36. See v. 606, sqq.—37. See i. 50, sqq.—38. *Irim*. See the beginning of Book ix.—41. "*Bene dixit bæchata*, quia per simulationem sacrorum Bacchi matres egerat in furem." S. See vii. 341, sqq.—42. *imperio*, the dominion promised to Æneas by Jupiter, i. 257.—51. *Amathus*, a city of Cyprus, with a celebrated temple of Venus. *Cythera*, *Idalium*: i. 680.—54. *inde*, *i. e. a nobis, ab Æneadis*.—61, 62. It would have been better to rebuild the city on its own site, and to undergo another war with the Greeks, than to encounter the same fate after the numberless evils of so remote a flight.—68. What Æneas calls his destinies (*fata*) is nothing, says Juno, but the fury of Cassandra, whose prophecy see iii. 183.—77. *quid (est) . . . ?* what is it? *i. e.* what are we to think of this? is it less disgraceful?—79. *pactas (aliis)*.—80. *manu*, by carrying olive-branches. The last words of the line relate to Æneas' armed voyage to Palanteum. See especially viii. 92.—81, 82. Cf. Iliad v. 315.—83. See ix. 80.—88. In prose, *funditus evertere*.—89. *qui*: in spite of the masc. gen., Juno is speaking of Venus.—91. *furto*, the rape of Helen.—92. In Latin, *expugnare pudicitiam alicujus* is used. This phrase, with the addition of *adulter*, authorizes the poet to designate a well-known fact by *Spartam expugnavit* alone, for *Spartanæ mulieris pudicitiam*. *Servius* is mistaken in speaking here of a siege of the city by Paris.—93. *Cupidine*, by the love which prevented Paris from consenting to send back Helen.—98. *deprensa for intercepta*.—100. *prima for suprema*.—103. *ponere*. Cf. vii. 27.—107. *secat* = *sequitur, tenet, ut* (vi. 899). "*Ille viam secat ad naves*." S.—109. *fatis Italâm*, propitious to the Italians.—110. *Trojæ for Trojanorum*, who would have misunderstood the oracles, or been deceived by the prophecies.—111. *solvo (hac mea conditione)*.—112. For *fortunamve*.—115. Cf. Iliad xi. 529.—117. *medium*, encircled by them.

118—162. WHILST THE STRUGGLE IS PROLONGED IN THE CAMP, ÆNEAS, WELCOMED BY THE ETRUSCANS, ADVANCES ON BOARD THEIR FLEET.

123. *Hic*, son of Hicetaon.—126. *alta*, *i. e. nobili*. S.—128.

*Lyrnesus* [Dübner prefers the double *s*], a town in Mysia, afterwards *Adramyttium*, now *Adramitò*.—136. "*Oricus* civitas Epiri est, juxta quam nascitur Terebinthus, nigrum lignum habens, folia in buxi speciem." *S.* See Ecl. ii. 24.—138. *molli*, flexible, i. e. from its thinness.—145. *Capua*, *Καρύη*.—149. Tarchon.—152. A change of fortune might bring back Mezentius into Etruria.—154. An oracle (viii. 499) had ordered the Etruscans (*Lydia gens*) to make war on Mezentius, under a foreign general. By following Æneas, they discharged the obligation imposed upon them by fate, and so freed themselves from it: *libera fati*.—157. *prima*, τὰ πρῶτα, from *primum locum*.—161, 162. Now (*jam*) he enquires (the names of) the stars—by which their course is directed through the dark night—and now, what he had suffered (*passus sit*) by land and sea.

163—207. ENUMERATION OF THE ALLIES OF ÆNEAS.

167. *Clusium*, now *Chiusi*, the residence of Porsenna.—168. *Cosa* or *Cosa*, not far from the sea, now *Ansedonia*, or *Orbitello*.—172. *Populonia*, on a height near the sea, destroyed in the civil wars.—173. *Itha*, Elba.—176, 177. Four kinds of divination.—179. *Pisa*, a colony from Pisa in Elis, near the Alphæus.—183. Adj. of *Cære*. *Minio*, a small stream, now *Mignone*.—184. *Pyrgi*, a small town above Cære, with a port belonging to both, now *San Severa*. The site of *Gravisca* is uncertain. Cato said of it: "*adeo sic dictæ, quod gravem aciem sustinent*."—186. *Cupavo* wore a helmet surmounted by a plume of swan's feathers, in memory of his father Cygnus, changed into a swan, in consequence of his friendship for Phæthon: hence, this apostrophe: "*amor (est) vestrum crimen, o pennæ*."—190. *sorum*, the Heliades, daughters of the Sun. Ovid, Met. ii. 325.—194. *æquales*, those of Cinyras.—195. *ille*, the centaur sculptured on the prow.—201. *dives avis* means—from its very origin rich in remarkable men. *Omnibus*, i. e. *Mantuanis*.—202. *gens triplex*, Etruscans, Umbrians, and probably Greeks. Each people had four cities, which made up the twelve cities of Etruria, subject to the Lucumones (*Tusco de sanguine vires*, the authority), and among which Mantua (says the poet) had the pre-eminence.—205. The Mincio flows from the *Lago di Garda*, the ancient *Benacus*: hence, *patre*. Mincius is here the name of the vessel.—207. For *centum remis*.

215—265. WARNED BY ONE OF THE SEA-NYMPHS, ÆNEAS APPROACHES THE SHORE TO SUCCOUR HIS PEOPLE.

228, 229. "*verba sunt sacrorum*: nam virgines Vestales certa die ibant ad regem sacrorum et dicebant: *Vigilasne, rex? vigila!*" Servius.—229. Cf. viii. 708.—237. *horrentes*, i. e. *horrentia*, sive *erecta arma habentes*.—239. *Arcas*, the Arcadians sent by Evander (viii. 518).—240. *jungant*, intrans. unite (form a junction) with.—247. "*modi*, i. e. moderationis et libramenti juste, quippe quæ ipsa fuerat navis." *S.*—254. *propinques*, i. e. *ad eventum adducas*.—255. *signa*, i. e. *latitæ*, expressed in the next line by *clamore secundo*.—266. *Notos*—the rainy season, winter.

267—303. DEBARKATION OF ÆNEAS' ALLIES IN SPITE OF THE OPPOSITION OF TURNUS.

269. An ingenious change of the phrase: *mare allabitur undis*.—

272. *liquida* = *serena*.—274. Cf. *Iliad* xxii. 29—31.—278. Wanting in the best MSS.—283. *vestigia*, as to . . . —284. Cf. Cic., *Tusculan.* ii. 4, § 11. Terence: "*Fortes fortuna adiuvat*."—295. *tollite*, ac. *remos*. *Ferte*, push.—299. Or *insurgere remis*: iii. 207.—303. "*dorsum*, est durior arena, quæ remeantibus fluctibus plerumque densatur et in modum saxi indurescit: quod a nautis *pulvinus* vocatur." S.

310—361. BATTLE OF THE ETRUSCANS AND ARCADIAHS AGAINST THE RUTULI.

313. *suta*, properly, skins sewn together. See 483.—314. *aperium* (*icta*).—316. Consecrated to Apollo Medicus, as owing his existence to a surgical operation.—317. *longe* for *diu* (*post*).—320. This Melampus is not the celebrated soothsayer, but another, who had established himself in Latium, from the time of the passage of Hercules (viii. 201).—339. *lacerto* (*Alcanoris*).—345. See iv. 36.—350. *suprema*: their race ascended up to Boreas, in this sense, the last of their ancestors.—361. Cf. *Iliad* xiii. 130, 131.

362—428. EXPLOITS OF PALLAS, SON OF EVANDER.

362. *rotantia*, neut., rolling.—365. *Latio* = *Latinis* (*et Rutulis*).—366. According to general custom, there ought to have been either *quibus* without *quando*, or *quando* with *eis*.—369. Understat. *oro* (*vos per* . . .).—370. *devicta*, terminated by victory.—378. *Trojam* (*novam*), the camp of the Trojans besieged by the Rutuli.—384. *super* (*eo*), i. e. *dum in eo erat* (*Pallas*).—385. *ante* belongs to *exipit*.—388. "Rhætus, Marrubiorum (vii. 750) rex, Anchemolo filio Casperiam superduxit novercam: hanc privignus violavit. Quo cognito, quum pater eum ad pœnam vocaret, fugiens ille se ad Daunum (*al.* Turnum) contulit." Servius.—391. *Daucia proles* = *Dauci filii*.—399. For *præter fugientem*.—401. For *in Ilum*.—404. For *arva quæ tenebant Rutuli*; for it was the country of the Latins.—406. *silvis*, the stalks of the corn, of which they cut only the ears. Cf. Georg. i. 84.—408. For *incendium*.—412. *se colligit*, lit. collects himself together (to be protected by his shield).—415. *in jugulum* (*Halæsi ferendum*).—418. *canentia* = *vetustate senilia*. Macrobius.—423. *tua* = *tibi sacra*, to which trophies were suspended.—428. *nodus*, in prose, the difficulty.

439—595. COMBAT BETWEEN TURNUS AND PALLAS. DEATH OF PALLAS.

439. *soror alma*, the nymph Juturna.—441. *pugnæ*, dat. Cf. Statius: "*haud unquam justo mea cura LABORI destitit*."—444. For *ea parte campi, qua cedere jussi erant*.—450. *æquus est* (*erit*) *sorti utrique*, he will equally approve either lot, victory or a glorious death.—455. *meditantem* for *se parantem, excercentem*. Georg. iii. 232.—460. See viii. 362.—466. *Genitor* (*Herculis*), Jupiter.—471. The chief subject of *Iliad* xvi.—473. For *avertit ab arvis*.—481. For *magis*.—497, 498. The well-known crime of the Danaïdes.—503. *erit*: we shall see this at the end of Bk. xii.

510—596. *ÆNEAS SEARCHES FOR TURNUS THAT HE MAY AVENGE PALLAS. HE CARRIES DESTRUCTION AMONG THE ENEMY, AND CLEARS THE CAMP.*

512. *tempus (esse)*.—517. In the country of the Peligni, now *Sulmona*, the country of Ovid.—518. Still *Uffente*.—519. For *Manibus (Pallantis)*.—522. *subit*, approaches crouching.—524. For *patris tui*.—528. *hic*, i.e. in me, in *mea cæde*.—541. *ingenti umbra*, that of death, the most impenetrable.—542. "*Spolia quæ aptantur tropæis, legi dicuntur*." *S.*—548. He had raised his haughtiness, his confidence, "perhaps to heaven;" i.e. very high (ix. 637).—552. *reducta hasta*, brandished, launched with force (which is increased by raising the arm and drawing it backward).—553. *impedit*, transfixes and fastens them together.—561. In prose, *primam aciem*.—564. *Amyclæ*, an ancient city between Terracina and Gaeta, abandoned, it is said, on account of the serpents, which that district produces in immense numbers. Another explanation of *tacitæ* supposes that there is a confusion between this *Amyclæ* and that in Laconia; the citizens of which, being often alarmed by the false news of the approach of their enemies, carried a law "*ne quis unquam hostis nuntiaret adventum*." One day the enemy arrived in earnest, and, as says a beautiful song of the time of St. Augustine, "*Sic Amyclas, quum tacerent, perdidit silentium*."—565, 568. Cf. vi. 287; and Iliad i. 402. But Virgil adds to the Greek fable certain features borrowed from the giants, who scaled heaven, of whom *Ægæon* was not one.—593. For *everterunt umbræ (venientes) ex . . .*.—595. Same construction as 369, and ii. 142.

606—687. *JUNO, AUTHORIZED BY JUPITER, POSTPONES THE DEATH OF TURNUS, BY DRAGGING HIM ON BOARD A VESSEL, WHICH SHE PROPELS TOWARDS ARDEA, THE CAPITAL OF THE RUTULI.*

608. A bitter allusion to Jupiter's words, 63, &c.—610. *viris*, the Trojans. There is no need to draw attention to the bitter irony contained in these lines.—612. *tristia*, severe.—613. *mihi namque*, to me especially: like the use of *enim* (viii. 84).—618. *nomen*, his name as son of the gods.—623. *sentis*, here—you are of opinion.—624. We have seen that the gods could postpone the destinies, but not change them.—626. *venia (a me petenda)*.—631. *vana veri*. Cf. vii. 440. *Quod* slightly indicates 'in this respect.' *Ut* for *utinam*.—634. *hiemem*, a storm.—650. *tellus*, as a burial-place.—652. For *auferre*.—653, &c. See 287, &c.—655. *Massicus* commanded the troops of Clusium and Cosa. See 166, &c. But this line seems to show that he shared the command with the *Lar Osinius*.—658. *moras*, caused by the ladders.—660. *revoluta*, then ebbing.—668. *tantone*.—670. For *qualemve retro abducit (ex acie)*.—678. For *ratem mittite in Syrtes (præditas) vadis sævis*.—682. *crudum* for *sævum*.—687. For *fluctu secundo æstuantis maris*.

691—754. *THE EXPLOITS OF MEZENTIUS.*

696. Underst. *sic immotus manet*.—698. *Latagum . . . os faciemque*, according to the Greek construction, the whole and the part

in juxta-position in the same case.—703. *una . . . et for eadem qua.*—704. *face.* See vii. 320.—706. For *ignotum.*—708. *Vesulus*, a mountain in Liguria, in which the Po rises, now *Monte Viso.*—709. Wagner remarks with reason that the poet means: “*et ille aper quem palus Laur. multos annos defendit,*” and that he speaks of two kinds of wild boars. We must not, for that reason, read *multosve.*—712. *irasci*, to give vent to his wrath and attack. The figure called *antecedens pro consequenti.*—714 *cunctatur*, hesitates which way to turn.—716. *iræ* for *odio.* Construe: (*eorum*) quibus . . . *nulli est, &c.*—719. *Corythus*, now *Cortona*: iii. 170.—721. *miscentem for perturbantem.*—723. *stabula alta for silvas et lustra ferarum* (vi. 179).—725. *surgentem in cornua* = which has shot forth lofty horns, if we may use such a metaphor.—727. Horace and Virgil almost without exception use *lavere* not *lavare.*—731. in (*corpore*) *fracta.*—733. *cæcum = averso.*—735. *melior for excellens.*—739. The ancients believed that the dying had the power of foreseeing the future.—749. *Lycaonius*, son of *Lycaon.*—754. See ix. 572.

755—832. THE COMBAT BETWEEN MEZENTIUS AND ÆNEAS.  
DEATH OF LAUSUS.

763. Orion, son of *Ænopion*, a hunter of gigantic size, became blind. To recover his sight, the oracle bade him bathe in the sea (*Nerei stagna*), proceeding towards the rising sun, with his eyes turned towards its rays.—775. The contemner of the gods will not suspend his trophies on a sacred tree, but will clothe his son with them.—781. *alieno*, destined for another.—783—785. *orbem . . . opus*, periphrasis for the shield.—786. *vires*, the force of the blows. See xii. 907.—792. *vetustas*, a remote posterity, for which Virgil's poem will be an antiquity. This sense of *vetustas* occurs also in Cicero, *Pro Milone*, 35, § 98: “*de me populus Romanus, semper omnes gentes loquentur, nulla unquam obmutescet vetustas.*” *Tanto*, in regard to the subject, the origin of Rome.—794. = *illigatusque*, by the lance fixed in his groin and his shield.—808. *exercere for opus faciendo transigere.*—818. *molli.* See 138.—824. See ix. 294.—828. *est, i. e. tibi ea for hujus.*—830. *magni.* Montaigne sympathized with antiquity, when he said, that truth may be spoken of himself by a great man, when there is no ground for suspecting him of affectation.—832. *de more, i. e. Etruscorum*, as may be seen in the paintings of the vases called Etruscan.

833—908. THE DEATH OF MEZENTIUS.

834. *siccabat aqua*, it is well known that cold water stops bleeding.—838. *fovet for levat, sustinet*, by supporting his head against the trunk.—845. For *hæret in corpore*, not *corpore*, for Virgil does not elide a long vowel in similar cases.—854. Supply *utinam.*—858. *dejectus (animo).* “The fierce warrior, having lost all that was dear to him, has no other consolation than his horse, nor other divinity than his sword.” *D.*—870. See v. 276.—871. For *in eodem corde.*—872, taken from xii. 668, is wanting in the best MSS.—880. *parcit diis* may be said of one, who does not attack a man placed visibly under the protection of the gods,

because he declines to act against them. Put here in the mouth of Mezentius, the expression becomes a trait of character. — 883. For *velox equitat.* — 887. *silva*, the quantity of javelins planted in Æneas's shield. — 889. *iniqua*, on foot against a horseman. — 894. The horse falls and puts his shoulder out, *armo ejecto*, by the separation of his fore-legs. *Ejectus*, a medical term, found combined with these analogous words by Scribonius: "*ad omne luxatum et ejectum et expositum articulamentum.*" — 895. *incendere*, to kindle, set fire to, is used metaphorically of many other things, whose rapid development may be compared to a fire, e. g. "*luctum incendere*" (ix. 500). Thus *clamor incenditur* = *clamor ingens excitatur*; *et cælum clamore incendunt* = *clamore magno excitato implent*. Cf. xi. 147. — 899. *hausit*, i. e. *oculis* — 901. *sic = ea mente (ut cædem) meam nefas esse putarem.* — 905. *circumstare*, to hinder thee. *Defende* for *arce.* — 908. *animam* for *sanguinem* (*qui animam continet*). Cf. ix. 349. To the *figurative* the poet adds the *proper* term in the ablative, which indicates the quality, the nature of the object: *animam undanti cruore*, in prose *undantem sanguinem*.

## BOOK XI.

1—96. THE DAY AFTER HIS ARRIVAL AND THE BATTLE, ÆNEAS CONSECRATES TO MARS THE SPOILS OF MEZENTIUS, AND CELEBRATES THE OBSEQUIES OF PALLAS, WHOSE ASHES HE SENDS TO EVANDER.

"Virgil's Muse was weary of carnage. She only indicates the victory, leaving it to the reader's imagination to fill up the picture of so bloody a day. At the beginning of Book XI., the morning comes to reveal to men the fatal effects of their fury the night before." D.

3. *præcipient* = *valde urgent.* — 4. Cf. iii. 528. — 6. *tumulo*, i. e. *in colle*. S. — 8. *Bellipotens*, Mars. — 14. *timor (de eo) quod superest (belli).* — 16. *hic*, such as you see. — 50. *fors* = *forsitan.* — 56. *sospite nato*, safe, i. e. in consequence of a shameful flight. — 61. *comitentur* for *comitando (eum) habeant.* — 67. *agresti stramine*, i. e. *virentibus herbis stratis.* — 77. *et (altera) arsuras*, &c. — 81. *manus (eorum), quos . . .* — 89. For *depositis, demptis.* — 90. Cf. Iliad xvii. 426. — 96. *ad alias lacrimas*, i. e. "*ad cæteros sepeliendos, qui eodem prælio ceciderunt.*" *Servius.*

100—181. THE LATINS BEG FOR A TRUCE TO BURY THEIR DEAD. PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL.

105. *soceri*, members of the nation, whose king had become his father-in-law. — 115. *huic mortis*, to a war doomed to have these deaths as its result. — 118. For *virisset.* — 126. *miror*, with gen. is a Hellenism: *θαυμάζω* or *ἀγᾶμαι σε τῆς ἀπειρῆς*, on account of — 131. *Trojana*, destined to form another Troy.

139—181. THE ARRIVAL OF THE ASHES OF PALLAS AT PALLANTUM. THE DESPAIR OF EVANDER.

147. See x. 895.—150. Construe: *super Pallantem*.—153. *velles* for *voluisses*, carries back the mind to the moment of the combat, when the *wish* was formed.—156. *propinqui*, caused by occurrences in the immediate neighbourhood.—160. *vivendo vincere*, to survive.—161. (*o utinam me*) *secutum*, &c.—168. *juvaret* (*me*), would that I had fallen.—172. (*eorum*) *quos*.—177. *moror* = *tolero*.—179. *quam*, the subject; *Turnum*, governed by *debere*. *Meritis tibi* for *tuis*; *fortuneque* (*tuæ*).—180. *vita*, dat.—181. *perferre*, underst. *gaudia*, the joy of learning that his death has been revenged upon Turnus.

182—212. THE CELEBRATION OF THE FUNERALS IN THE TWO ARMIES.

195. *nota*, the arms which they knew from having seen them worn.—202. See iv. 482.—211. *ruebant*, trans. = *cruebant*. Cf. i. 35.—212. *focis* for *rogis*.

213—310. THE GRIEF OF THE LAURENTINES; ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF LATINUS, AND RELATION OF THE AMBASSADORS REPORTING THE REFUSAL OF DIOMEDE.

222. Poetic for *multæ sententiæ* (*erant*) *pro Turno*.—223. *obumbrat*, covers, defends him.—226. For the sending of this embassy, see viii. *ad init.*—227. *actum* (*esse*).—230. *petendum* (not *petendam*), all the best MSS. attested moreover by Servius and Donatus. Silius has: *nunc pacem orandum . . . arma reponendum*.—232. *fatalem*, led on by destiny.—239 and 246. Cf. viii. 9.—247. *victor*: Diomede, with Daunus, had conquered the Messapians, the enemies of the latter. *Garganus*, a mountain in Apulia, called also by the poets *Iapygia*, now *Monte di San-Angelo*.—252, &c. This speech of Diomede is not only an eulogium of Æneas, put in the mouth of an enemy, but also an indirect prophecy of the disasters which will one day smite all the enemies of Rome.—254. *ignota* for *cum ignotis*, with a nation whom you know not.—257. *premat*, overwhelm with his waters. See i. 100.—259. *Minervæ sidus*, the tempest stirred up by Minerva (i. 575), to avenge the injury done her by Ajax Oileus. She hurled him upon Caphareus, a promontory of Eubœa, i. 39.—262. Menelaus was cast by the storm upon the coast of Egypt, and on the Isle of Pharos (Odys. iv. 354), the abode of Proteus: hence, the name Virgil gives this isle, *Protei columnæ*, in allusion to the “pillars of Hercules,” at the western extremity of the world.—264. *Neopt.* See iii. 295, &c. *Versos* for *eversos*. *Ibid.* 121, &c.—265. We know that the Locrians, the comrades of Ajax Oileus, went into Bruttium (iii. 399): but the tradition here followed by the poet is less well known.—266. Agamemnon.—268. Ægistheus *subsedit devictam Asiam*, planted ambushes for conquered Asia (which arrived in the person of Agamemnon), = for the conquerors of Asia.—269. Repeat *referam* (264).—270. *Calydona* (vii. 306). Virgil here follows another tradition than the one generally received, according to which he returned to Argos, where he reigned, and not into Ætolia his country.—271. Cf. Ovid, Met. xiv. 457.—277. Cf. Iliad v. 330.—280. *malorum* (*Trojæ*). See 73.—284. *in clipeum assurgat*, lit. he draws himself

Virgil.

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up so as to raise his shield at the same time.—286. For *Argivos*. See vii. 372—792.—287. For *Dardanius the Trojan*, for the plural, as we say in like cases.—288. *quidquid* for (*per*) *quantum tempus*.—290. *i. e.* was put off.—295. *quæ sit (ejus) sententia (in) bello magno*, *i. e.* *quod magnum et grave esse judicat Diomedes*.—301. *præfatus divos*, after invoking the gods. “Antiqui, ut Cato, Græchus, nullam orationem nisi invocatis numinibus inchoabant.” *S.*

### 302—335. LATINUS'S SPEECH IN FAVOUR OF PEACE.

309. *spes sibi quisque (est)*, every one is his own hope, *i. e.* can place it nowhere but in himself.—311. *inter manus* is palpable, *manifestum*.—317. For *longe patens*.—329. “*navalia hoc loco ipse res navales sunt, i. e. pix, cera, funes, vela et alia hujusmodi*.” *Servius*.—331. For *de nobilitate*.—333. *talenta* in its primary meaning, for *pondus*.—335. *in medium* = *in commune*, for the general welfare.

### 336—366. SPEECH OF DRANCES AGAINST TURNUS.

336. *idem*, because three qualifications, *infensus, invidus, largus*, are given to the same person. *Idem* is generally put after the first or second adj., *infensus, idem invidus*.—338. In prose *lingua melior QUAM dextra*.—342. *onerat*, overwhelms (*Turnus*).—346. *status* = *superbiam, arrogantiam*.—351. *fugæ*, such appeared to be his disappearance in pursuit of the phantom of *Æneas*.—353. *dici for promitti*.—363. The marriage of Lavinia with *Æneas*.—364. “*Hoc dicit: non sum quidem inimicus; sed si velis (or putes) esse, non recuso*.” *S.*—366. See 392.

### 376—444. REPLY OF TURNUS TO DRANCES IN FAVOUR OF WAR.

378. “This speech of Turnus is perhaps the finest in the *Æneid*. Turnus begins by using irony against his enemy; then, becoming more and more warm, he ends by overwhelming him with contempt and abuse. Afterwards, returning to the subject, he calmly discusses the interests of the State, and respectfully and delicately refutes the pacific advice of the king. Though dictated by the most violent passions, this speech is in accordance with all the oratorical forms.” *D.*—382. See x. 24.—396. See ix. 672, &c.—399. *cane*. See ix. 621.—402. For *deprimere*.—403. *nunc*, through the effects of thy speech.—404. See ii. 197.—405. *Aufidus*, now *Ofanto*, a river in Apulia, which falls into the Adriatic. The meaning is: Apulia, the country of Diomedes, is overwhelmed with terror.—406. *vel quum . . .*, the second member, which is wanting, is easily supplied: “it is an artifice altogether as lying and contemptible.”—407. For *artifex scelestus*.—408. See vi. 399.—416. *mihi*, in my opinion. “*Et est Græcum, εὐρυχείς τῶν πόνων*.” *S.*: “happy in his calamities.”—423. *tempestas (belli)*.—426. For *referre solet in melius*, to replace in a better position.—429, &c. See vii. 655, &c.—438. *præstet for representet, exhibeat*.—442. *solum Æneas vocat*: a résumé of part of Drances's speech.—443. *potius (quam ego)*.—444. *morte luat (hanc iram deorum)*, at being vanquished by *Æneas*. *Tollat for hi auferat (hanc gloriam)*.

## 445—528. THE MARCH OF ÆNEAS ON LAURENTUM; THE LATINS ADVANCE TO MEET THEM.

453. *manu*. "Præter vocem gestum etiam flagitantis exprimit." *S.*—457. One of the embouchures of the Po was called, from the town of Spina (*Spino*), *Spineticum ostium*: from this place a canal was formed to Ravenna, which was called *Padusa*, or more generally *Messanicus*, or *Asconis fossa*.—460. We have already remarked that *sedere* involves the idea of inaction.—465. *fratre* (vii. 672). The nominative *Messapus* (*oras*) for the vocative is here a kind of Archaism.—467. *jusso* = *jussero*, as *amasso* = *amavero*.—472. For *in urbem*.—476. *labor ultimus*, in prose *summum discrimen*.—477. *Palladis*. Cf. *Iliad* xxiv. 86, &c.; 296, &c.—480. *tanti*, without elision.—483. *Tritonia*. Cf. ii. 171.—491. *spe præcipit hostem*, he believes himself already in presence of the enemy.—496. Construe: *alte arrectis*.—504. A Hellenism for *solam et obviam*.—506. *pedes*, with the infantry.—510. Construe: *supra omnia*.—513. (*imperans ut*) *quaterent*.—514. *superans*, sc. *ardua*.—515. A stratagem explained 522, &c.—519. *Tiburti* (vii. 671).—522. *valles*, the old form of *vallis*.—525. *maligni*, difficult.—528. *occurrere pugnae* for *hosti*.

## 532—596. THE STORY OF CAMILLA. DIANA SENDS OPIS TO WATCH OVER HER.

532. *Ἥρα*, a nymph from the country of the Hyperboreans (*Threïssa*, 858), attached to Diana.—536. *nostris*. See 652—844.—539. *superbas*, which he used with insolence.—540. *Privernum*, a city of the Volsci, afterwards comprised in Latium, now *Piperno Vecchio*.—543. *Κάσμιλος*, the Pelasgian name of Mercury—*servant* (of the gods).—547. *Amasenus*. Cf. vii. 685.—551. *sedit* (*animo*). See ii. 660. After *vir*, *et* is wanting: *vix sedit*, *et implicat*.—552—555. Remark in this sentence an *anacoluthon* admirably suited to express the embarrassment of Metabus. *Cocto*, hardened in the fire. *Clausam*, enveloped. Cork grows abundantly on the banks of the Amasenus.—558. *pater*: for the father alone has the right to deprive the child of liberty.—562. *undæ* is explained by *aer super undis*. I think we must understand *sonuere undæ* literally, because, in the poets, Nature seldom remains mute and motionless in the presence of great events.—568. *manus dare*, to confess oneself conquered.—571. *ferino* = *equarum*. Cf. ii. 51.—581. By *Tyrrhena oppida* we must here understand the cities of *Campania*, then subject to the Etruscans, to which Metabus had gone.—596. *insonuit*, from the rapidity of her flight.

## 597—644. THE MEETING OF THE TROJANS AND LATINS.

599, &c. Virgil delights, in what follows, in describing the divers attitudes of the horses, and in all his pictures we find the exactness of the naturalist combined with the brilliancy of the poet. *D.*—608. *uterque exercitus*.—612. *Aconteus*, a Latin.—620. *Asilas*. See x. 175.—622. *colla* (*equorum*).—623. *dati*, loosened.—627. See vi. 551.—632. For *eligit* (*quem confoderet*).—644. "Tanta sui parte expositus est vulneribus."

## 648—715. THE EXPLOITS OF CAMILLA.

649. (i. 492), *pugnæ* = *ad pugnam*.—650. *lenta*. See vii. 164.—654. For *emissa a fugiente*.—659. The Amazons, who lived on the banks of the Thermôdon, in Cappadocia, are called *Thraciæ*, by the extension which the poets give to this word, in applying it to the northern coasts of the Euxine. For the whole of this passage, see Justin ii. 4.—659. *flumina pulsant*, in crossing the ice on horseback.—662. *se refert*, returns (victorious).—663. See i. 490.—671. *suffuso*, i. e. *casuro*. “*Nam suffusi equi dicuntur quos vulgo cespitatores vocant*.” *S.*—678. *ignotis*, never before seen; unaccustomed.—680. *pugnatori*, savage, wild.—684. *exceptum* (in *fuga*).—695. Making a narrower circle, and, consequently, *interior* to the greater circle described by the course of Orsilochus.—701. The very name of *Ligurian* awakens the idea of deceiver. “*Ligures omnes fallaces*,” says Cato, Origines ii.—711. *pura*. Cf. ix. 548.—715. *Ligur* and *Ligus* equally used.

## 725—861. STRUGGLE BETWEEN TARCHON AND VENULUS. THE DEATH OF CAMILLA AVENGED BY OPIS ON THE MURDERER ARRUNS.

725, 726. An imitation of *οὐδ' ἀλαοσκοπὴν ἔχε* (εἴχε), Iliad x. 515.—732. The complement of the verb is contained in *semper inertes: o nunquam dolituri* (*dedecus inertis, ignavia vestra*).—738. (*segnes estis*) *expectare*.—739. *secundus* for *faustus*, finding favorable omens in the entrails of the victims.—750. *vim exit* for *evitat, eludit*. See v. 438.—751, &c. Cf. Iliad xii. 200, on these combats of the eagle with the serpent.—759. The Etruscans. See viii. 479 and 499.—761. *facillima*, facilitating, seconding his designs to the utmost.—766. For *modo hos, modo illos aditus*.—768. *olim*, at Troy.—771. *in plumam* = *in speciem plumarum*. Servius compares Sallust: “*Equis operimenta lintea ferreis laminis in modum plumæ annexuerant*.”—772. See ix. 582.—773. *Lycio* Cf. vii. 816.—775. Poetic for *cassis*. *Crepantes* from the golden leaves woven into the tissue.—776. *auro*, with a golden brooch.—777. *barbara* = *Phrygia*. See ii. 504: a kind of breeches, such as may be seen on painted vases, representing Paris or Ganymede.—778. See iii. 286.—785. *Soractis* (vii. 696).—786. *primi* (*ceterorum*), we more than all the rest. *Pineus ardor* (vii. 463). *Acervo*, i. e. *lignorum*.—787, 788. This talent was still exercised in the time of Pliny: “*Haud procul urbe Roma in Faliscorum agro familiæ sunt paucæ, quæ vocantur Hirpi: hæ sacrificio annuo, quod fit ad montem Soractem Apollini, super ambustam ligni struem ambulantes non adurantur. Et ob id perpetuo senatus consulto militiæ omniumque aliorum munus vacacionem habent*.” Varro adds, that they made use of an unguent: “*Ut solent Hirpini, qui ambulaturi per ignes, medicamento plantas tingunt*.”—798. *notos*, winds in general.—822. *partiri*, to spare at all times.—843. *desertæ*. See ii. 714.—850. *This Dercentus* is mentioned nowhere else.—857. For *nonne tu etiam*.—861. *capita*, otherwise *cornua*, the two extremities of the bow.

868—914. DEFEAT OF THE LATINS. ÆNEAS AND TURNUS HASTEN TO GAIN THE WALLS OF LAURENTUM BEFORE NIGHT STOPS THEM.

870. *desolati* (*a ducibus*).—875. See viii. 596.—877. *e speculis*, from the height of the walls.—880. For *insuper*, besides the danger on the part of the enemy.—888. *ruina* = those who fall, and crush (*urgent*) the others who had fallen before them.—889. *immissis frenis* (v. 660).—890. For *obice*.—892. *monstrat*, affords an example, exhibits achievements.—894. Construe: *stipitibus* (*ex*) *robore d.*—896. *in silvis*. See 531. *Implet*, fills his mind.—903. *e conspectu*, so that he could no longer be seen from the place whence he started. See i. 34.—907. For *longo spatio*, or *multis passibus*.—910. JN. *Ænean in armis* (or *armatum*).—913, 914. See Georg. ii. 481.

## BOOK XII.

1—16. TURNUS OFFERS LATINUS TO FIGHT ÆNEAS IN SINGLE COMBAT.

1. For *plane fractos*.—2. *promissa*. See xi. 436.—6. *gaudet excutens for excutere*. See Georg. ii. 510. *Latro*, the hunter, who has laid himself in ambush, like a robber.—13. A sacrifice was necessary to ratify a treaty. *Concipe*, in allusion to *verba concepta*, the sacramental formulary.—15. *sedeant*. See xi. 460.—16. *commune*, the reproach with which all assail him.

18—133. THE SPEECH OF LATINUS TO DETER TURNUS FROM THE COMBAT AND THE WAR. HIS ANSWER.

29. *Venilia*, mother of Turnus, was sister of Amata.—37. *quo*, i. e. *ad quæ consilia*.—45. *dividit*. See iii. 383.—48. Servius well explains this line: "Quum pro salute mea sollicitudinem geris, hanc pro mea fama et gloria quæso derelinquas: vir fortis enim gloriosam mortem præponit saluti."—52. *longe erit*, will not succour him. Venus, by means of a cloud, had snatched her son from the blows of Diomedes. Iliad v. 311.—56. *per si*. See ii. 142.—63. *capitua*, a term more revolting than *victa*.—67. *violaverit*, used as elsewhere = *corrumpere*, to dye.—78. *non agat* is far from being a grammatical fault, for *ne agat*. There is an opposition understood: "*agat non Teucros in Rutulos*, sed *se* in me."—83. *Pilumno* (x. 619). *Orithyia*, wife of Boreas, who had brought forth some celebrated coursers. Iliad xx. 223.—86. See Georg. iii. 186.—88. *habendo* = *ad habendum*, i. e. *ita ut habiles ipsi sint*.—89. *cornua for conis*, crests in which the plumes were fixed.—92, 93. Cf. Odyss. i. 127.—96. See x. 773. *Te Actor*, underst. *gessit*.—99. *Semiviri* (iv. 215).—103—106. Cf. Georg. iii. 232—234.—108. *acuit Martem*: "*irritat se ad futura certamina*." Servius.—112. These conditions will be explained (183, &c.).

113—133. PREPARATION OF THE LISTS, AND CEREMONIES BEFORE THE COMBAT.

119. For *aquam fontanam*.—120. *Limus*, or *limus cinctus*. "Est

vestis qua ab umbilico usque ad pedes tegebantur pudenda poparum (nudorum), habens in extremo purpuram limam, i. e. obliquam: unde nomen." *Servius*.—133. *portis sublimibus*, "porta muris portisque." *Wagner*.

134—155. JUNO PERSUADES THE NYMPH JUTURNA TO WITHDRAW HER BROTHER FROM A STRUGGLE WHICH MUST BE FATAL TO HIM.

138. The nymph Juturna, Naiad of a spring which descends from the Alban Mount, expands into a lake, and falls into the Tiber: spring, river, and lake, all bear the name of Juturna.—147. *qua* for *quatenus*.—148. For *succedere res Latinis*.—152. *præsentius*, more efficacious.—154. *vix ea (dixerat)*.—155. *honestum* for *pulcrum*.

161—214. THE TREATY SWORN UPON THE ALTARS BY LATINUS, ÆNEAS, AND TURNUS.

161. After *reges*, the poet passes immediately before adding the verb (*procedunt*), to the enumeration of each in particular, which changes the construction.—164. *specimen* (i. e. *id quo spectatur et ostenditur aliquid*), a sign, symbol. According to Hesiod, Latinus was son of Circe, daughter of the Sun; but Virgil makes his parents (vii. 47) Faunus and Marica. We must therefore believe that Marica was also descended from the Sun. The degree cannot be determined, because of the very free use of the term *avus*. See x. 76.—173. In prose *mola salsa*. What follows is explained by vi. 45, 46.—174. *libant* for *libando aspergunt*.—179. i. e. (*quæ*) *jam melior*, (es) *jam*, (*melior ut sis*) *precor*: already better disposed towards me, I beseech thee to be better still.—180. *torques*, energetic for *regis moderaris*. See ix. 93.—183. For *forte*.—187. *nostrum*, favorable.—193. *sollemne* for *solitum*, which he has always had.—200. *fulmine sancit* may be understood in two ways, either as the appearance of lightning, announcing the favour of the god; or the chastisement which will smite the perjured with a thunderbolt.—201. See iv. 219. *Medios*, placed in the midst of the bystanders.—206. *ut* for *ita ut*, or *ita* alone (ix. 208).—209. *matre*. See Georg. ii. 19.—214. See xi. 82.

216—307. JUTURNA, UNDER THE FORM OF CAMERTUS, REKINDLES THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE TWO ARMIES.

218. *cernunt* (*Æneam et Turnum*) *non (esse) viribus æquis*.—219. *adjuvat*, corroborates this opinion.—232. *infensa*, on account of Mezentius, whom Turnus had received (viii. 493).—233. *alterni for bini*, two of our men against two of theirs.—234. For Turnus was to protect their gods against those which the victory of Æneas would impose. See 192.—245. *præsentius*. See 152.—252. "Turn their flight," i. e. take a contrary direction, and turn against the eagle.—259. *sæpe*, by prayers often repeated.—269. *cunei*, like *cavea* (v. 340), is used properly of the spectators in a theatre: here of those assembled and seated in a circle round the space reserved for the sacrifice.—274. *latera*, the two

ends of the belt.—276. *unum* (273) . . . *transadigit costas*, two accus., one of the whole, the other of the part, according to the Homeric usage.—281. *pictis*. See viii. 588.—307. *reducta* (x. 745).

311—374. *ÆNEAS, WOUNDED IN SEPARATING THE COMBATANTS, IS OBLIGED TO QUIT THE CONFLICT. TURNUS PROFITS BY HIS ABSENCE TO SCATTER CARNAGE AMIDST THE TROJAN RANKS.*

317. Turnus is engaged against me (in single combat).—322. *pressa*, i. e. *silentio*.—330. *raptas*, hastily withdrawn from the corpses of the fallen enemies.—335, 336. Cf. *Iliad* iv. 440.—345. For the combat on foot and on horseback.—346—352. Cf. *Iliad* x. 314—457: Virgil adds an eulogium on the courage of Dolon, a virtue of which there is no intimation in Homer.—354. *inane*, space.—363. See iii. 464.—365. For *Thracio Boreæ*. The Edonians were a people of Thrace.—367. *fugam dant*. See v. 276.—374. *relectum*, exposed, because, during his efforts, he could not hold the buckler before him.

383—422. *VENUS RELIEVES THE PAIN OF HER SON'S WOUND.*

387. For *fracta*. See x. 731. *Telum*, the point.—392. Son of *Iasus*, doubtless in allusion to *λάσθαι*, *mederi*.—395. *depositus*, dangerously ill, despaired of.—397. *inglorius*: for the science of medicine was little esteemed among the Romans, and in general abandoned to the slaves and Greeks.—401. Pronounce *Pæonjum*. See v. 269.—402. *multa trepidat* = *trepidans tentat*.—408. *stare*: the air was so filled with dust, that it presented the aspect of a compact mass. See vi. 300.—414. "Auditum est capreas feras in Creta, quum essent confixæ venenatis sagittis, herbam quærere, quæ *dictamnus* vocatur, quam quum gustavissent, sagittas excidere dicunt e corpore." Cicero, *De Natura Deorum*, ii. 50, § 126.—417. [*labris* = *in labra*.] *amnem*, river-water.—418. *medicans*, i. e. *hanc aquam*.—422. *quippe*, of course, and as was to be expected.

430—547. *ÆNEAS FLIES BACK TO THE FIGHT. JUTURNA CONCEALS TURNUS FROM HIS PURSUIT. SANGUINARY CONFLICT BETWEEN THE TWO ARMIES.*

433. For *circumfusus*.—436. In Sophocles, Ajax says to his son: ὦ παῖ, γένοιο πατρός εὐτυχέστερος, τὰ δ' ἄλλ' ὅμοιος.—437. For *ad præmia*, but with the idea of *abundance*, which will surround him with good fortune.—438. *facito* (*ut*) *sis*.—444. *cæco*, "aerem obscurante." Heyne. See 466.—445. See vii. 722.—450. *atrum*, i. e. "pulveris nube coopertum." Servius.—451. We have seen several places where *sidus* means *tempest*. The poet, therefore, has hazarded *abrupto sidere*, like *abruptis procellis* (*Georg.* iii. 259), et *nubibus* (iii. 199).—456. For *Trojanus*. See iii. 108.—475. *nidis* for *pullis*.—484. *tentavit*, tried to attain to.—489. See vii. 164.—491. See x. 412.—494. *insidiis subactus*, defeated in his resolution of fighting none but Turnus only, by the ambush, which was a glaring violation of the treaty.—501. *diversas*, dealt on all sides.—506. *ruentes*, rushing in pursuit of

*Æneas* — 506. *morantem* (*Æneam*), who stopt him but a little while.—507. *excipit* (*ita ut feriat*) *in latus*. *Crudum* for *savum*. See x. 682.—513. *ille*, *Æneas*.—515. Son of Echion and Peridia.—516. *hic*, *Turnus*. *Apollinis agris*, of the city of Patara. See iv. 143. It was the brothers Clarus and Themon (x. 126).—520. *potentum munera*, for such are commands and wars.—522. For *virgulta laurea*.—529. *hic*, *Æneas*. *Sonantem*, vaunting.—532. *excussit (curru)*.—535. *ille*, *Turnus*.—547. *Lyrnesi*. See x. 128.

554—603. THE ASSAULT ON LAURENTIUM. DESPAIR AND DEATH OF AMATA. GRIEF OF LATINUS.

560. *ascendit*, underst. *eum*, or *animum ejus*.—565. *hac (parte)*, on our side.—575. *dant*. See v. 276.—579. *sub* for *ad*, of an object more elevated.—582. The first treaty is spoken of vii. 286.—587, &c. Cf. *Georg.* iv. 238. *Pumice*: see *ibid.* 44.—589. See i. 178.—596. (*et vidit*) *incessi*.—603. *informis*, hideous, ignoble.

614—719. TURNUS, RECALLED BY THE DISASTER OF HIS PEOPLE, AT LENGTH FINDS HIS RIVAL. COMBAT BETWEEN ÆNEAS AND TURNUS.

616. *equorum* = *equestris pugnae*.—617. *cæcis*, of which the cause was unknown to him.—630. *numero*, the number of those whom thou shalt slay.—634. *nequidquam fallis*, in vain thou triest to deceive, making me believe that thou art Metiscus. *Dea*, i. e. *οὐρα θεός*; but the Latins had lost the participle of *esse*.—637. See iv. 534.—639. For *superest*.—641. The subject of the principal clause put in the incidental, as *Georg.* iii. 387.—647. *aversa (a me)*, is against me.—648. The last syllable of *anima* is lengthened and unelided even before another *a*; a licence quite in accordance with the accents of words pronounced in such great emotion. *Istius culpa*, of having tried to withdraw me from this most important combat.—664. See 614, 615.—667, 668. See x. 871, 872.—671. *rotis* for *curru* here and *Georg.* iii. 114.—673. *vertex*, a whirlwind (of flames) which rises and terminates in a point. *Turrim*, a moveable tower constructed for defence. Cf. ix. 530.—678. *stat*. Cf. ii. 750.—680. A Greek construction, *παύεσθαι μάχης*, adopted by the Latins, *vitam vivere, ludum ludere*, &c.—681. For *in arva*.—687. *mons*, this fragment of a mountain.—694. *verius* for *rectius*, or *justius est*.—701. On this comparison Delille remarks: "What would have been out of place in the commencement of the poem, ceases to be an exaggeration, when the gods themselves are drawn in by the destinies of the hero."—*Eryx*. See i. 570.—703. "The temple of *Jupiter Appenninus*," says Wagner, "still exists in the small town of La Scheggia." Virgil applies the name of the god to the chain of mountains itself, as we see above (iv. 247), in the description of Atlas, the ideas of the divinity and the mountain are confounded. *Attollens*: see 7.—709. *cernere*, *κρίνειν*, as in Sallust, *Catli.* 59.—712. For *ineunt pugnam*.—715, &c. See *Georg.* iii. 217.—718, 719. "*Spectant armenta, paventque, Nescia quem maneat tanti victoria regni*." Ovid, *Met.* ix. 48.

725—782. THE DESTINY OF TURNUS, WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE OF JUPITER, IS ABOUT TO BE FULFILLED. THE DIVERS SUCCESSES OF THE TWO COMBATANTS AIDED BY VENUS AND JUTURNA.

725, &c. Cf. Iliad viii. 69, and xxii. 809.—727. The balance is only used to ascertain what is the weight, or value of objects. The action itself, therefore, involves the idea *ut ostendat* (*quem damnet*, &c.), and Virgil had no need to express it. *Labor*, like *πῶρος*, *μῶθος* in Homer, for *labor bellicus*, the fight. *Quo pondere*, i. e. *utrius fati* (*Æneæ an Turni*) *pondere*. The scale which sinks (*pergit*) towards the ground, announces the death of him whose lot it contains: hence, *letum* for *lancæ*.—729. *inensem*, to brandish the sword.—733. *ni*, after the indicative *deserit*, indicates the omission of some intermediate idea: the sword flies from his grasp, and *he would fall into the power of his enemy*, did not flight come to his aid.—735. For *quum primum*.—743. See 481.—746. *sagitta*, the wound made by the arrow. See 319.—753. The dogs of Umbria were much esteemed by sportsmen.—764. *Iudicia præmia*, prizes in the public games.—769. *Faunus*.—771. See 116, 117.—772. *hasta*, hurled (711).—782. *morsus*, the trunk kept fast hold of the lance like a pair of pincers.

791—952. JUPITER PROMISES JUNO THE END OF THE TROJAN NAME, AND THE GLORY OF THAT OF ROME, WHICH IS TO SPRING FROM THE DESCENDANTS OF ÆNEAS. TURNUS, ABANDONED BY THE GODS, PERISHES BY THE HAND OF ÆNEAS, WHO THUS AVENGES THE DEATH OF PALLAS.

799. The plural *victis* relates to Turnus alone, whose destruction was decided. The Latins, from want of the article, are sometimes *forced* to employ the plural, even when there is only one person in question. *Victo*, here, could only have been taken for *the vanquished*; but how are we to express, to give new strength to *an enemy*? There is evidently, to render this shade of meaning, which we may call generic, only the plural *victis*.—801. *nec*, at the head, influences the whole sentence, and gives to *et* the sense of *et ne*.—805. *deformare* relates to the suicide of Amata, 603.—811. *digna indigna, æqua iniqua, fanda infanda, serius ocius*, &c., may be used in Latin without *et* or *aut* connecting them, when the event which allows of these contraries is abandoned to chance.—816. *implacabile*, i. e. as regards perjury.—817. *superstitio*, object of religious fear.—819. *tenetur*, is sanctioned.—820. *tuorum*, of Saturn and his race in Italy, from whom Latinus was descended. See vii. 48.—822. *leges*, the conditions of the alliance (*foedus*). "This speech of Juno shows great skill on the part of the poet; it establishes the probability of the Roman origin. Why was not the celebrated name of Troy preserved? The answer is found in this transaction, which Juno proposes to Jupiter. Moreover it was not fitting that the Trojans should consent to a condition ordinarily imposed only on conquered nations. But the whole affair is managed in Olympus; the gods alone appear in this treaty, and thus every thing becomes probable." D.—



831. *tantos*, such as render apparent thy relationship with two gods so formidable, and so easy to enrage.—833. *remitto me* for *animum meum* (*ab ira*).—835. *corpore*, as part of the body, i. e. of the Latin state.—837. *adjiciam*, sc. *his conditionibus*. The Latins were to adopt the worship of the Trojans, as Æneas had already stipulated, 192.—844. *ab armis* for *a pugna*, that she may not help her brother.—845. *geminae Diræ*, the two Furies, Alecto and Timiphone, represented *here* (but otherwise in vi. and vii.), as ministers, or apparitors (*apparent*, 850), at the foot of the throne of Jupiter, in opposition to the third, Megæra, who remains in the infernal regions—*Tartarea*.—850. *celeris* relates to those particles of mist which are continually changing their place.—862. *collecta* for *contracta*. It is not exactly known what bird the poet means, probably one of the numerous species of owls.—873. *duræ*, if I am cruel enough, hard-hearted enough, to abandon thee. In iv. 681 *crudelis* is used in a similar emotion.—880. (*quæ nisi adempta esset*) *possem* . . .—882. *I immortal?* (and that immortality) or any thing else whatever, &c.? This is the sense of *aut*.—888. *ingens*, masc.—889. *retractare*, retreat, draw back: also Cicero, *Tusc.* i. 31, § 76.—893. *clausumque* not *clausumve*. See ii. 37.—903. “Did not know himself,” as we too say, when we perceive a great change wrought in us.—906. *inane*, often in Lucretius for *the air*.—913. *viam*, way to gain (the victory).—920. For *nactus locum opportunum* (*vulnera inferendo*).—925. See ix. 706.—926. *incidit*, i. e. “in ipsam tantum partem concidit, qua fuerat debilis redditus.” *Donat.*—930. For *oculos* we must supply some other verb than *protendens*. See i. 355 and 426.—938. *in armis*. See iii. 595.—941, &c. See x. 495, &c.—944. *inimicum*, which had borne his enemy.—952. See xi. 831. After the death of Turnus, Æneas has no more enemies, either on Olympus or on earth; and nothing now opposes the fulfilment of those glorious destinies so often recorded in the course of the poem.

THE END.

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